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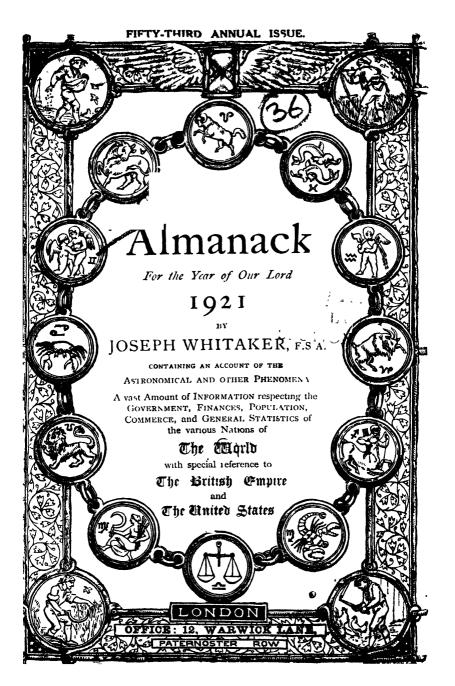


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## PREFACE TO THE LITED ANNUAL VOLUME.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1921 is printed on paper of pre-War quality, and the 1914 price of £18 per ton for the paper having risen to £88 per ton, a small (but not proportionate) increase has been made in the price of the book. This increase has been set off by the addition of a number of articles, as may be seen from the size of the present volume.

The principal additions, in the order of their appearance, are extensions of the Index, a key to the Surnames of Peers and to Courtesy Titles, a list of Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood, a table of Administrations from 1804–1920, an extension of the lists of Societies and Institutions, additions to the Legal Notes and to the tables of Intestates' Estates (with particular reference to Scots law), further entries in the tables of Sporting Records, short Historical Sketches of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, accounts of the principal Cities of Great Britain, and additions to the Places of Interest in and around London.

In the Geographical Section the development of Self-Government in India is dealt with, and new articles are provided for Egypt and the Sudan, Cameroon, Kenya, Mesopotanna, Palestine and Haifa, Tanganyika, Togoland, Amnenia, Austria, Danzig, the German States, Kurdistan, Russia and the various Russian States, and Syria, Cilicia and Lebanon.

Questions of the Day, introduced in the 1920 edition, are again the subject of paragraph articles, and the annual summaries of Science and Invention, the Drama. Music and Meteorology, are again presented, together with an illustrated guide to Hall Marks on Plate, and other articles of general interest.

The British Empire Industries section has again been included, and supplies nuscellaneous information concerning various commodities produced or manufactured under the British flag.

Correspondents in all parts of the globe have assisted the Editor in preparing the book for the press, and while again thanking them for their friendly co-operation, the Editor begs to request that letters may be posted in such time as to reach the address stated below not later than the last day of October.

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November 12th, 1920.

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THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE-

Six to 9 | 6 to 22 | 6 to 3 | 6 to 6: | Nine to 22 | 9 to 6: | Twelve to 3 | 22 to 6: | Three to 6

## WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1921. BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OF LEAF YEAR, AND 12 AND 12 OF KING GEORGE V.

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10 11 12 13 14		M Tu W Th F S	Plow Monday. Inland Penny Post inaugurated, 1840 HILARY LAW SITTINGS REGIN. Earl Curzon, K.G., b. Marquess of Crowe, K.G., born, 1858. [1859. St. Hilary. Prince Arthur of Connaught b. 1883. Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born, 1845. Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere (Truth) died, 1912.	8 4 8 4 8 3 8 2 8 2	16 10 16 13 16 13 16 15 16 16 16 18	18   13   14	355 354 353 352 351 350
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	03 00 C3 00 00 00 00 00	S M Tu W Th F S	2nd S. aft. Cyiphang. Earl Beatty, o.m., b. 1871. Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, o.m., born, 1863. Capt. R. Falcon Scott, R.N., reached South Pole, 1912 Zeppelin raid on East Anglian towns, 1915. R. D. Blackmore ("Lorna Doone") died, 1900. Prussia declared war against Denmark, 1864. Queen Victoria died, 1901; born, May 24, 1819.	8 x 8 o 7 59 7 58 7 57 7 56 7 55	16 19 16 21 16 22 16 24 16 26 16 28	17 18 19 20	349 348 347 346 345 344 343
23 24 25 26 27 28		M Tu W Th F S	**rptuagesima. William Pitt died, 1806. [1805] Naval battle, Dogger Bank, 1915. Lord R. Churchill d Conbersion of \$1. Baul. Ld. Fisher b. 1841; d. 1920 Bishop of London born, 1858. Gordon killed, 1885. Turkish attack on Suez Canal, 1915. German air raid on London, 1918.  **Y.C. instituted, 1856. Paris capitulated, 1871.	7 53 7 5 <sup>2</sup> 7 5 <sup>1</sup> 7 5 <sup>0</sup> 7 4 <sup>8</sup> 7 47 7 46	16 31 16 33 16 34 16 36 16 38 16 40	24 25 26 27 28	34 <sup>2</sup> 34 <sup>1</sup> 34 <sup>0</sup> 339 33 <sup>8</sup> 337
30 31		S M	S.S. Great Eastern launched, 1858.	7 44 7 43	16 43 16 45	-	335

#### 

RAIN FEIL IN JANUARY, 1980, on all days, total fall a all inches; above the average by o as inch.

#### MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable King's taxes due. The Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5 Dividends on Consols, &c., due. 6. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid

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### JANUARY FIRST MONTH.

1921.]

; 1	1921.	j				UA.				O# '1	<u> </u>	LI ARA.		[-3
		of Time			N (Me	an No	on).	Sie	iereal me at	Mean Time at 6h. Sideresi T	•	Note - T	he word	a "Mean
2	And to App. Time	Hely Var	Apparent Right	₹	ourly D	Apperent celination	Hourly Var of Pec.	Men	Noon.	Sidereal T See p 92	as	on on tronomica	this page linforma	tion gener
	Time		Ascension				1	H.	M. 8	н. м. в		y through ler to Gree	out this	tion gener
1	3.34	1.10	18 45 5 18 50 2	5 1		3 1'68 3 56'5	0,30		44 #3 46 19	5 18 49	n.			,,,,,,
3	4 30	1 17	18 54 4	5 , x	1°08, a		0'84	18	50 IG	5 8 54	H _		MORANI	
4	4 57	1 14 1'13	18 59 1 19 3 3		00 2	- 75 -	0.88	18	54 13 58 9	3 4 5 E		mule, to be	ingreed (	see p. 572)
5	5 25 5 51 6 18	X RE	19 75	7 10	97 =	2 31'7	0,30	19	2 5	4 57 6	1 2.			H. M. (16 ag)
1	6 18 6 44	1 09 1 07	19 12 2		95		0.33	19	6 s 9 59	4 53 10		<b></b>	• •••	(16 30)
9	7 9	1 05	19 21	1 20	90 2		0.32	19	13 55	4 45 18	3.	• •	••	(x6 32)
110	7 34 7 58	1,03	19 25 2		·88 s		0.30		17 52 21 48	4 4X 88 4 37 86	11.			••
12	8 22	0'97	19 34	5 20	83 a	1 41'8	0'40		25 45 29 41	4 33 30	, T	-	٠.	(26 33)
13	8 45	0 95	19 38 at		78 2		0'44		33 38	4 *5 39	6			(26 34)
15	9 29	0.89	19 47		75 2		0,46		37 34	4 22 43	1 -			(16 35)
16	9 50 10 10	o 86 o	19 51 2	7   20	69 2		0'47		42 31 45 28	4 17 47 4 13 51	7.		_	(16 36)
18	10 30	o 8o	29 59 5		766 ¦a 963 a		0'51 0'51	19	49 24 53 21	4 9 55 4 5 59	8.		•	(26 38)
20	10 48	0 77 °	20 8 2	10	°60   ≥	0 10'5	0'54	19	57 ×7	4 = 3	9.	<b>.</b> \$.		(16 39)
21	II 24 II 40	0 71	20 12 3	20	.29 I		0°55 0°57	20	1 14 5 10	3 58 7 3 54 II	10.	• •		(16 40)
23	11 56	0 64	80 SI 3	IC	'50 I	30, z	0 58	20	9 7	3 50 15	TT.			(16 4a)
24 25	12 11	o 61	20 25 14	IC	47 I		0.62	20		3 46 19	22.		-	(16 43)
26	12 39	0 54	ao 33 35	1 20	40 I	8 46 5	0 63	30	80 57	3 38 28	13			( z6 45)
27 28	12 51	0.48	20 37 44	120	37 z		0.00	30	24 53 28 50	3 34 32 36	14			
29	13 14	0'44	20 46 0	ZC	.30   1	7_59'7_	0.67		32 46	3 26 40	11			(x6 46
	13 24	0.41	20 54 13		27 · I	7 43`5 7 ≥7 <b>`</b> 0 8	0.68	30	36 43 40 39	3 22 44	15.			(16 48)
	- 3 3 .		LOGICA							-	16	<b>2.</b>		(16 49)
٠.		TEMPER			BAROL		WIND		I BAIN	- BUN-	17.			(16 51)
_ <b>g</b>	Max	Min		- 1908	Mean	(Presa	are lbs to	font.)	PALL	SHINE	z8.		• •	(16 52)
	38 6	31.5	اۋ	3.6	29 24 29 68			5'5	inch 'os	hours	IQ.	-		(16 54)
3	39'o	36 7		.4 .3	29 68 29 40			3,2	:::	4'9	20.		•• ••••	(z6 56)
, <u>3</u> _	37 9	32 1	-	<u>.3</u>	29 .g3	NE	3	3.2		0'9	21.			(z6 <u>5</u> 8)
5	38.1	33 4 26 6	, 1	· i	30 05			0	W :::	0.4	22.		-	(16 59)
7	33 5 44 8	33'1		·.	89'74	W	5	50		3.0	23	₽.		(17 I)
8	51'I	40 s 35 9		9	29'381			. 8 3 5	10.	3'I	24.		-	
10	53 I	37 9		9	29 017	WSV	V 12	.0	44	0.2	25.			(17 3)
11	53 6 54 4	44 7 44 2		6.	28.862 29.445			.8 .8	46	:::	26.			(17 4)
13	55 3	44 2		·o	39'7II	WSV	V ar	3	.33	09	11			(17 6)
14 15	44 4 49 I	38.0 38.1	1	Z,	30 189	SW	3	0	,oz	4'7	27.			(17 8)
16 17	55'5 51 4	47 6		.3	30,313	WSV	V z	'9 '7	ļ	0.4	28.			(17 10)
18	54 7	42'2		·5	30 112	-		5	'03	0'1	æņ.			(27 22)
19 20	50 7	35 1	i	7 8	29 726	WNV	V 7	<b>.</b> 2	13		30.	<b>4</b> .	• ••	(171 3)
21	45.6 49.3	35 4 37 0		-8	29'911	WNV	V 20			2.3	3 <b>z</b> .	•		(17 15)
23 23	46 9 47 0	29'9 42 0		8	30,100			3		4 =	F	TELIOGRAI	PHIC EIR	MENTS.
24	49'9	40.4	_ (	.9	29 766	SW	_ 4	.3		0.3		T	1	of Disc.
25 26	48 g 49 a	38.8	39		30.083	SSW		.o	·	0.1 2.1	D	Sun's Axis.	l	
7	47'8	33'9		3 5	30 KI6	SSW	9	0	,10			<u> </u>	Lat.	Long.
29	47°8 45°2	40°6	1	٠٠` ا	29°035	DW		·6	'34 '01	7.0	6	0.5 W	3.7 B	
30	48 6 54 9	40 I		7	29'7II	sw	31 8		10°	6.9	16	5.8	4.8	261.8
Mñ	47'3	37 0		5	39'732 39'737	- 044	_		a.ag	40.3	<b>3</b> 6	9.8	5'7	380.1

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7	-	4	1	3		1	1-		A	Gz	orn	wic				oon			, tio	igura ns of iter's
Devo	R	luce		Souths	8	e <b>ts</b>	11 4	Rig Ance aton	303		eel Lio	ina- n.	P	iori e)te aral ax.	18		A	ge.	State at m	llites
	ti.	¥	15			ж. 98		14.				3'8	s 5	5 5	1	33	) D	A 2		) ()3
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28.	i	48	13		19		81	5	42	11	31	1'4	54	6	14	46		6	<b>23</b> C	34
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. 24	<b>27</b>	55	I	Ĭ		7	8	50	54	18	33		61	19.			15	6	10a	
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31		æó	6	15	10	58	15	6	50	15	55	38	55	35	25	10	88	6,	4±O:	<b>13</b>

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

- - 1

1	t O Mi	RCURY.	9 VI	enus.	d Mars.				
1	RA	Date	RA	DEC	RA	DEc.			
D.			и м в.		и м. в	· · ·			
1 2	z8 6 59	24 25'18		15 14'85	sz 58 30	x3 30.62			
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22	10 16 38	24 4'4	BB 30 33	10 4a·8	22 a8 o	10 38.8			
26	19 58 6	22 SQ 6	22 St 31	8 27.7	28 48 31	9 8.4			
ar	20 27 40		83 II 50	5 48 4	88 56 54	7 36.8			
	81 3 1	18 54 7	#3 3× 35	3 16.7	83 II 8	6 3.0			
31	SE 37 35		83 50 44	o 43'9	83 85 16	4 =9.9			
		PITER.	h 84	TURN.	'I' NE	PTUNE.			
	RA		R.A	Dac	RA.	Drc.			
D	H M B	,	H M R	. ,	н. м. в.	• ,			
3	22 22 8	5 31.3U	II 44 I7	4 1.2U	9 = 43	16 24.1U			
6	II SI IO	5 38.6	II 44 80	4 3.0	9 = 15				
**	II 20 54	5 35'0	II 44 I3	4 5 2	9 1 45	z6 58.3			
16	11 80 80	5 40 0	22 43 56	4 8 5	9 1 14	17 06			
28	11 10 80	5 47 8	XX 43 89	4 18'9	9 0 41	17 2'9			
<b>36</b>	22 28 80	5 56.4	II 48 53	4 18 I	0 0 8	17 5'3			
32	11 16 56	6 6	11 48 8	4 84 3	8 59 34	¥7 7·7			

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. 2 ç 0 ð 0 6's 9's 4'6 1'8 1'0 16 18 2'3 8'8 

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January z. Day breaks at 6h. am. Civil twilight ends, z6h. zam Night begins, z8h. zm. The length of the day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7h. sim.

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 71° below the horizon. Night begins and Day breaks when it is 18 below.

Jan. z, 4h. Earth at least distance from the Sun, 9z,34z,000 miles. Periheliou.

Jan. 3-4. Echpse of Jupiter's satellite IV. See p 80. Jan. 4. Jupiter at a stationary

point. Jan. g. Mean time taken by

Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 10'6s.

Jan. s. Saturn at a stationary point.

Mars in conjunction Jan. with Venus, 14h 38m. Qoo 25' S. Jan. 13 Mars in conjunction Jan. 13 with ), 9h. 38m. 65° 23' S

Jan. 22. Venus in conjunction

with D, 12h. 33m. \$\sigma 5' 32' S. with D, 12h. 33m. \text{Mercury} superior conjunction.

Jan. 27. Jupiter in conjunction with ), in 53m. 2 5°3' N.
Jan. 27. Saturn in conjunction Jan. 27.

with ), rsh sim. h 5 34' N Jan. 31, morn. Occultation of 8 Libra and a Libra. See p. 8r.

Uranus sets, Jan z, soh. 43m Neptune rises Jan. 1, 18h. 45m Jan. 31, 16h 43m.

In this month the Mornings increase agm., the Afternoons 46m Constellations near the South meridian at sah.: Perseus, Taurus Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

The 24-hour Clock .- In this issue of WHITAKER'S ALMANACE the hours of the day are numbered from o to ag, the hour after midnight being o, and the abbrevia-tions A.M. and P.M. are not now used. This "twenty-four hour" method has been in use in some other countries for some years, and was adopted by the British Services during the war. In 1929 the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to consider and report as to the advisability of adopting this method in the United Kingdom for official and other public purposes, and as the Committee decided to recommend the scheme, there appears to be sufficient reason for making this important change in this Almanack. The

#### Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places

		1	TIL	10 O		,24 11					01100 <b>2.00</b> 0	
Month.	, sek	LONDON	BRIDGE	Live			TOL.	Holl.		EENOCK.	Leith	Dostar (Bar)
¥.	ž ;	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn	After	Morn Aft	er.   Mor	n After.	Morn After	Mora. After,
, T	:	H. M	H. M	# M.	н. ч 16 40	ни		H M. H			н м н м 7 57 20 18	н. м н. м. 4 35 17 3
2 %			-y -y	-				! <del></del>		-		
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	'n	9 55	sa 38		90 6	z 58	15 36	1 51 14		6 20 46	11 3 23 33	8 x 20 3x
5 V		11 10	<b>23 44</b>	8 38			16 46 17 45		54 9 2 46 10 2	8 21 58 0 22 46	0 36 13 2	8 58 at a3
6 T	h	0 39	12 15		33 44		19 35			9 =3 33	1 27 13 45	9 45 23 7 10 26 23 46
<b>8</b> 8	1	1 4			83 SI	6 5x	19 16	5 58 18	O II 5	0	8 9 14 88	11 3 23 21
9 %	,	<b>8</b> I	14 25	11 31	23 56		19 52	6 36 z8		3 12 27	2 45 14 55	11 36 23 54
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18' V	V	*3 37	16 4	1 3	13 9	9 5	21 27	8 23 20	6 2	1 14 6	4 32 16 39	0 57 13 15
- · · · · ·	h	*4 8	16 36		13 42	,	21 57 22 26	8 50 20 9 18 21		5 14 39 6 15 12	5 7 17 14	1 33 13 50 2 9 14 31
14, F 15 S		5 12	17 7			10 40		9 48 21		B 15 48		= 53 15 13
16 Z		5 47	18 16		15 33	II 18	<b>23 30</b>	10 25 22		4 16 29	6 56 19 13	3 39 16 5
17 X	I I	6 30	19 2 19 58	4 4 5 5	16 a8		12 46	11 7 23 11 57		0 18 20	7 43 20 7 8 38 21 11	4 33 17 4 5 36 18 14
19 V		7 23 8 28	21 9	6 14	18 50	I 34	14 5	0 29 13	4 6 5	6 19 33	9 47 22 24	6 47 19 25
41	h ,	9 49	22 33	7 31 8 40	20 6 21 13		15 34	1 56 14 3 28 15	34 8 z		11 1 23 38	8 2 20 38 9 I SI 20
22 F		11 13	23 49 12 25		21 11		17 58			2 23 6		9 56 28 ax
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26 V	٣,	*3 17	15 50	0 41	18 54	8 52	21 19	8 5 30	0 14	7 13 58	4 15 16 30	0 41 13 4
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so S	1		17 57				23 14				6 33 18 48	3 7 15 33
30 \$	- 1	6 6	18 39	3 38	15 56	11 30	23 51	20 46 23	0 43	5 16 52	7 18 19 38	4 I 16 29
31 7		6 52	19 26				12 14	11 30 23			8 8 20 33	4 57 17 29
Snru	ıma	ft. rise <b>so</b>	in. ,	ft. <b>26</b>	in	ft. 1	n.	ft. in.	ft	in. 9 9	ft in 16 4	ft. ft.
Near		,, 17	- 1		0	22	7	16 4	Н	8 2	13 7	9 to 11
Risi	NG	, Sour	HING	, and	SETTI	NG of I	LANK	ers at inte	rvals c	f Sever	Days. (N	oon = 12 h.).

MERCURY Ö VENUS Q MARS & - 11 JUPITER 1 SATURN L

1				·	
(   [)	Rises Souths Sets	Rises Souths Sets	Rises Souths Sets	Rises Souths Sets	Rises S'the Sets
3	8 7 42 11 27 15 13 9 8 2 11 49 15 36 6 8 15 12 11 16 7 3 8 20 12 33 16 47 9 8 18 12 54 17 32	10 19 15 5 19 5 10 5 15 8 20 1 9 49 15 10 20 3 9 32 15 11 20 5 9 13 15 10 21	10 20 15 15 20 11 3 10 2 15 8 20 15 3 9 44 15 1 20 18 1 9 25 14 53 20 22 2 9 7 14 46 20 25	22 2 4 32    3 21 34 4 4    0 35 21 5 3 36    0 8 20 35 3 7 9 40 20 4 2 38 9	a2 32 4 55          8 a2 5 4 28    0 5    a1 36 4 0    0 23 a1 7 3 3    9 56 20 38 3 3 9 98

MERCURY rises shortly before the Sun at the beginning of the month. At the end it will be an evening star setting less than an hour after the bun in the W.S W.

Q VENUS will be seen in the south-west in the early evening. It moves from the constellation Capricornus, through Aquarius into Pisces Its brightness increases to magnitude — 4.0.

d MARS is an evening star near venus, higher in the first part of the month but lower and to the

right at the end

, h JUPITER and SATURN rise in the late evening north of East. Jupiter is in Leo, Saturn on the confines of Virgo, to the left of and lower than Jupiter. Magnitudes: Jupiter, - z 9, Saturn, + z.z. 1 to 11 in the afternoon and evening, the second hour after noon being APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND now called 13, and that immediately before midnight 23.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiratly have already given instructions that the hours of the day shall be numbered in accordance with this method in the "Nautical Almanac," beginning with the large for the record of the control of the co

saue for the year ross. Until that date the astronomical day, which begins at noon, will be used as hitherto, and for that reason the system of the column "Mean Time at ob. Sidereal Time" in the second page of each month is not altered, but the hours are counted from a form, beginning at noon.

11 I x 32 10 ı 32

D.	AY O	7	Fasts and Festivals.	ТНЕ	SUN	DA	Y
ø.	Light and Dark	w.	Remarkable Days—Events.  Sun's Longitude 330° × 19d. 4h	Rises.	Sets.	of the Vent	to end
_				н. м.	н ж.	-	-
I		Tu	George Cruikshank, caricaturist, died, 1878.	7 41	x6 47	38	3
2	1	W	Burification. Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	16 49	33	3
3	1	Th	T. W. Robertson, dramatist, died, 1871. George Herbert, poet and divine, died, 1633.	7 38	16 51 16 52	34	3
4		F	Sir Robert Peel b. 1788. Thomas Carlyle d. 1881.	7 36	16 54	35 36	3
5	1	8	Sir Robert Feel b. 1766. Indinas Carryle d. 1861.	7 35		30	3
6		S	Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday.	7 33	x6 g6	37	: 3
7	i	M	Charles Dickens born, 1812; died, 9 June, 1870.	7 31	16 58	38	3
Ř	Ĭ	Tu	Shrove Tues. Half Quarter Day. John Ruskin b. 1819.	7 30	17 0	39	1
9	Ĭ	W	Ash Michnesday. Sir Edward Carson born, 1854.	7 =8	17 2	40	1
o		Th	Sobraon, 1846. Serbians withdrawn to Corfu, 1916.	7 26	17 3	41	1
1		F	Welch Guards regiment founded, 1915.	7 24	17 5	42	13
2	Ī	s	Richard (Beau) Nash, of Bath, died, 1761	7 22	17 7	43	:
_ 3	1	S	Quadragesima. 1st Bunday in Lent	-		!	١.
ა 4		M	St. Valentine's Day. St. Vincent, 1797	7 80	17 9	44	3
5		Tu		7 19	17 13	45	3
8	8	W	Masurian Lakes battle, 1915.	7 17	17 14	46	1
7	1 2	Th	, , ,	7 13	17 16	48	1
8		F	Cameroons captured from the Germans, 1916	7 11	17 18	49	1
9	1 =	S	Adelina Patti born, 1843, died, 27 Sept , 1919.	7 9	17 20	50	1 2
_				,	,	30	
0		S	2nd Sunday in Aent Princess Royal born, 1867.	7 7	17 22	52	1 3
1	1	M	Gen. Townshend b. 1861. British occup'd Jericho, 1918.	7 5	17 23	52	:
2	1	Tu		7 3	17 25	53	1
3		W	Samuel Pepys, diarist, born, 1632.	7 1	17 27	54	:
4	1 =	Th		6 59	17 29	55	:
5		F	German retreat on the Ancre, 1917.	6 57	17 31	56	3
6	1	S	Loss of Birkenhead, 1852 (436 drowned).	6 55	17 38	57	:
7	-	S	3rd Sunday in Uent. Ellen Terry born, 1848	6 53		-0	
8	Ĭ	M	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900. Gommecourt, 1917	6 51	17 34 17 36	58	3
_		1	l	- 34	-7 50	59	3

5	First Qu Full Mc	arte		15	18	53	
•	Apogee Perigee	gd.	zah. oh.	258, 283,	600 mi	les.	

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1981

WalsallTu WolverhamptonW BirminghaniTH. Stourhridge	Jan II II II	April 13 14	18 13 14	11
Stourbridge F. Dudley	14 15	15	15 16	14

tary of State within three weeks.

10. Souttish general salmon-fishing begins.
15. Old Candlemas
17. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 19th.

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb 8, May 9,
Aug. 11, and Nov. 11

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY. 1920, on so days, total fall o'57 inches below the average by o'or inch

19	21.	l		LI	للدن	DITUALIT SECOND							MONTH. [29					
1 2	quation	of Trust	T	HE	on (	Mean	No	n).	Bider	1:	Mean Time	1	MPM	ORANDA		_		
2 A	44 10	Hely	-Ag	parent light	Hourly Var of	Appe	rent	Hourly Var of	Time Mean I	88   E	at 0h Sidereal T	Lam	ps to be li			_		
- 1	Pime.	Var	Aso	enelop.	R.A.	Declin	ntion (	Dec.			See p. 92	1	p. 00 00 1	Person (se	- T	<b>*</b> .		
	3 45	r. 0'34	H.	H. S. 55 18	20. 20.30		. x 8	0.71	80 44 30 48	36	H. M. S. 3 14 58	2.			(*7	27)		
-,	3 50	0.31	21	2 22	10,13		3.0	0.48			3 10 56	2.			(17	<b>29</b> )		
3	3 57	0'24 0'24	21	6 s6	10,10		7.8	°'73 °'75	20 50 20 50	26	3 7 0	3.			(z7	>		
₹,	4 9	0,22	81	14 31	10.07			0.20	SI C	84	± 59 8		•		•			
- TI -	14 13	91.0	21	18 3ª 28 3ª	10.00	I I I I	11.4	0.77	31 E		2 55 13 2 51 17	4.		•	(27	23)		
7	4 20	0,11	21	<b>26 32</b>	9.97	15	4'0	0'79	81 11	18	2 47 BI	5.			(17	<b>54</b> )		
9 1	14 28 1 14 24	0.08	21	30 30 34 #8	9.0		5.0 5.6	0.80	31 30		2 43 25 2 39 29	6.	<b>5</b> .		(17	26)		
	4 24	0 01	31	38 ≥6	98	1 24	ę.z	o 83	31 34	1	a 35 33	l _						
12	4 24	0.00	21	42 22 46 18	98		16.3	0'84	21 27 21 31		2 31 37 2 27 41	7.			(17			
14	14 81	0 09	21	50 18	9.77	1 13	6.0	o 85	az 35	5 5 x	2 23 45	8.			(17	30)		
16	14 19 14 16	0'IS	21	54 7 58 0	9 7	12 :	45'6 24'9	o 86	21 43		2 19 49 2 15 53	9.			(17	32)		
	4 10	0,18	28	I 58	9.7	12	4'0	0.87	BE 47	7 4X	2 II 58	10.	•	•	 (17	100		
	4 7	0'81	22	5 44 9 36	9.6	11 1	43.0	0.88	ax 5		2 8 2							
20 1	ı 3 56	0 27	23	13 26	9'5	II	0.4	0.00	21 5	30	8 0 10	ZZ.			.(17	35)		
21 I	3 49 13 41	0.32		27 16	9.5		38·8 17 0	0,62		7 23	1 55 14 1 52 18	X2.			(17	37)		
23: 1	3 33	0 35	22	24 54	9'5	9 !	55 E	0,08	22 I	80	1 48 8#	13.	<b>z</b> .		(17	39)		
	13 25 13 15	o 37 o 40	33	28 41 32 29	94	9 3	10. <b>8</b> 33.1	0.08	22 I		I 44 86	14.						
26	13 6	0 42		36 15	9 4	8	48.6	0'93	22.2	3 10	I 36 34	14.			(17			
	12 55	0 44 0 47	22	40 s 43 47	9'4		96 I 3 5 S	0'94	22 3		1 32 39 1 28 43	zg.			(17	43)		
20		· 4/	-	73 7/	3.3		3 3 3	- 74	, <u>-</u>	-		16.			(17	44)		
-	14 17/11	יטשטי	ממז	TCAL	ORSI	RVA	PTON	. PEI	RIIAI	RV .	.000	17.			(17	46)		
	ME-	TE <b>V</b> PI				BAROM		WIND	JIVO A			1				•		
4	ZAP			Mn 1841		Mean	(Press	mre Iba	to foot.)	BAIN	SUN-	18.			(17	46)		
- 1	50'5	ا م		39.		nches • 30 295	Dire WS	ctn (	6.2	inch	hours 5°2	19			(27	50)		
2 '	22.2	45	0.		5	30,340	SV	V	6.4	1 .	0 9	30.	ş.		(17	-		
3 '	51'3		'2 '3			30.3gs 30.sqx	SV		3.3	3	3.3		•					
4 5 6	44 9	) =£	9		5	30 450	E	!!	z.è		3.3	31.			(17	53)		
7	49 2	33	9			30.297	SI		o 9	::	4'4 7'9	22.			(17	55)		
8	50'0		0		3	30.287	SV		3.3	01	3'4	<b>33.</b>			(z7	47) l		
9	48 7	7 33	3'1 7 7	38		30,812	87	NV	6.8 14.2	'01 07		1			:	. 1		
11	21.5	5 49	0	1	B	<b>a</b> 9 677	W	t i	84	03	4.8	24.			(×7	59)		
12	49 4 53 8		5 6 5 8	39		30°067 30°651	87		3.7	1 :::	0.8	25.			(z8	×		
14	53 9	9 44	D,1	)	3_	29.845	V	7	3.4		0.3	<b>26.</b>			(18	<b>a</b> )		
15 16	481 53		8'1 5'2			29°695 29°754	88		4.0		4.0		•		•	. 1		
17	59	8 39	9 2	1 -	6	<b>29 738</b>	81	2	1.0		8.8	27.	≅.		(z8	4)		
18	61	8 34	5 g	1 :	5	<b>39</b> .220	88		1.2 0.0		8.0	28.			(z8	6)		
20	43	0 3	Z.I		5	29'736	N		3.2	. 17		10	ELIOGRAP	uic Er=	a n water	-		
21	4×		4'4_			30.028	NI N		9.3	.02	0'4 8'1	B	IOGKAP			1		
22	49		5.3 5.3		8	30.8Q1 30.330	E	- 1	1'4	1 ::	2.1	D	Sun's	Centre	of Disc			
24	47	9 3	4'8	40	0	29.958 29.958	Vb'		04	1::	3.3		Axis.	Lat.	Long	3.		
<b>≇</b> 5 <b>≆6</b>	54 58		2.4 9.8			29°869 29°944	li v	v i	0'4 3'0	.08	3.7					!		
27 28	50	9 3	3.3		3	30 315	SS		1.8	.07	4.5	5	13.0M.	6.48.	218	5		
29	49		/ <u>-                                    </u>		3	30,138	SI		3.8	<del>  ::</del>	-	15 25	17.5	6'9 7'2	86	8		
Mn			6.4	39		30 035				0.57	87 8	-3	_~~	7-	315	• 1		

<sup>•</sup> The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

#### FEBRUARY SECOND MONTH.

	900	N	ote	, b	el(	)W	.1	Тн	E	Mo	ON			. ~					Con	figur
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3		18			13		17				26		54			47		6		
4	5							28					54			44		6		)az
5	. 5	43	120		1 4	-49	129	17	54		17	<u> </u>	33	57			-/		-	
6		17	11			49			28	15		.3	54			44				ે3¶
2			XX					53			22		54			47				4=3
8		12	12					40				5	54			50				)234
9		36		13			,	27	11	•	82		54			55		11	231	
이		59		57				13	30			48			15	1	. 2	II	30	
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3	9	11	16	14	23			37	<b>28</b>	10	25		56	34	15			11		O34
4		41	17	4	0	37		89	5	13			57		15			11	*O	
5		16	17	56		45	3	<b>*</b> 3	17	16	29		57			49	7	11		213
6	10		18	58	234	50		20	13		80		58	43		2	8	11		
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0	15	*3	22	49	6	-		23	2	14	11	8	60	54	16	37	12	11	481	<b>)</b> 3
8	16	44	<b>23</b>	46	7	34	9	22	38	10				54				II		O=3
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3	19	85	1	34		30	II	16	32			4n				<b>23</b>			213	
4		48	34	26 16	7	58	I#	11	7	3		85							3()	
5	81		3	16	7 8	27	x3	4 57	37	7	53		58	*3	15	50	¥7	11	31	
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7							24	40	40	14	48	8	56	33	15	<b>a</b> 6	19	22	31(	)34
é.		15	•	56						17	6	.32	44	45	15	13	80	11	Oz	234

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

١	ф Мки	CURY.	Q VK	NUS	♂ M	ARS
- 1	RA.	1) Et	R A	100	R A	1)+(
D	И. М К		11 M A	٠ ٠	II N 4	
5	22 10 22	13 85'48		2 48 3n		
10	28 39 20	8 40 s			*3 53 16	1 80.62
15	#3 0 55	2 11.6	0 44 45	6 45 8	0 7 10	o 13'911
20	83 10 41	s 46 5	z z 26	9 6.9		1 45 0
25	a3 6 o	a 8 6	1 17 18	II SE'I	0 34 49	3 21 1
- 1	1 Jur	TER.	h BAT	URN	ų NK	PTUNE.
	R.A	DEC.	R A	1)20	R 4	Drc.
D	11 M B		11 M. S		H M >	
5	11 15 18	6 x8 an	XX 4X 14	4 31 3N	8 59 0	17 10 1n
10	11 13 a6	9 31.z	11 40 13	4 39.1		17 12.5
15	21 11 23	6 45.0	XX 39 5	4 47 5	8 57 54	17 14.9
80	11 9 10	6 59.7	21 37 51	4 56 3	8 57 az	17 17.2 "
25	22 6 51	7 14 8	11 36 32	5 5 6	8 56 5x	17 19 4

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	Ho	RIZO	TAL.	Para	LLAX	•	AN	GVL.	R SE	MIDI.	AMETI	KR (
5 5	8.80 8.01 0.	7'4 9'3	13.4 13.4	d 4'3 4'8 4'1	3.0 3.0 1.0	1.0 7.0 1.0	© 16 15 16 13 16 11	2.8 3.6 4.8	74.2 18.8 11.2	a.s a.3	20 5 20 5 20 7	8 6 8 7 8 8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1. arro so' m

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. z. Day breaks at Civil twilight ends 5h. 44m. at 17h, 35m Night begins at 18h 44m. The length of the Day is oh. 6in.

Neptune in Opposition, Feb. 1 z8h. Distance z,70z,600,000 miles. Feb. 5. Mean time taken -by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the

meridian, 1m. 7.6%.

Feb. 9. Mercury in conjunction with D, 16h om \$40 34'8.

Feb to Venus at greate-t elongation, 4h 46' 46' E.

Feb. 11. Mars in conjunction with 2, 9h 43m & 3 19'S

Feb. 12. Venus in conjunction with D, 4h 41m. 9 00 17'S.

Feb. 13, aft Occultation of 54 Ceti See p 81.

Feb 15 Mercury at greatest elongation, 11h 18' 8' E.

Feb 20, aft Occultation of Al Az and 60 Cancii See p 81. Feb ax. Mercury at a stationary noint

Feb 23. Saturn's ring 1e

appears See note, p 38 Feb 23 Jupiter in conjunction with  $\supset$ , 8h. 15m  $\supset$  5 12' N.

Feb 23. Echipse of Jupiters Satellite IV. See p. 80.

Feb. 23 Saturn in conjunction with ), soh. 55m. 1: 5° 37' N

Feb. 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m 5'5

In this month the Mornings in crease 50m , , the Afternoons 49m Neptune uses Feb 1, 16h 39m sets 7h 51m morn. Feb. 28, 6h 3m

The Zodiacal light may be seen at the end of this month, as the moon will then be absent in the evening.

Constellations near the S. meridian at sah . Aunga, Tamus, Oriou, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer. Hydra.

Note. - The arrangement of the Table of Moonrising, southing, and setting on this page is as in last year's issue of this Almanack. The times in the second column are those of Moonrise on the day of the month shown by the adjacent figure in the first column, the hours being expressed according to the method described in the note on p. s6. The figures in the third and fourth columns show the time of the southing and of the setting which next follow that rising, and these sometimes happen

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#### 1921. ${f EBRUARY}$ SECOND MONTH.

į	ay of		Tim	es o	f Hi	gh V	Vater	at t	he ur	ndermenti	oned Plac	es
, 4	Work	LONDON	BRIDGE	Live	RPOOL.	l Dr	STOL.	Н	ULL.	GRAENOCA	LFITH	Dunty (Bar) G M.T.
7		Mort.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn After.	Morn After.	Morn. After.
	Tu W Th F	7 46 8 58 10 24 11 43 0 16	H. M. 20 26 21 45 23 8	H. N 5 32 6 44 8 1 9 8	H M 18 5 19 23 20 36 21 39 22 27	H. M 0 41 1 56 3 25 4 43 5 43	16 10 17 20	е 33 3 98 4 58	H M 12 21 13 40 15 13 16 19 17 5	H V H M 6 15 18 49 7 27 20 6 8 44 21 23 9 52 28 25 10 45 23 13	H M H M 9 6 81 40 10 17 22 56 11 31 0 8 12 35 1 6 13 25	H M H. M. 6 4 18 43 7 18 19 57 8 29 20 59 9 27 21 50 10 11 22 31
11	F	1 4 1 41 2 13 2 44 3 14 * 3 46 * 4 18	13 33 14 10 14 44 15 15 15 45 16 14 16 45	10 42 11 15 11 46 0 10 0 40 1 11 1 42	23 5 23 38 12 18 12 50 13 21 13 54	6 20 7 8 7 44 8 15 8 46 9 18 9 50	20 34 20 6 20 35	5 43 6 20 6 54 7 25 7 57 8 23 8 50	17 40 18 13 18 46 19 20 19 53 20 25 20 59	11 27 23 55 12 6 0 33 12 40 1 6 13 12 1 39 13 45 2 10 14 18 2 43 14 52	1 51 14 4 2 29 14 37 3 1 15 8 3 34 15 41 4 9 16 16 4 42 16 51 5 16 17 26	10 48 83 4 11 19 23 35 11 51 0 4 12 19 0 34 12 51 1 7 13 25 1 41 14 0
10	M Tu W Th	* 4 50 5 24 6 4 6 55 7 57 9 17	17 49 18 30 19 24 20 31 22 0	2 50 3 30 4 25 5 36 6 56		10 50 11 27 0 45 2 11	23 47 12 15	1 21		3 9 15 27 3 49 16 5 4 28 16 50 5 18 17 48 6 23 19 3 7 43 20 29 9 6 21 48	5 50 18 3 6 27 18 45 7 11 19 37 8 6 80 40 9 13 21 54 10 32 23 17 11 51	2 20 14 42 3 5 15 29 3 53 16 25 4 56 17 32 6 13 18 55 7 35 19 15 8 47 20 18
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	M Tu W Th	* a 56 * 3 39	14 1	10 18 11 5 11 52 0 21 1 3	23 36	5 6 6 8 7 1 7 48 8 34 9 16 9 54	17 44 18 40 19 29 20 14 20 57 21 35 22 10	4 30 5 24 6 9 6 55 7 39 8 17 8 52	16 36 17 26 18 14 16 3 19 49 20 28 21 7	10 15 22 52 11 12 23 47 12 3 0 39 12 51 1 26 13 36 2 8 14 19 2 48 14 59	0 31 12 57 1 30 13 48 2 20 14 35 3 6 15 21 3 53 16 9 4 37 16 52 5 18 17 34	9 45 22 12 10 43 22 55 11 16 23 39 . 12 0 0 22 12 43 1 6 13 26 1 48 14 9
27	21	4 57 5 36	17 24 18 1	3 1			23 43 23 18	9 27 10 5	21 46 22 29	3 24 15 36 4 0 16 16	5 57 18 16 6 39 19 2	2 33 14 56 3 20 15 47

<sup>•</sup> The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Thies may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rase of the river, and the low lying riverside distincts to be flooded

Breing Sourning and Serving of PLANETS at

MISING, SOUTHING, BILL	I ISELLING OF I	LANEIS SO HIGH VAL	s of Seven Days	· (NOOH=12H.)
MERCURY 💆 🗼	VENUS Q	MARS &	JUPITER 2	SATURN 12
Rises Souths Sets Ri 11 h m h m h m h 6 8 9 13 12 12 12 15 8 13 7 51 13 22 18 53 8 20 7 22 13 11 19 0 8 27 6 43 12 33 18 23 7	m h m h m 54 15 9 22 25 33 15 6 21 40 12 15 2 21 53	8 47 14 38 20 29 8 28 14 30 20 32 8 9 14 21 20 34 1	h m. h m h m 19 33 2 8 8 43 10 1 38 8 14	Rises   Souths Sets   No.   No

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS

O MERCURY is an evening star throughout February in the constellation Aquarius, and in the middle of the month may be seen by the naked eye about 6 o'clock low down south of west

VENUS is also an evening star and remains in the constellation Pisces. This planet is a bright object in the south west sky in the twilight and sets north of west Magnitude, -4 o to -4 s.

d Mars is also in the constellation Pisces, below and to the right of Venue. It sets earlier, nearly

due west. Magnitude, + 1 5.

A by Jupiters and Saturn rise during the early evening. Both are moving from left to right in the constellation Leo and are in line with the star Regulus, Jupiter, much the brightest of the three objects, being in the middle. Magnitude. Jupiter, -2'o; Saturn, + 2'o

after midnight of the day indicated. In such cases the figures are APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND in heavy type. It is therefore to be remembered, in using this Table, that these distinctive figures always indicate a time on the morrow of the day of its line. To one day in each lunation there are necessarily no entries, but there are no omissions. On the lines immediately following that with no entry the times given for moonrise are in the early morning of the day to which they are assigned. A similar system is followed in the Tables of Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets on this and other pages.

DECLINATION OF POLARIS

	н	A		Di	ECL.	N.
D	H.	M.	S.		,	,,
I	1 1	38	<b>26</b>	88	53	19
10	I	38	16	88	53	18
19	1	32	8	88	53	16
28	1 1	32	0	88	53	14

### PHASES OF THE MOON

Thi H.R.H. Prince Henry born, 1900.

( Last Quarter 1d 14h 3m • New Moon 9 18 9 • First Quarter 17 3 49 • Full Moon 23 20 19 • Last Quarter 31 9 13

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Apogee 5d. ah. 252,000 miles Perigee and. nh. 226,900 ...

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1920, on 14 days; total fall, 1'38 inches; below the average by 0 08 inch

### MONTHLY NOTES.

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March: Auditors of Boroughs to be elected—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

2. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

Close time for all wild birds till sat August.
 Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year.
 Bank Holiday in Ireland.

year. 27. Bank Holiday in Ireland. 25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st

				-
I	9	2	I	•

# MARCH THIRD MONTH.

[33

1 -	7	3											[33]
1	Equation	of Time.	THE S	UN (	Mean	Noon)	Bidere	_ M	ean Time	1		-	
1 :	Add to	Hrly	Apparent	Hourly	<del></del>			at .	at 0b dereal T	1	3.ew		İ
1 1	App. Time	Var	Right, Asoen-	Nar of	Deaths	rent Var.	of Mean N	90B. 8	lee p. 92.	ıİ		ORANDA	
- 1	M. 6	8	H M S	<b>A.</b>	-		H M,	8. E	X S	Lam	ps to <b>be</b> l	ighted (se	e p. 578).
1 3	zz 33	0'49	28 47 32	9'37		88 0.0			I 24 47	1		-	нм
, =	13 21	0.20	22 51 17	9.35	7 18 6 55		22 38		2 80 51	x			(18 81)
, 3	18 9	0 58	23 55 I 23 58 45	6.31 6.33	6 55 6 32	.0 0.00	28 42 22 46		1 16 55	2.	• •	•••	,
4	11 56 11 43	o 54 o 56	23 58 45	9,39	6 8	.9 6.9			9 3	· -			(18 9)
- 6	11 43	0.58	Televania processor	9.38	5 45					3			(28 22)
7	11 15	0.00	23 6 II	0.30	5 28			30	1 1 11	1	••		
8	11 0	9.QE	23 13 36	9'24	4 59	'E 0 9	7 23 2	35   (	57 15	4.			(18 13)
9	10 45	0.63	23 17 17	9 23	4 35	7 09	3 23 6	38	0 53 19	. 5			(28 15)
	20 30	0.04	23 20 59	0.31	4 18		8 23 10	28	0 49 24	1			- 1
III,	10 15	0 66	23 24 40	9.30	3 48	7 0 9	23 X4	25	0 45 28	6.	ž		(18 17)
12	9 59	0.67	23 28 20	0,10	3 25				0 41 32	7			(82 81)
13	9 43 9 26	o 68	23 35 I	9 17	3 I				37 36	1		•	
14	9 9	0.4z	23 35 41 23 39 20	9.12	2 37 2 14				0 33 40	8.			(18 ac)
16	8 52	0 78	23 43 0	9 14					25 48	9.			(18 az)
17	8 35	0.73	<b>23 46 39</b>	9.13	1 50 1 26	.8 0.99			81 52	1	-		
18	8 17	0.43	23 50 18	9 18	× 3	. z 0 00			17 56	10			(18 a3)
19	8 0	0.74	23 53 57	0,11	0 39	4 0'99	3 45		0 14 0	ZZ.			(18 25)
20	7 42	0.72	<b>23 57 36</b>	0,12		.42 0.00			0 10 4	1			
31	7 24	° 75	0 I 14	9.zz	0 8	.ou o.8	*3 53	J- 1	069	12.			(18 27)
22	76	0.76	0 4 53	9.10	0 31	.4 0.8	23 57		3 58 17	13	£		(z8 ag)
23	6 47	0.76	o 8 31	0.00	0 55	4 0'0	3 o x		3 54 2I	-3	_		(10 29)
24	6 29	0 76	0 18 9	9 09	1 19			77 -	3 50 25	14.			(28 30)
35	6 11	0.77	0 15 47	9 09	1 42	6 0.0	3   0 9	37 2	3 46 29	H			
26	5 52	0 77	0 19 25	9 09	2 6	'x og	B 0 13	33 2	3 42 33	15.			(28 32)
27	5 34	9 77	0 23 3	9 09	2 29		8 0 17	30 2	3 38 37	16			(18 34)
28	5 IS	0.77	0 26 42	9 09	2 53			26 2	3 34 41	ļ.			
29	4 57	0 76	0 30 20	9 09	3 16		7 0 25	23 2	3 30 45	7.27			(18 35)
30 31	4 39	076	0 33 58	9 09	3 39	.au 0.0	7 0 29		3 26 50 3 22 54	18			(z8 37)
3-					-					5			
_	ME		OLOGICA:					H, 191	ю.	19			(18 39)
1			RATURE		ROM	WIN		RAIN	5UN	20	ż		(18 41)
_=_	Max	Mı	m   Mn 1841		ches	Directn	os_to foot)	inch	hours	21			
1 3	59	3 41	0 40		862	SW	<b>2</b> 3	inch.	6.2				(18 42)
	51	z 38			0'075	W	24	'10	'l	32			(18 44)
. 3	51		0   5	3	424	SW	10		7 3 8 7	1			
<b>'</b> 4	54				030	WSW	10	1		23.			(18 46)
, 5	54 56	5 37			691	SW SW	4 ° 6 4	14	05	24			(x8 47)
					236	w		03	56	25			
: 8	47 41				517	Ň	3'4 3 3		78	j. T			(18 49)
9	42				316	NW	12		a 3	<b>2</b> 6.			(18 51)
10	49	0 36	9 40'9	30	128	AM.	1'4		03	37	÷		
11	50	9 38	2 41 0	29	986	v'ble	14	<b>'об</b>	2 2	37	`		(18 52)
12	54			29	633	WSW	8 0	'05	5 4	28			(18 54)
13	49				535	SSW	3′5	05	10	t .			i
14	47			5 2	925	SW	27	16	0.7	39			18 56)
15	47				3.776	WSW	90	12	30	30			(18 57)
17	ői.		2 42	2	78z	wsw	4'3 5 0	OI	30	il			
18	59	6 41		2	986	wsw	8.1		3.5	3x			(18 59)
19	57	3 35	10 41		295	WNW	1.1		0.3	(i			,
20	6x				0,33x	WSW	0.6	! •	7'4	11			
21	65		7		9:257	3W	0 5		77	_			
32	65		3 43		0.002	E	9 5	ļ'	79	H	ELIOGRAI	PHIC ELR	MKNTS.
23	58			2 2	9 865	SE SW	10 41	'04	8 o		1	04	
35	58		1	7	0.678	8W	63	1 04	5'I	i D	Sun's	Centre	or Disc
26	55	8 27		0 2	539	ssw	8.2	21	6.6	1 37	Axis.	Lat	Long
27	58	3 45	2 73	3 2	9'440	8W	68		1.2	-		at	roug
28	64			-	337	SSW-	6.8		60				٥
29	61	5 50	0 44	t   24	319	SE	1'3	17	1	. 7	23.1M	73S	z83.4
30	64	5 46			425	ENE	10	02	08	17	24'9	7.1	51.6
31	64	0 39			0.30s	<b>S</b>	z.2	1	II.O	27	26.0	6.2	279 7
M	n 55°		3'0 4x	_   _	9 754	1		1, z.38	130 4	1	1	1	

1	~~ N			m.	- N	ľ.	•			-					
-	See N	ote, p	. 30. ]	TH	E M	100					-			Configura	ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND
×			į	1	At	Gree	nwich	h M	can	No	0 <b>2</b> 1		- 1	tions of Jupiter's	OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.
18		Souths	0.4.	Ri	ht			H	ori	g.				<b>Satellites</b>	March z Day breaks at 4h. ggm.
3	1	25	Sets	Asc	en-	Dec	olina ion	Pe	nta	Ser di me	2	Ag	e.	at mid- night	Civil twingnt ends ren. zrm. Night
1-				sto	m.	ļ		Ì	ıx	me	ter		_		begins 10h. 30m. The length of the Day is 10h. 30m.
١.	11 11	H. M	н м.			. o.	3x •69		"	'_'	"	D I		W E.	Mar 3. Mercury in Inferior
1		6 34	10 13	17 2	3 7	19		54		15		21 :		¥2xO4 3#O14	conjunction sh.
13		7 23	II 48	18 z		18 ·	44.3	54	15	14	48	<b>83</b> 1	11	31402	Mar. s. sh. Jupiter in Opposi-
14		8 ro	18 45	19	, 1	17	35 G	54	5	14	46	84 1		314Q2 432Q1	tion. Distance, 4xx, 150,000 miles.
1.5	4 17	8 50	13 41	19 5	40	15	4 <u>1 7</u>	54	_4	24	40	25 1	XX.	4#I ()3	Mar. s. Mean time taken by
1	4 48	0 42	14 42	30 40	30	13	7.8	54	12	14	48	26 z		4O123	Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, im. 5.08.
		10 26	15 45	21 2	37	10	0.0	54	26	14	51 E	87 1	tx .	4±O=3	Mar. 12. Mars in conjunction
			16 50				85 4		46	14			Z Z	14 <b>4</b> 2O3	with D, 7h. 5m. & o' 52'S.
2			27 55 29 2	23 46	7 1 x8	2 3 1 2	1.3U 31.03	55	26	15 15	3	9 1		438O1 341O2	Mar. za. Eclipse of Juniter's
1		13 25	20 IO	0 30	25.	5 3	4'3	56	4	15	<b>18</b>	1 1		3#Oz ●	Satellite IV. See p. So.
31	7 17	14 12	az 19	1 25	59	9 1	15.8	56	33	15	26	2 1	18	8±O34	Mar. 12, 13h Saturn in Opposi-
1	7 45	15 1	22 28	2 17	24	12 5	12 2	57	-	15	24	3 1	8	O2134	tion. Distance, 783,400,000 miles.
1		15 53		3 10		×5 4	15 3	57		15		4 1		10234	Mar. 13. Venus in conjunction with $\mathcal{D}$ , 3h 42m. $\mathcal{D}$ 5° 40' N.
125	8 50	16 47	0 41	4 6	46	37 4	8 2	58	5	15 !	51	5 1	8 1	•O34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>-1</sub>	Mar. 17, 8h Venus at greatest
120		17 43 18 41	*3 41 0 41 33 57	5 4					36	16	8	6 I		38()±4	brilliancy.
1	10 44	19 38	2 33 3 19 3 57	7 8				59 59	31	16 16		7 I	8	3x()#4 1 3()x4 1!	Mar. 21 Sun enters the sign
11		20 36	3 57	8 2						16 1		9 1		×()43	Arles (Spring Equinox), 3h. 51m
1-			4 70						1				-		Mar 22 Jupiter in conjunction
	14 19	22 31	4 30	9 57	13	7 4		60 60		16 1 16 1	3 1	0 1	8	(⊜ar3 ( tr⊜a3 (	with D, rah. 57m. 1 5° 27' N.
21	16 57		5 28	10 52		3 1	2 7N	50	51	16	90 1	18 X	8 4	ISOX3	with D. 3h 55m. h 5 48' N
8	18 15	23 19 0 11	5 28 5 56 6 55 7 29	XX 47	38	1 2	7 8s 8 8	59	26	16 1	13	3 1	8 4	3200	Mar. 25 Mean time taken by
184	19 31	1 3	6 25	18 41 13 35	33	5 5 10	4 2	58 48	51			4 1	8 4	31()a	Sun's semidiameter in crossing the
1	20 45 21 55	1 54 2 45	7 99	14 28		13 3			20	15 S	30 1	6 1	8 4	3()31  31() <b>0</b>	meridian, 1m 4'28.
-							'		!				- -		Mar 28 Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 80
	23 0	3 36	8 8	15 21 16 14	42	16 I				15 4				tÖx3●	
30	23 59	4 20	0 01	17 6	39	17 5	9.2			15 1				10433 10134	Mar. 30, 10h Mercury at great- lest elongation. 27° 50' W.
30	0 5I	5 15	9 40	17 57	57	18 4	7 3	54	41	14 5	35 4	i Oi	8 (	(23)1()4	Mar 31 21h Venus at a station-
31	1 36		10 33		10	17 5	4.38	54	31	14 !	50 /	1 1	8	31 024	ary point
1	App	AREN										LIN	TAP	NOI	Neptune sets Mar 1 5h 50m
1			OF '	THE			TS A	ΛT	N	100	Ŋ.				Mar 31, 4h om
1		MER					RNUS					8 J	MAI		
i n		A .	Dec	. !,	R	٨	D	۴.		· H	Ř	A R		Drc	The Zodiacal light may be seen
1			3 89	081		10	13	<b>29</b> .	ın		48			4 52 9n	at the beginning and end of this
1 2	, #3 3	2 19	5 45	4	45	49	15	яę.	5	1	3	25		6 23.2	month as the Moon will then be absent from the evening sky
122		1 25 10 28	7 58	6	57	50 R	17				16 20	14		7 51 6 9 17·8	1
27	22 2		9 47		15		18	컎.		1	50 43 .	58 58	x	0 41 5	You about an earth the 36
37			9 21		30		20				57		x	3	In this mouth the Mornings increase 67m, the Afternoons 51m
i	1								į		٠				Constellations near the S meri-
Į.		T I DE		1_			TURN						KPT -	UNE.	dian at za h. Gemini. Canis
11	+ R	.A. v s	Dro	, 1:	R A		1)	₽(			R.A	۱. ۱		0 / 1	Minor. Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.
1 2	111	4 28			1 35	9		15		8 :	56	22		7 21.4n	Cancer, Hyura, Leo, Claver.
122		2 2	7 45 8 o		1 33	44		<b>34</b>		8	55 55	54		7 23 4	Discontinue Companitions Transfer
17		9 30 7 16	8 15		1 32 1 30		5	34° 44°	2	8	55 55	5	1	7 26 8	Planetary Oppositions.—Jupiter and Saturn are both in Opposition
22	105	5 1	8 29	0 1	1 29	23	Ş	<b>53</b> .	5 ,	8 9	54	45	1	≀7 <b>88 3</b> ¹	early in this month in the constel-
27	10 5	<b>2</b> 54	8 4x	6 , 1	1 27	59	6	2			54		1	7 #9'5	lation Leo, the two phenomena,
		-	m-	TTA C1.			D.		٠,					. ;	being nearly contemporaneous, because the planets have been
				ie S		ANI)				-					brought together by their orbital
		LONTA					-	NGI	_			_	-	FIFE.	motion, as is mentioned on a
'n	0	- 1	₽ ¦ d	1 <u>11</u>	, ,	: :	0	3	Ŝ.	Ş		ð	- (	## ; Po j	later page. Last year Jupiter
5	8.87		60 4	·o¦ z′	0 1		16	ģ.	4	16		3,1		9. 8.8	was in Opposition on February 3, being in Cancer. The Opposition
15	8.84	2.8 10	5 3	.0 3.	0 1	.0	16	6	ۆ. 4	18.	6	3.1	20	7 8.8	of Jupiter happens a month later
25	8.84	0.4 31	8 3	8 8.	0 <u>. x</u>	.0	16	4	4:1	SI.	8	3.0	30	5 8.8	being in Cancer. The Opposition of Jupiter happens a month later year by year because Jupiter moves forward through about a twelfth
) M	leau Lo	ngitu	te of l	Moon's	A80	end	ing N	od	е, 3	Mar	vh	I, 1	<b>309</b> 0	51' Δ. I	forward through about a twelfth
-									-						

192	I.j		1	MA	$\mathbf{RC}$	H	THI	KD	MOI	NTH.				135
Day of	- ·	Tir	ne of	Hig	sh W	ater	at th	e ur	ıdern	entic	oned	Plac		
onth	London	BRIDGE	LIVE	rpol.	Bri	STOL.	H	LL	GREE	NOCE	LE	ITH	Dunti G 1	N (Bar ) M T.
¥ >	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
z Tu z W 3 Th 4 F 5 5	9 33 II 5	18 44 19 35 20 45 22 14 23 37	3 45 4 41 5 50 7 10 8 28	H M 16 14 17 18 18 33 19 56 20 10	11. M II 4I 0 58 2 27 4 0	н м #3 57 1# 30 13 46 15 #1 16 45	н м 10 46 11 34 0 14 1 38 3 19	H M. 83 17 18 37 14 13 15 40	H M 4 41 5 30 6 35 7 56 9 15	H M 17 3 18 0 19 17 80 41 81 54	н м 7 26 8 19 9 25 10 45 11 59	H M 19 St 20 52 22 9 23 29 	H M 4 16 5 17 6 32 7 49 8 54	16 45 17 53 19 8 20 25 21 22
6 % 7 W 8 Tu 9 W 10 Th 11 F	0 34 1 14 1 48 2 20 2 51 *3 24	22 18 13 6 13 44 14 18 14 47 15 17 15 48	10 49 11 21 11 53 0 12		5 13 6 2 6 42 7 18 7 51 8 22 8 55	17 43 18 27 19 3 19 37 20 7 20 37 21 8	4 3º 5 17 5 50 6 2x 6 51 7 22 7 54	36 37 17 18 17 51 18 26 19 0 19 34 20 6	10 14 10 58 11 36 0 4 0 38 1 11 1 45	22 45 13 20 13 54	0 37 1 27 2 3 2 35 3 5 3 5 3 37 4 12	12 57 13 38 14 11 14 42 15 14 15 49 16 26	9 43 10 23 10 53 11 24 21 53 0 8	22 38 23 38 23 38  12 23 13 6
13 \$ 14 M 15 Tu 16 W 17 Th 18 F 19 S	*3 56 *4 31 5 5 5 46 6 37 7 38 9 2	16 17 16 48 17 25 18 7 19 0 20 9 21 42	4 0 5 12	13 31 14 7 14 46 15 33 16 37 17 59 19 30	9 25 9 58 10 33 11 11 11 56 0 24 1 52	21 42 22 14 22 49 23 28 13 9 14 51	9 26 10 10	20 39 21 14 22 57 22 48 23 47 12 0 13 35	2 16 2 50 3 26 4 7 4 59 6 4 7 29	14 28 15 5 15 44 16 32 17 30 18 48 19 17	4 46 5 22 6 1 6 48 7 44 8 54 10 17	17 2 17 41 18 25 19 18 80 21 21 41 23 6	1 15 1 55 2 40 3 33 4 36 5 57 7 22	13 34 14 15 15 2 16 3 17 15 18 39 19 4
20 5 21 M 22 I'u 23 W 24 Th 25 F 26 S	, a o	23 13 12 1 *12 57 13 43 *14 25 *15 5 15 44	8 5 9 13 10 5 10 49 11 32	20 49 21 49 22 34 23 16 23 57 12 15 12 57	3 34 4 53 5 58 6 44 7 30 8 12 8 51	16 24 17 31 18 25 19 11 19 53 20 32 21 10	# 53 4 16 5 7 5 49 6 31 7 13 7 51	15 17 16 24 17 10 17 56 18 42 19 28 20 8	8 44 10 2 10 55 11 44 0 15 0 58 1 41	20 36 22 36 23 28 12 29 13 14 13 56	11 37 0 21 1 16 2 3 2 44 3 25 4 8	12 43 13 32 14 18 15 0 15 44 16 28	8 37 9 32 10 18 10 59 11 38	20 5 21 56 22 40 23 19 23 57 12 16 12 57
27 & M 28 M 29 Tu 30 W 31 Th	3 59 4 36 5 11 5 50 6 37	18 56	3 59	15 38 16 37	9 29 10 4 10 37 11 10 11 53	21 45 22 18 22 49 23 25	8 24 8 56 9 31 10 10 10 56	20 44 21 21 22 2 22 48 23 42	2 19 2 55 3 31 4 9 4 55	15 49 16 32 17 24	7 40	17 9 17 48 18 30 19 19 20 16	1 19 2 1 2 45 3 38 4 37	17 8
RISIN	g, Sou Lercu		, and	VENU		the P	MARS			UPITER			NOON ATURN	12 <i>h.</i> ).
Ris D h i 6 6	es Sou n h i 5 II 37 IO	ths Set in h n 42 17 1 58 16 1 35 15 4	h h n 6,72 8 7 8 63	es Fouting in it is i	B sa I B sa I B sa I 3 sa I	7 3 6 7 1 3 6 5 2 6 3	South in m 1 14 2 13 5 3 13 4 15 13 4	h Hets h m 5 20 40 7 20 41 8 20 45 0 20 47	Rises h. m 17 24 16 51 16 19	South h m 0 6 23 35 23 4 22 33	Sets 10 m 6 47 6 18	Rises h m 18 7 17 36	South h m 0 37 0 7	Sets 1) 12 7 7 6 39
midnig Both p	VENUS nd it a in Ari MARS h JUP tht and lauets osition	is a bri always es, will sets bei ITER an i above are mon i (Marc	lliant of make a said to fore axion of SATU the howing which has been said to be a	ng star object is au attra its spl i W. b CRN be orizon : estwar	during in the cactive endour N., a ing in Cirom sud, appr	the me vening picture. Mag t the b Dppositionset unoachin	D EVI	ising learning to the street of the street of the beg wn. Thus.	ess than ars of Cong twiling twiling atest be mongring they will magnitude to the construction of the cons	n an ho Drion al ght; a rillianc th; and of the ll be se udes: J	nd the cond this y on M d more month, en S o	constell year arch rand northy are in f E. in	lations Venus. 743 vard latthe S the tw	which ter. about ilight
describ vear m lupiter lortnig o the	e morust els: For ht late Sun w	e than pse bei r simil r in eac rhen in	one re ore the lar res ch year Helio	evolution Earth Asons S than to centric	on, or in is aga saturn she pre longit	n other in in lin is in ( ceding. aude 12	earth m words, ne with Opposit Jupi The	inore the Si ion al ter is n Eartl	than a un and cout a rearest	A PPAR DE			POLAR DECL	1S.
orightes s ther man (	st whe efore r opposit	n Oppo ot a b tion wh	osition right ( ich ha)	happe pposit ppens i	ns abo ion. S n Dece	ut that aturn i mber,	date. s neare but its of in a	The p st the bright	resent Earth ness i	10	31 1 31 1 32 1 32	59 53 48 45		

36]		APRIL XXX DAYS.			192	21.
DAY	OF	Fasts and Festivals.  Remarkable Days—Events.	THE	SUN		¥8
M Light	w w	SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 8 20d. 15h.	Rises	Sets H M	of the Year	to end
1 2	F	All Fools' Day. Dr. William Harvey born, 1578. Copenhagen, 1801. Leon Gambatta born, 1838.	5 38 5 36	18 31 18 31	91 92	274 273
3 4 5	M	1st Sunday after Baster. Earl Loreburn b. 1846. Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774. EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. U.S.A. at war, 1917.	5 34 5 32 5 30	18 34 18 36 18 37	93 .94 95	273 271 270
6 7 8	W Th F	R. E. Peary reached the North Pole, 1909. Old Lady Day. Archbishop of Canterbury b. 1848 Atbara, 1898. King of the Belgians born, 1875.	5 27 5 25 5 23	28 39 18 41 18 42	96 97 98	269 268 267
9 10 11 12 13 14	M Tu W Th	Fort Sumpter taken, 1861. Magdala, 1868. Princess Beatrice b., 1857. Foch generalissimo, 1918. Titanıc disaster, 1912; 1,503 persons drowned.	5 18 5 16 5 14 5 12 5 10 5 7	18 44 18 46 18 47 18 49 18 51 18 52 18 54	99 100 101 102 103 104 105	266 265 264 263 262 261 260
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	M Tu W Th	Successful T.B.D. action off Dover, 1917.	5 5 5 3 5 x 4 59 4 57 4 55 4 53 4 51	18 56 18 57 18 59 19 0 19 2 19 4 19 5	107 108 109 110 111 112	259 258 257 256 255 254 253 252
24 25 26 27 28 29	S M	Martial Law proclaimed throughout Ireland, 1916.	4 49 4 47 4 45 4 43 4 41 4 39 4 37	19 9 19 10 19 18 19 14 19 15 19 17	114 115 116 117 118 119	249 248 247 246

## PHASES OF THE MOON

<ul><li>New Moon</li></ul>	<b>8</b> d	gh	` 5m
) First Quarter	15	10	12
O Full Moon	22	7	49
← Last Quarter	30	4	Q
Apogee id. aih	251	.400	miles
Perigee 16d 15h	229	,700	,
Apogee zod 17h	251	200	,,
-	_	_	

### RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1920,

ron az days; total fall a'66 inches; above the average by 1'00 inch

## Summer Time -See Note p. 40 and p. 92. MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send
registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.
5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial
year, 1920-1921, for Treasury purposes ends.
7. Fire Insurances must be paid.
- Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless
others in a Series.

otherwise fixed.

14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

18. Edinburgh Spring Holiday

24. Census Day, 1921.

_				~				T	<del></del> -		l <sub>1</sub>			
1 _!	Equation	of Time.	THE			N NO	<u> </u>	Side	8	tenn Time at 0h	!		ORANDA	
ā	Add to	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Var e	Don	parent instion	Hourly Var of Dec.	Mean	Seon B	Hdereal T See p. 92	Lan	ips to be l	ighted (a	ee p. 57s).
1	M 8.	8	H M 8	<b>8.</b>		26.4 n	0.06	н м 0 37		H H S	z.	(Sum	mer time	). (80 I)
	3 44	o 75	0 41 15 0 44 53			49.5	0.00	0 41		3 15 3	2.	••		(20 z)
3	3 26	0'74	o 48 38			18'5 35 5	0.00	0 45		13 II 6 13 7 IO	3	÷		(80 4)
4 5	3 9 2 51	0.43	0 55 50	9'1	3 5	58.3	0.02	0 52	59 1	83 3 14	4			(20 6)
6	2 34 2 16	0'72 0 71	0 59 29			#1'1 43'7	0'95	0 56	55 2	12 59 18 12 55 28	5.		-	(20 7)
7.	2 0 1 43	0.40	1 3 9 1 6 48 1 10 28	9.1	5 7	6.3 a8.7	0'94	1 8	48 1	12 51 26 12 47 30	, -			
10	x a6	o 68	1 14 8	9 1		20.0	0,03	1 12	41 1	12 43 35	6.			( <b>so</b> 9)
II IS	I 10 0 54	0.67	I 17 48			32.1	0,01	1 16		22 39 39 22 35 43	7.			(20 22)
13	0 39	o 63	1 25 10	9 2	x 8	57.0	0.01	X 24	31 I	18 3X 47	8.			(20 IZ)
14 15	0 23	0.03	1 28 51 1 32 32		2 9	18 7 40°2	0.89	1 38	34 2	82 87 51 88 83 55	g.			(20 14)
٠.,	Subt	0 61	1 36 14			1.6	0.89			19 59 12 16 3	IO	٤		(20 16):
17	0 21	o 59 o 58	1 39 56 1 43 39	9.3	8 10	43'9 43'8	0.87	I 44	14 :	12 IS 7	i	~		
19	0 49	0°56 0 54	1 47 22 1 51 5		II O	4·8 25·5	o 87	x 48		12 8 11 12 4 15	II.			(20 17)
2X	1 15	0 52	1 54 49	9.3	3   11	46.0 6.3	o 85	z 56	4 2	EI 0 20 EI 56 84	IR	•		(20 19)
23	1 27 1 39	0'5z 0 49	I 58 33			a6 4	0.83			1 50 24 1 52 28	23.			(20 21)
24	1 50 2 1	0 47	2 6 3 2 9 48	93		46.4 6.1	0.83	2 7	53 2	21 48 32 11 44 36	14.			,ao aa)
26	8 X8	0 45 0 43	# X3 34	9'4	3 13	25.Q	o.81	2 75	46 2	11 40 40	,			(20 24)
27 28	2 22 2 31	0.30	2 17 21 2 21 8			44·8 3·9	0.20		30 2	12 30 44 12 32 48	×5			
30	2 40 2 49	o'36 9 34	a a4 55	9'4	9 I4	##'7 41'3 II	0.48	2 27	36 2	12 28 52 12 24 56	16.			(so s6)
-											¥7.	5		(20 27)
	ME		OLOGIC.			VATIO		PRII			x8.			(20 29)
P.	Max	TEM PER			Mean	(Presst		foot ;	BAIN	SUN.	19.			(20 30)
1	50.7	381	3 45		nches. <b>9'230</b>	Direc V'b	tn le	0.6	inch.	nours	20.			(20 32)
3	50.8	34	3	· 7	89'48X	W V'b	'	0.2		0.6				
3	53 9	41 1			9.508 9.549	N		o'5 a'4	.06	0.3	21.			(20 34)
5	53'5 56'9	41°	•	.3	9.707 80.884	NV		0.Q	.03	1.0	23.			(20 35)
7 8	58 x	41.	3	.3	29 640	SW	_	5.4	.10	29	23.			(20 37)
9	57.5 61.9		3		80,202 80,202	SW	<i>r</i>	1.3	.03	0,1	24.	<b>£</b>		(ao 39)
II	64.x	49			9'420	SW		4.4		4.4	<b>3</b> 5.			(20 40)
12	59°8	43	3	.0	sõ,00ð sõ,53ð	881	E	3.2 3.2	.32	0.4	-			
13	58'0	421			29 106 29 345	SSV	v I	3'9 5'5	.13	3.4	<b>≥6.</b>			(20 42)
25 26	59.6	50	z l	-8 ∦	29 T20	SSV	V 2	1.0	:17 :13	1.8	27.			(20 44)
17	55'4	48	5 "		=9°355 =9 675	EN	E	1.0		5.6	28.			(20 45)
18	51 °6				89'740 80'647	NN SW		0.6 4.6	.02	1.2	<b>29</b> .			(20 47)
30	54'0	30	4	.2	26° 62	SW	7 1	II.O	.sı	5.3	30.		• •	(20 49)
31 32	54'9 57'0	35	z		s9 ,899 s9 ,6ss	NV 8W		7`7 3`8	.oz	3.2	-		~~~~	
23 24	58's	44	4		a9,331 a9,339	ws	- 1	o'4 3'3	:::	1.2	H	KLIOGRAP	HIC ELEI	MENTS.
25	61.0	45	2	.6	29 Bts	WN	w -	5 5		6.0	D	Sun's	Centre	of Disc.
26	56.8		3	·6	<b>29</b> '803	NV	·	4.0	°04	3.3		Axis.	Lat	Long.
27 28	55.	;   36°	9	-8 ∥	99'457	WN	'	4'2	.10	7.6		0	o	-
30 30	58.6	30	,	.1	29'78z	"W		4.4		8.1	16	26.4 ₩	6·28 5·4	147·8 15·8
M	56.6	42	6 47		<b>29</b> '546	11 _			a.6	76.7	26	25 I	4.6	243:7

) 3	o j					L	LL	777		4	AI C		14.		AL I	GIVIAI. [1921.
S	ee No	ote,	p. 3	0.]	TH	æ	Mo	ON.						\ ~		Eclipses, Conjunctions, And
· 🛫		آي ا	1	1		A	t Gr	eenwic	h M	ean	Noon				gura- s of	
S	Rises	Souths	8	ta	Ri	ght		eclina tion.	H	ori-	Ham		-	Jupi		April 4. Day breaks at 3h. 37m. Civil twilight ends 19h. 15m. Night begins 20h. 30m. The length of
8	Trinca	*	1	-	As	cen-	I	eclina tion.	Pa	ntal ral	dia	A	ige.		llites hom.	begins soh, 30m. The length of
=					l				-  4	LX.				I		the Day is rah. 53m. Apr. g. Mean time taken by
	8. M. 8 15	8. M	OZZ	30	#. 19 1		5. x	6 14.7	s 54	12	z4 4	8 21	. н. 18	301	E.	Sun's semidiameter in crossing the
3	2 48	7 3	6 x2	31	80 2	5 1	7 x	3 54	54	13	14 4	33	1 10	213		meridian rm. 4.4s.  Apr. 6. Mercury in conjunction
3	3 ×7	1 .	1 13		SX :			0 57'9		24	24 5	Z 24	, z8		134	with D 7h. 19sn. O 5° 49' S.
4	3 42	3 4	5 14 9 15		27 S	9 1		7 38'9 3 45'9	54		14 5 15	3 50			23	of the Sun. Visible as Partial
. 6	4 30	10 2	4 16	48	23 3	33 2	0	0 14'0	n 55	41	15 I	3 27	18	423	ιÕ	Eclipse at Greenwich. See p. 80.
7	4 54 5 29	II I	7 29	56 6		ii s		4 20 6 8 18	50	40	15 a			73~		with property spin. Q 8° 28' N.
9	5 47		6 20	27							15 3					Apr. 10. Saturn's ring-plane
to	6 20	13 4	821			57	0 1	5 8'0	57	58	<b>25</b> 4		3	48C	13	passes through Sun. See note Apr. 10. Mars in conjunction
	6 58	14 4	3 22	34 36	3 !		I I	7 12:3	58 58	39	15 5	5 3		7-0	23	with ) sh. 54m. 6 r 30' N.  Apr. 18. Jupiter in conjunction
23	7 44 8 39		6 0	اد	4 5	50 I		8 38°1 8 49°1		56	16 a	5 3	3			Apr. 18. Jupiter in conjunction with 3 16h. som. 4 5° 36' N
114	9 48	17 3	14 !	18	6	19 2	9 1	7 50'9	- 150			8 6		301	24	Apr to Saturn in conjunction
15 16	10 58			31,	8	17 4 14 5	7 1	5 46 6 8 43 6	59	19	16 1 16 1	3 8	3			with ) gh. 13m. h 5° 56' N.
727	13 38		8 3	ا ت		10 4		8 56	59	17	16 I	I 9	3	,		Apr. sz, morn. Total eclipse of the Moon. Not visible at Green-
18	14 38	SI I		29	10	35 =	0	4 38.	150		<b>z</b> 6	9 10	3	. xŌs	34	wich. See p. 80.
19	25 54 27 9		I 3	24	11 1	II 4	3	0 7'5 4 88'0	n 58	54 38	15 5	5 I I 8 I I			04	Apr 22, 18h. Venus at Inferior conjunction.
31	zB 23	23 4	a 4	53	13 1 14	4 3	9	8341	1 58	3	25 5	x   x 3	3	301	114	Apr. 25. Mean time taken by
##	19 35 20 43	0 3	13 5 15 6	25	14 15	7 4	4 1	2 15'4 5 14'1			25 4 15 3				) <b>s</b>   <b>a</b> O	Sun's semidiameter to cross the meridian zm. 5.48.
23	az 45		-		15 !			7 33 3			15 2					Neptune sets Apr. z, 3/1. 56m.,
24 85	88 4I		61/	SU	10 4	17 2	3 3	8 35	55	36	15 I	0 17	3	41C	23	Apr. 30. 2h. 2m. The Zodiacal light may be seen
	<b>83 30</b>	3 5	5 8	23	17	9 4	0 1	8 53 6	55	38	25 14 5	18	3	401		after soh. 30m., at beginning of this month, the Moon then being
37	0 18	4 4	3 9	10	19	<b>80</b> 4	3 :	8 17 1 6 59 1	54	81	14 5	0 20	, 3	43C	z D	this month, the Moon then being absent.
20	0 47				80				54	14	24 4	8 21	. 3		02	In this month the Mornings
30	1 17	0 1	5 11	19	<b>80</b> (	50 3	17 ×	B 0.0	75 29		7	7	. 3	38€	,14	increase sh. sm., the Afternoons
'		'	-l						·			i		' -		48m. Constellations near the South
	APP	ARE	NT	Ri	внт	A	SCE	NSIO	N A	MD.	Di	CL	IN	TIO	S.	meridian at sah.: Cancer, Hydra,
			(	OF	TH	e I	PLA	nets	AT	N	OON	•				Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.
-	7	MI					~~ <del>Q</del>	VEN	.8		1	ď	M	ARS.		
1	H.	.A.		I)Ec	,		R A		Dac		H	Ř.A.		1)8	ι	The Solar Eclipse of April 8 is
D	=3	. 9			3·6s		88	7 1	3 27	. 7n		ũ	55	13 s	oʻ in	with one exception the largest that has been seen in London for
6		14 48 10 6		5 10			19	44 5	1 30	14		26	0		7 3	at least so years, the exception being the eclipse that happened
16	=3	50 0 17 41		3 50 0 53	3.28	2	13 4	26 x	9 53			40 54 8	9 23	15 4 16 5	3 3	being the eclipse that happened on April 17, 1918, when nine-
BI	0 4	17 3I		<b>a</b> 30	on		53	31 1	8 15 6 16				43	27 5	2.8	tentus of the Sun's diameter was
<b>26</b>		19 53 11 Ju					48 h	SATU				<u></u>		18 :	5 D	obscured, and the magnitude on this occasion is not very different.
_	R	A.		DEC.	_		R A.		Dr.		1	i, A		Dr		The eclipse in 1912 was seen annu-
D.		и в. jo 58	ž	5 52	·on	H	a6	38 6	IO.	·sn	R. 8	ír. 54	5. 18	17 2	6.6n	lar from the neighbourhood of
6	10 4	9 23	•	3	.0	XX	25	no 6	<b>x8</b>	7	8	54	1	27 3	1.4	eclipse on April 8 will be seen
16	10 4	7 43 6 87	3	zi (	4	11	24 23	20 6 4 6			8	53 53	52 46	27 3	3 . I	annular from a strip of the earth
ST	10 4	5 📽	ġ	3	3	11	88	8 6	37	7	8	53 -	45	17 3 17 3	2.6	about 140 miles wide the central line of which passes through the
26	1 10 4	4 45	5	36		-	<b>8</b> 1					53	45	17 3	*.0	extreme north-west point of Scot-
								ND I	LA	NEI	18.					land. Saturn's Ring.—Analogous to
		IZON?		-	_	AX		-11 -	ANG	ŲL/	LR S	~ -		MHT		the passage of the plane of the Earth's equator through the Sun
-	0	١٥	\$	d		4	h	1) 1	9	Ď.	1 9	- 1	4	7	h	at the terrestrial Equinoxes, the
D,	8.79	9.0	<b>26</b> "9	3	7	1,,	2.		"	3.4	. 25		*.°	#0 z	8"7	H. Y A Consumula minus manage
15	2.77		<b>3</b> 0.0	1	•••	:: <b>į</b>	E.	0   15	58	3.4	25 26	Ž	<b>2</b> .0	19'7	2.7	through the Sun twice during a revolution of the planet in its orbit. This will happen on the
25	Coast 1								55 N					10.8		orbit. This will happen on the
	د اسپتید مد اسپتید					V44 B		-GHUII	6 14	~ue,	, Ap	14 1	, =	IS	1.3 ,	figure of firm motion. The pro-

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places-

			0 01					~
Month.	eek.	LOADON BRIDGE	Liverpool	BRISTOL.	HULL.	GREENOOK.	Leith,	Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.
Z	*	Morn After	Morn. After.	Morn After.	Morn After.	Morn. After	Morn. After.	Morn. After.
1 2	¥	н. м н м 7 33 19 59 8 46 20 10	п. м. н. м 5 б 17 51 6 21 19 б	и м. н м о 17 12 59 и 33 14 84	н м н. м. 11 51 0 50 13 8	н м н. м. 5 58 18 30 7 3 19 46		H. M H M. 5 47 18 25 7 3 29 40
3 4 5 6 7	S M Tu W Th	10 7 22 30 11 26 23 49 12 25 0 41 13 9 1 20 13 42	7 34 20 17 8 43 21 18 9 37 22 5 10 19 22 40 10 52 23 11	2 59 15 48 4 18 16 57 5 19 17 49 6 7 18 31 6 46 19 5	2 19 14 38 3 41 15 53 4 38 16 43 5 17 17 21 5 48 17 56	8 18 21 0 9 26 22 3 10 21 22 51 11 3 23 30 11 41	11 4 83 47 18 11 0 47 13 4 1 30 13 41 8 8 14 14	\$ 12. 20 41 9 7 21 26 9 46 22 6 10 22 22 36 10 52 23 9
9	F	1 52 14 13 2 25 14 45	11 24 23 42 11 57	7 50 19 37 7 54 20 11	6 18 18 38 6 50 19 9	0 4 12 16 0 39 12 53	3 34 14 47 3 6 15 22	11 25 23 40 11 56
10 11 12 13 14 15	Tu W Th	*3 0 *15 18 *3 35 *15 54 *4 12 16 28 4 51 17 6 5 34 17 52 6 29 18 51 7 35 20 2	0 15 12 33 0 51 13 10 1 27 13 49 2 6 14 32 2 52 15 24 3 49 16 31 5 4 17 55	9 3 21 71 9 41 21 58 10 19 22 36 11 1 23 19	7 24 19 46 7 55 20 24 8 29 21 4 9 6 21 50 9 52 22 44 10 46 23 47 11 53	1 58 14 9 2 30 14 50 3 10 15 34	7 35 20 16	0 14 12 33 0 58 13 18 1 33 14 6 2 20 14 48 3 18 15 52 4 31 17 7 5 50 18 30
17 18 19 20 21 22	Tu W Th F	8 58 SI 38 10 38 SS 58 11 43 12 36 0 49 13 19 1 31 13 58 *s 13 *14 36	6 31 19 23 7 55 20 35 8 57 21 27 9 46 22 11 10 29 22 51 11 9 23 29	1 46 14 42 3 24 16 8 4 37 17 10 5 33 17 59 6 20 18 43 7 4 19 25 7 45 20 4	2 44 15 2 3 58 16 5 4 45 16 52 5 25 17 36 6 2 18 20	7 19 20 7 8 37 21 19 9 41 22 16 10 33 23 2 11 19 23 46 12 4 0 30 12 49	0 56 13 13 1 38 13 55 2 17 14 36	7 11 19 46 8 18 20 44 9 11 21 34 9 57 22 18 10 37 22 58 11 19 23 36 11 59
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	M Tu W Th F	*a 55 *15 14 *3 35 15 58 4 13 16 27 4 51 17 3 5 30 17 41 6 14 18 25 7 3 19 15	2 44 15 16	8 26 20 44 9 6 21 20 9 41 21 54 10 18 22 29 10 51 23 1 11 28 23 43 12 18	7 21 19 46 7 55 20 24 8 26 21 4 9 2 21 46 9 40 22 30 10 21 23 17	1 52 14 11 2 29 14 49 3 6 15 27 3 44 16 9	4 20 15 44	o 15 18 33 o 53 13 18 1 33 13 54 8 17 14 41 3 6 15 34 4 3 16 31 5 3 17 39
_		r_	1			. !	- 1	·

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days (Noon 12h.).

	MERCURY &	VENUS Q	MARS & Ju	PITER L SATURN h
3 10 17 24	h m h m h m	h m h m h m	Rises Nouths Sets Rises h m h m h m h m 5 13 20 49 15 15 6 0 13 25 20 51 14 44 5 26 13 9 20 53 13 45	Souths h m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m h

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MRECURY is a morning star, but rises not long before the Sun.

VERUS is a bright evening star at the beginning of the month, becomes fainter and sets earlier, and being at Inferior conjunction on the sand, it rises and sets before the Sun in the last week of April. It moves in retrograde direction from the constellation Aries into Pisces.

MARS lingers in the evening sky. It moves eastward somewhat rapidly, passing from the constellation Aries into Taurus, and sets in the W.N.W. a few minutes before ark.

", b. JUPTER and SATURN are to be seen in the evening twilight in the south-east sky. They are in the west at altitude 15° about 3 o'clock in the morning early in the month. Both are moving westward in the constellation I.eo. Magnitudes: Jupiter, -ze to -z\$; Saturn, +o 9 to +z c.

1	occasion was on July 26, 1907. The plane similarly passed through the Earth on 1920 November 7, 1921 February 22, and will again on 1921 August 2. Between the first two dates the south side was illuminated by the Sun, and the Earth was on the north side. Between February 22 and April 10 the Sun and Earth are on the south side. From April 22 to August 3, the north side will be illuminated, but the Earth will be on the south side. In the intervals when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane the Eing system is	b. 8	
1	Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane the Ring system is said to be invisible, but has been found not to be entirely so.	10 18	

PPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS.

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D. 1	H.	M.	~~~	1	٠,	1	-
2		3x	44	1	å	53	3
200	ĸ	31	43	1	88	53 53	ä
zo	ı	34	44	i	- 55	58	59

# MAY XXXI DAYS.

1921.

	Day	o <b>p</b>	Fasts and Festivals.	THE	SUN	DAYS		
M	Light and Durk.	w.	Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 60° Il and 15h.	Rises.	Sets.	of the Year	to end of Year	
		M Tu Th Fs	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May, 1895.	4 31 4 29 4 27 4 26	19 20 19 22 19 23 19 25 19 27 19 28 19 30	181 183 184 185 186 187	244 243 242 241 240 239 238	
1:		&MTu Tu Th FS	Sunday after Ascension. [Ostend, 1918. Half Quarter Day. H.M.S. Vindictive blocked Lodi, 1796. Indian Mutiny begun at Meerut, 1857. Chatham, died, 1778. Sir J. Herschel d. 1871. Passage of Douro, 1809. Windhoek occupied, 1915. EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. Sir A. Sullivan b. 1842. Old May Day.	4 82 4 81 4 29 4 27 4 16 4 14 4 23	19 32 19 33 19 35 19 36 19 36 19 39	128 129 130 131 132 133	237 236 235 234 233 232	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21		M Tu W Th F	Mahit Sunday. Benterost. Vimy Ridge, 1916. Mahit Monday. Bank Holiday. Albuera, 1811. Mahit Cuesday. King of Spain born, 1886. N. Hawthorne, d. 1864. George Meredith died, 1909. Last air raid on London, 1918. Columbus d. 1506. Consols £113 115 3d., 1897. "*Summer Time" first adopted, 1916.	4 II 4 IO 4 8 4 7 4 5 4 4 4 3	19 42 19 44 19 45 19 47 19 48 19 50	135 136 137 138 139 140	230 229 288 227 226 225	
23 24 25 26 27 28		M Tu Th FS	Trinity Sunday. Sir A. Conan Doyle born, 1859. Ramillies, 1706. Italy declared war on Austria, 1915. TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. EMPIRE DAY. Military Service Act became law, 1916. H.M. Queen Mary born, 1867. Corpus Christi. Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918. Battles of Souchez and La Bassée, 1915.	4 I 4 0 3 59 3 58 3 57 3 56 3 55	19 58 19 54 19 55 19 55 19 58 19 59	143 144 145 146 147	223 222 220 220 219 218 217	
31		≅ M Tu	1st Sunday after Crinity. Oak Apple Day. Decoration Day, General Holiday, U.S.A. Union Day, S. Africa (1910). Battle of Jutland, 1916.	3 54 3 53 3 52	20 2	150	216 215 214	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

**2**772. 

 » First Quarter.
 14
 15
 25

 C Full Moon
 21
 20
 15

 C Last Quarter
 29
 21
 45

 Perigee .... rxd aoh, as8,500 miles. Apogee ... . a7d 11h. a51,500

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1920,

on zz days; total fall, e.go inch; below the average by z 30 inch

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time, but the hours are numbered as explained on page as. To covert G.M.T into Summer Time, or the time used for general purposes in some months of the year according to Act of Parliament, I hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES. May 1. Hollday at London Stock Exchange.
6. 11 George V. ends. 7. 12 George V. begins.
ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Ledy Day, March as; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25

19	21.	}			MA.		IFTH	MC	NŢ	Н.			[41
- i-		of Time		Sun	(Mean	Noon).	Sidereal Time at	Mon	Time Oh. real T			RANDA.	
٠! ٦	ross Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Hight Ascension.	Var.	Appar	ent Hour Var.	Mean Noo	100	p. 98.	Lamp	s to be lig	finted (see	p. 572).
1	S 57	0.38	H. H. S. 3 35 36 3 36 38	9.5	1 14 5	on o'r		9 81		2. 3	. ,(Summ	er time).	(so 50)
3	3 4	0.30	2 40 II	9	5 IS 3	77 07	4 2 43 2	S SI	13 9	2.		****	(80 52)
4.	3 <sup>17</sup> 3 <sup>33</sup>	0'85 0'85	2 44 2 2 47 53	סיפ וו	@ : IB I	3'1 0'7	2 2 5 X X	5   BI	9 13 5 17	3-		•	(20 53)
5 6 7	3 28	0,18	a 51 44	94	6 16 2 8 16 4	7'5 0'7	9 2 59		z az 57 a5	4-			(20 55)
8	3 36	0,12	2 59 24	97	0 17	9'8 0'6			53 =9 49 33	5			(20 57)
0	3 40 3 48	0.08	3 7 10	5 97	5 27 3	2'9 0'6 8'6 0'1	6 3 10 5	8 20	45 37 41 41	6.		٠.	(20.58)
3	3 45 3 46	0.00	3 15	5 91	lo   18	3.0	3 3 18 5	1 20 8	37 45	7. 8.	5. ·		(81 0
3 4	3 48 3 48	0,01	3 22 5	6 91	18 :	37 01	5z 3 26 4	4 30	33 50 39 54		•		(SX E
5	3 48 3 48	0,03 0,01	3 26 5	0 9	39 19	8.1 0.	8 3 34 3		25 58 22 8	9.			(az 3
7	3 47 3 45	0.08	3 34 4 3 38 4	7 9	DE E		K  3 48 3	1 20	z8 6 14 10	10.		•	(sx g
9	3 43 3 40	0,18	3 4ª 4 3 46 4	4 9	96 19 0	12.2	54 3 46 2	7 20	10 14	II.			(az 6
1	3 37	0,12	3 50 4	3 10	20 20	7.7 0.	5x 3 54 1	20		12.		•	(az E
13	3 33 3 29	0'17	3 54 4 3 58 4	4 10	05 80	3z.6 o.	48 4 2	13 19	54 30	<b>13.</b>	••••	•	(82 9
4 5	3 24 3 19	0,23 0,31	4 2 4	B zo	09 20		45 4 zo	6 xg	50 35 46 39	24.	•	• •	(az z:
6	3 13	0'25 0'28	4 10 5	3 10.	13 21	15'0 0		0 19	4# 43 38 47	25.	ጀ.		(SI II
8	3 0	0,38	4 18 5	7 10	17 21	24.6	41 4 21 1 39 4 25		30 55	16.	•• •••		(sz z
0	2 44	0.34	4 27	5 10	19 31	43'8 0	38 4 29 36 4 33	49   IS	26 59 23 3	×7.		•	(SZ 1
IX.	2 36 \	0'35				VATION		1920.		18.	•••••		(az z
Day			ERATURE		BAROM.	W	IND	BAIN	BUN- BHINE	19.	••••		(az zi
-	Max	M	n Ma 18	41-1906	inches	Directn.	bs to foot )	inch	hours	Z			(az s
=	63		'9 4	9.3	29'361 29'361	WSW	<u>3'4</u> 5'8	IO.	2'8	-   -			(az a
3 4	63 56	4	9	.5 8 0.0	30.832	W	7.5 3.5		11.8		<b>5.</b>		(st s
5	59	's   3º	1'0 7'3	3.5	30'372	wsw wsw	a.7 6.3		3.8		••• ••••••		
78	55 61	0 4	2'7	7	ag 888 ag 663	w	77	.05	98	23			(st s
9	54 6a	0 4	1.8	.8 0,13	30,00g 30,020	N	1'1	-04	0°3	1.	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	(az s
io II	6x	6 4	0.3	5	30'114	ESE	3,3		74	35.			(SZ S
8	7ª 65	3 4		58°Z '4	29,021	8W WNW	5' <sup>1</sup> 4'7		7'2	26.		•	(22 2
14 15	67	.0 3	9.3 3.6	·6	30,102 30,102	V'ble ESE	1'5		9'5	27.			(az a
:6	61	'S 4	8.8	13.0	29.655	ESE	6.4	.oz	5.6	28.			(az
17 18	8	6 4	6.0 6.3	.z	29.459 29.459	SW WSW	5'I 25'7		6.0	39.	\$.		(32
<b>3</b> 0	66	0 4	2.3	.3 .5 .8	30,010	SW	6.7		23'4 3'7	30.	•		(22 3
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3.6 1.8 1.0 12 23 3.2 3.2 3.6 1.7 1.0 12 49 8.0 BO.1 Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 206° 37' A on April 22 she will be nearer

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

6.4 28.4

ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA. May z. Day breaks at zh. 4m. Civil twilight ends at zoh. zzm. Night begins 21h 50m. length of the Day 1-14h. 45m.

May 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, zh. 6'zm.

May 6. Venus in conjunction, with D, 4h. 45m. Q 2°55' N May 6. Jupiter at a stationary point.

May 7. Mercury in conjunction with D, 13h. 59m. \$ 100' N.

May 8. Mars in conjunction with ), 22h. 4m & 3° 27' N

May 10. Mercury in Superior conjunction, 11h

May zz. Venus at a stationary point

May 15. Jupiter in conjunction with D, ash. 58m. 25° 28' N

May 16. Saturn in conjunction with D, 13h. 48m. 12 5° 52' N.

May 27-28. Jupiter's Satellite, IV. in eclipse. See p. 80

May so Mercury in conjunction with Mars, 3h. sam. C x 3' N.

May 20, aft Occultation of  $\nu$  Librae. See p. 81.

May 21, 17h. Saturn at a stationary point

May 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, zm. 7 78.

May 28. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

The disc of Venus is crescent during the month; appearing like the moon after third quarter.

Neptune sets May r. zh. 58m. May 31, 23h. 57m.

In this month the Mornings increase 43m.; the Afternoons 44III.

Constellations near the S. meridian at sah : Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Boëtes, Libra

Venue at Greatest Brilliancy .-Venus will be very bright in the early morning at the end of May as she was in the evenings in March. Similar epochs of great brilliancy occurred in August and construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. This region is a construction of the year range. miles). At inferior conjunction

De	v of	1	Tim	e of	Hig	h W	ater	at th	ne un	dermentioned Plac				es-		
Month	i.	LONDON	BRIDGE	Live	RPOOL.	Bat	ISTOL.	Н	TLL	GREI	ENOCK.	L	eith.		n (Bar) K.T.	
ž	Ě	Morn.	After.	Morn	After.	Morn	After	Morn	After.	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.	Morn	After.	
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21	M Tu W Th F	7 30 8 47 10 11 11 21 0 26 1 12	19 49 21 12 22 35 23 38 12 11 12 53 13 34	6 15 7 34 8 36 9 23 10 7	17 47 19 9 20 17 21 8 21 48 22 28 23 9	0 8 1 32 3 2 4 14 5 8 5 58 6 43	12 53 14 22 15 45 16 44 17 34 18 21 19 4	21 46 0 47 2 17 3 32 4 21 4 58 5 38	 13 8 14 40 15 45 16 32 17 16 18 0	9 16 10 7	18 38 19 48 20 56 21 49 22 37 23 24	8 37 9 52 11 2  0 31 1 13 1 55	az a5 az 37 a3 40 za z za 49 z3 34 z4 z7		18 18 19 26 20 20 21 12 21 56 22 38 23 18	
24 25 26 27	S M Tu W Th F	1 55 2 37 3 17 3 55 4 33 5 8 5 46	14 16 14 53 15 29 16 4 16 38 17 11 17 50	o a6 1 3 1 39 2 15	23 47 12 11 12 52 13 31 14 9 14 50 15 31	7 26 8 6 8 45 9 21 9 56 10 28 11 2	19 44 20 23 20 59 21 34 22 6 22 38 23 12	6 20 6 58 7 33 8 5 8 36 9 11 9 49	18 44 19 88 80 8 80 45 81 83 82 3	1 30 2 7 3 42	12 28 13 10 13 50 14 27 25 4 15 42 16 21	2 35 3 15 3 57 4 36 5 13 5 52 6 35	14 58 15 48 16 24 17 4 17 42 18 83 19 8	0 32 1 10 1 50 2 36	23 56 12 14 13 50 13 30 14 13 15 0 15 52	
30	ž M T	6 30 7 18 8 15	18 35 19 28 20 35		x6 aa 17 a4 18 30		23 55 12 30 13 41	10 33 11 24 0 17	23 27 12 26	4 36 5 24 6 24	18 2	7 22 8 14 9 17	19 57 20 53 21 57	5 22	16 51 17 55 18 59	

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.).

	Mi	RCURY	ğ	VE	nus Q		1 :	MARS (	<i>3</i>		UPITER	•	1_ 84	ATURN	ī <sub>2</sub>
Þ	h m		b m	h m l	1 111 1	Sets n m	h m	Souths h m	h m	h m	Souths h m.	h m	h m	Souths h m.	h. m.
8	4 18 4 20	II 47	19 19	3 20 1	9 57 I	7 27	4 56	12 55	20 54 20 54	12 49	19 40	2 31	13 38 13 10	20 44 20 15 19 47	2 53
	4 30 4 48	12 54 13 88			9 36 I					11 56	18 46 18 30	36	18 43 18 15	19 20	36

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY rises nearly with the Sun in the first week of May, and is an evening star after superior conjunction on the roth. It may be seen by naked eye in the last week of the month, about anh. above the north-west horizon.

Q VENUS is a morning star rising an hour or more before the Sun, N. of E. It will be at greatest

briliancy on the a8th, when its magnitude will be - 4'z.

d Mars is still above the horizon for a short time after sunset, setting N.W. by W. It passes

between Aldebaran and the Pleiades about the roth.

4, h Jupiter and Saturn are in the western sky in the late evening, and set before sunrise. They change position little during the month, Jupiter being nearly midway between Saturn and Regulus.

by several million miles, but will be practically invisible, since in
her unilluminated hemisphere will be presented to us. In
March and May though only a part of the illuminated surface is
to be seen (like the crescent Moon), since the planet is near, the
largeness and brightness of the disc compensate for the small
fraction of it seen illuminated. Hence the appearance noted.
Venus may sometimes be seen even when near inferior con-
junction if she is higher in the sky than the Sun, as she was
on April es

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS.

	R	A.		DECL. N.					
D.	H.	M.	<b>8.</b>		,	"			
1	I	31	49	8	52	56			
10 .	I	32	54	88	58	53			
19	1	32	•	88	54	51			
28	I	38	7	88	52	40			

I	DAY (	o <b>r</b>	Fasts and Festivals.	THE	SUN	DA	
M.	Edght and Durk	w.	Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 90° S sad. ch.	Rises	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1 2 3 4		WTh Fis	Ushant, 1794. Shannon v. Chesapeake, 1813. Thomas Hardy, o.m., b. 1840. Gen. Buller, FC, d. KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). [1908. Magenta, 1859. FM. Viscount Wolseley born, 1833.	3 55 3 50 3 49 3 49	n. x. 20 5 20 6 20 7 20 8	138 153 154 155	213 212 211 210
5 6 7 8 9	OCTO CETO CETO COLO	MATWERS	Sir J. E. Millais b. 1820. Douglas Jerrold d. 1857.	3 48 3 48 3 47 3 46 3 46 3 46 3 45	80 9 80 10 80 11 80 11 80 18 80 13	157 158 159 160 161 162	209 208 207 206 205 204 203
12 13 14 15 16 17 18		M Tu W Th F S	Magna Charta sealed by King John, 1215. [1662.	3 45 3 45 3 45 3 44 3 44 3 44 3 44	20 14 20 15 20 16 20 16 20 17 20 17	163 164 165 166 167 168 169	200 200 199 198 197 196
1 (2 (2 ) (2 ) (2 ) (2 ) (2 ) (2 ) (2 )	3 4 5	F	Germans scuttled their fleet in Scapa Flow, 1919. Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1897.	3 44 3 44 3 45 3 45	so 18 so 18 so 18 so 19 so 19 so 19	170 171 172 173 174 175 176	195 194 193 198 191 190 189
2 2 2 3	7 8 9	M Tu W	Germans signed Peace at Versailles, 1919. St. Beter. Acquittal of the seven Bishops, 1688.	3 46 3 46 3 47 3 47 3 48	20 19 20 19 20 19 20 18	178 179 180	186 285

### PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... ... 6d. 6h. 15m. ) First Quarter O Full Moon ... .. IR BI .. 41 C Last Quarter . . 13 17 Perigee ....... 8d. oh. 225,400 miles Apogee ...... 24d. ah 252,200 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1920,

on az days; total fall 1'7s inches; below the average by o'30 inch.

## See note on page 40.

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# MONTHLY NOTES.

Junc 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the act to Veters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Eton celebration day.

13. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

20. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to yote for Counties. vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

1	921.	]		J	UN	Œ	81	XT	A E	ION?	CH.			[45
	Equation	of Time.	THE S	BUN	(Mean	Noc		Sider	eal M	oan Time at 0h. doreal T.		Men	DRANDA	
Ā	Subt. from p. Time	Hrly Var	Apparent	Var.	App of Doub	arent	Hourly Var of Dec.	Head 2	toon. S	dereal T. ee p. 92	Lam	ps to be li		-
٦	N. L.	a. 0'37	H. M. B.	10.8		ı.z n	0'34	H. M		. ж. s.	z.		ner time	H M.
3	2 18 2 9	0.39	4 35 <sup>25</sup> 4 39 <sup>81</sup> 4 43 <sup>97</sup>	10,5	5 22	9.s	0.33	4 41 4 45	39 I	9 15 11	2.			(az 36)
	1 59	0.48	4 47 33	20,5	8 28 2	4'2	0.30	4 49	38 T	7 80	3.	•••••		(az 37)
5	1 40 1 3 <sup>5</sup> 1 87	0'44 0'45 0'46	4 51 40 4 55 47	10.3	2 22 3	7.6	0,32 0,32	4 53 4 57	25 x	59 28	4.		••••	(az 36)
8	1 16 1 4	0'47	4 59 55 5 4 8 5 8 11	10.3	3 88 4	3'7 9'4	0,81 0,83	5 5	18   1	55 32 51 36 3 47 40	5	<b>5</b> .		(az 39)
10	0 53 0 41	0.40	5 18 19	10,3 10,3 10,3	5 32 5	9.6	0.18	5 9 5 23 5 27	EE   E	8 43 44 8 39 48	6.	•••		(az 40)
13	0 88	0.21	5 20 36	xo.3	7 23	8'3	o.xe	5 81	4 E	35 58	7.	••••		(az 4z)
13 14	0 16 0 4 Add	0'58	5 =4 45 5 =8 54	10.3	8 23 1	5'3	0,12	5 25 5 28	58 x1	8 3z 56	8.	•		(az 4z)
16 x	0 22	o'53	5 33 3 5 37 18	10.3	9 23 2	o•6 ∣	0.00 0.11	5 35 5 36	5x x	8 80 9	9.			(az 42)
18	0 34 0 47	0°53 0°54	5 41 22 5 45 31	10.3	9 23 2	4'3_	o.oç o.og	5 40 5 44	<u> 4   1</u>	8 16 13 8 18 17	10.			(az 43)
19	1 13	0'54 0'54	5 49 40 5 53 50	10'4	0 33 3	6.4	0'04 0'03	5 48 5 52	37 I	8 4 25	EE.			(21 44)
21 23	1 26 1 39	© 54 0'54	5 57 59 6 = 9	10 4 10'4	0 83 8	6.8	0,01 0,01	5 56 6 0	33 z	8 0 29 7 56 33	18.	ŧ		(az 44)
23 24	z 52 2 5	0'54 0'53	6 6 18 6 10 28	10.3	9 23 2	6'4	0.03	6 4 6 8	83 I	7 5= 37 7 48 41	<b>x</b> 3		,	(az 45)
25 26	2 17 2 30	0.23	6 14 37 6 18 46	10.3	9 33 2	4'3	0.08 0.00	6 zs	80 I	7 44 45	14.		' '	(az 46)
28	2 43 2 55	0.2z	6 22 55 6 27 4	10.3	8 83 2		0,21	6 20	23 X	7 36 5+ 7 32 58	15			(az 46)
30	3 7 3 19	0'51 0'50	6 31 13 6 35 88	10.3	6 23 1	1.9 U	0.12	6 24 6 28 6 32	6 1	7 89 8 7 85 6	16.		· .	(81 47)
											17.		•	(21 47)
	M		ROLOGIC				NS, J	UNE			x8.			(BI 47)
Det	Max	Mi	RATURE. Mn 1841	1906	Mean inches		re lbs to	foot.)	FAIL inch	SUN- SHINE hours.	19.	<b>≅</b> .	·	(az 48)
1	74	51		. 1	30,104	NW N	1	3.3		4.6 xa.3	20.			(az 48)
3	73	54	7 58		30,001 30,001	NNE NE	5   5	1.5		6.8				(21 48)
5	58	43	o	<u> </u>	<b>29</b> 939	NE		3.6	<u></u>	4.3	33			(21 49)
6	63	36	5		29.878 29.867	NNT NE	1 :	1.0		6.0 10.4	<b>23.</b>			,ax 49)
8 9	631	5 39 8 38	9	•	ag :846	ESE	1 2	3.3		13.6	<b>34</b> .			(az 49)
10	59	4 50	9		29'758	ESE		5	'07 '08	3.7	25.	_		(21 49)
13	75	7 52		5	29'599 29'747	SE	~ ~	1.8	<u></u>	3.1 3.2		<b>≅</b>		(21 49)
14	73	3 46	3	7	sg 8s3	ESE		1'4 3'5	.03	7 <sup>.</sup> 5 8 <sup>.</sup> 5	27.			(ax 49)
16	73 76	8 53 8 51	9 50	9	29'724 29'757	SE SE	- 1 :	4'3 1'5	.03	9'9	28.			(21 49)
18	77	0 49 9 49	T .	5	29'765 29'748	wsv	7	1'5 1'3		15'4 9'2	29		····· ·	(az 49)
20	6a 73	a 54	. 1	9	a9'683	WNV	v	8'I	48	10.6	30.	1		(22 48)
22	75 73	9 50	·* ·	3 6 9	30,120 30,132	W		I'4 I'4		13.6	H	ELIOGRAPI	HIC ELED	ents.
24 25	74	6   5a	'z 61		30,004	NE W	١	1.0 3.2		9.3 10.1	D.	Sun's Axis	Centre	of Disc.
26	70	7 56	9	5_	20.80s	WNY	w	1.Q	125	0.8	_	A215.	Lat	Long.
27	7º 75	6 56	8	6	29'706	WN	W I	3'2 4'8	.00	4'5 3'8	5	0 24'0 W	0°1 S	° 74·6
30	71 74	4 _51	8	5_	29,709	wsv	<u>v</u> _	3.0		22.2	15	9.8	2,3	308.3
M	71		0.0 20	4	29'864	1 -	3	_	1.48	815'4	25	34	- 3	~~, ,

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56 78 9		18 17 20 40 58	21 21 24 25 26	10	21	57 36	4 5 6 7 8 9	13	27 33 33 36 54	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	3 3	1'9 4'4 1'8 1'9	50 60 60 50	9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8	1 16 1 16 1 16 1 16 1 16	30 30 35	34	15 6 6 6	#31 C #0 a 10 a 20 34 20 34 31 0 a	134 134 14 14
13 14 15 16	13 13 15 16	31 46 59 10 18	17 18 19 20 21 22	55 44 34	0	632627 5627 5936	11 11 12 13 14	3 56 47	46 7 39 58 28	2	31 31	3.81	56 57 57 56	39	16	4 54 44 34 85 27	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	6 6 6 6 6	43210 4201 4201 4201 4201 4310	333
19 80 21 88	18 19 80 80 81	18 5 46	30-225	5ª 41 18 56	3 44567	18 58 555 57	17 17 18 19	6 58 49 39	34 48 36 31 13	18 18 18 16	53	9	55 54 54 54 54	43 85 12	15 14 14 14	56 51 48	13 14 15 16	6 6 6 6	3401 32140 2031 1023 0134 2103	2 0 4 4 1
24 25 26 27	23 23 23 23	3	2014 400	553 S55	810	57 59 6	#1 #2 #2 #3	14 0 46 31 18	30 31 1 37	7 4 0 3	8 47 6 14	i I	54 54 54	7	14 14 14 14	45 47 52	18 19 30 21	6	1/302 3022 32204 23042	1
30	9 1		7	15	14	26	I	5 56	56 9	7	36		56	13	15	30		6	4021 4210	3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON,

İ		RCURY.	Į ÇVE	inus.	of Mars.				
	RA	Dre	RA.	DEC	R A.	DE(			
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5	6 33 5	25 8.8n		to to ou		23 48.5n			
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20 .	7 75 58	22 44'3	# 31 #1	11 24.1	5 50 7	24 10'3			
30	, 7 a6 a5	az 24'7	* 47 44	13 28.3	5 50 7 6 4 49	24 23'3			
25	7 =8 50		3 5 <sup>1</sup> 3	14 6'6	6 19 aB	24 11'8			
30	7 23 27	18 48.0	3 23 42	15 16.5	6 34 #	24 3'9			
1	24 Jus	ITER.	h SAT	URN.	H UR.	ANUS.			
! .	RA.	DEC.	RA	Duc.	RA.	DEC			
1),	35 M. S.	2 1	н м в		H M. 8.				
5	TO 49 8	8 22.0U	11 80 O	6 42.7D	E2 45 50	8 41 IS			
10	10 50 50	8 40'6	11 20 33	6 38 2	22 45 56	8 40'7			
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20	10 54 55	8 z3.ô	XX 22 5	6 a6 g	28 45 55	8 41's			
35	10 57 15	7 58.6	II 23 4	6 19.3	88 45 4B	8 42 8			
30	10 59 46	7 48'2	II 84 II	6 11.3	28 45 36	8 43'5			
		משיוף פ	200 400	Draw		100			

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

_	Ho	RIZON		PARA	LLAX	•	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.							
_	10	å		ठ	77	12	0		Ş	8.	24	n		
D.	8.68	2/5	27"7	24	1.6	4.0	15 47 15 46 15 46	2"6	.6.	.".				
15	8.67	13.5	25.3	3.4	1.6	0.0	15 46	4.2	14.6	1.8	16.2	7'0		
25	8.68	2478	23.4	3.4	1.2	0.0	15 46	5'4	13.8	1.8	16 I	7.7		

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 2, 2040 58' Q.

Eccipses, Conjunctions, and other Celestial Phenomena

June t. Civil twilight ends at sat. 6m. There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on June z, is 25h. zam. Its length is nearly 156h. zam. from June ze to ze.

June 3. Venus in conjunction with ), 3h. 4m. Q r° 36'S.

June 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the

meridian, 1m. 84s.

June 6. Mars in conjunction

with ), 16h 57m. of 4° 54′ N.

June 8. Mercury in conjunction with ), oh. 43m. of °37′ N.

June 11, morn. Mercury at greatest elongation, 24° 13′ E.

June 12. Jupiter in conjunction with ), 6h. 28m. 15° g'N.

June 12. Saturn in conjunction

with ), 19h 47m. h 5° 35' N.

June ax. Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice), 23h 36m.

June 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 8 7s.

June 29. Mars in conjunction. Uranus rises June 1, oh. 51m.; June 20, 22h. 53m.

Neptune sets June 1, 23k. 53m.
The disc of Venus is crescent during the month, increasing to nearly half full at the end.

In this month the Mornings increase 51/2m. up to the 18th, and then decrease 4m. The Afternoous increase 11/2m up to the 26th, and then decrease slightly.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Scorpius, Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius.

The Longest Day. — Though there is but slight difference in the length of the interval between sunrise and sunset on the days about June sr, there is in general one of these days which is a few seconds longer than any other. This is the day on which the Summer Solstice is alia, and a the end of a century is June so or sr, whilst at the beginning it is a day later, and June sr or as is the longest day. The reason for this difference in date may be briefly stated. Because the Tropical year is not an integral number of days, the solstice falls later in the calendar year by year by six hours, nearly. It is not permitted to be very late because the intercalation of the extra day in leap year brings it back one whole day. This whole day is too much, because the solatice is later yearly by not be proposed.

Da	y of	Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places												
1		London Brine		BPOOL	Bristol.		HULL. GREENOCK.			Les		DUBLI G.M	(Bar). [.T.	
Month.	Week	Morn After		Affer:	Morn. A	fter	Morn	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
3 4	W Th F	10 38 23	s 8 s 8 8 57	н. м. 19 37 20 33 21 20 22 3	H. M. H. S 16 II 3 33 II 4 34 II 5 26 II	5 2 5 9 7 1	H N 1 86 8 51 3 47 4 30	H. H 13 54 15 8 16 7 16 52	7 35 8 40 9 37 10 #7	H V 20 16 21 15 22 6 28 51	н м. 10 я5 11 яб  0 46	H. N. 23 I 23 ST 18 ST 13 8	H. M. 7 a6 8 ar 9 3 9 49	H. M. 19 54 20 43 21 27 28 18
5 6 7 8 9 E E E E	M Tu W Th F S	2 13 *14 1 *3 1 *15		23 21 12 38 13 27	6 13 16 6 59 17 7 44 28 31 26 9 17 2 10 2 21 10 45 2	9 19 0 5 0 50 1 35 8 18	5 8 5 46 6 27 7 11 7 55 8 40 9 27	17 37 18 14 19 14 20 3 20 51 81 37 22 26	0 23 2 12 2 0 2 47 3 33	23 36 12 2 13 42 14 31 15 19 16 8	1 27 2 7 2 50 3 39 4 31 5 20 6 11	13 69 14 38 15 80 16 14 17 55 18 48	10 35 11 14 11 57 0 10 1 8 8 2 3 3	22 51 23 34  12 44 13 34 14 32 15 35
13 14 15 16	M Tu Tu Th F	6 13 18 19 8 10 20 27 21 10 44 23 11 45 0 6 12	4 25 33 5 39 57 6 57 9 8 8	17 14 18 28 19 40 20 40 21 27	11 89 2 0 51 1 2 18 1 3 41 1 4 43 1 5 34 1	3 36 5 5 6 15 7 9	10 22 11 20 0 13 1 27 2 51 3 55 4 38	23 18 12 26 14 2 15 18 16 15 17 0	4 24 5 20 6 26 7 39 8 48 9 46 10 35	17 0 17 59 19 9 20 19 21 22 22 13 23 1	7 6 8 8 9 17 10 32 21 34 0 5 0 52	19 44 20 48 22 0 23 7  12 29 13 19		16 44 17 54 18 59 19 59 20 49 21 38 28 28
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	M		56 II I4 15 II 57 10 0 8 13 0 43 15 I 18	23 30  28 36 23 23 23 49	6 24 1 7 9 1 7 51 2 8 28 2 9 3 2 9 36 2 10 8 2	9 28 0 6 0 42 1 16	5 17 5 56 6 34 7 10 7 42 8 13 8 45	17 47 18 33 19 18 19 57 20 31 21 6 21 41	z 46	14 46	1 37 2 17 2 56 3 36 4 15 4 52 5 28	14 1 14 42 15 24 16 5 16 44 17 20 17 57	10 43 11 88 11 56 0 15 0 49 2 27 2 7	23 4 23 41  12 32 13 8 13 47 14 29
26 27 28 29	M Tu W Th	5 25 17 6 1 28 6 41 18 7 28 19 8 26 20	4 3 9 19 3 57 13 4 55	15 42 16 33 17 34	11 9 2 11 48 0 10 1	2 53 3 26 2 42 3 56	9 21 10 1 10 49 11 43 0 27	22 16 22 55 23 37  12 48	3 28 4 6 4 50 5 40 6 42	15 55 16 35 17 20 18 14 19 20	6 7 6 48 7 36 8 31 9 35	18 35 19 18 20 8 21 6 22 10	3 40 4 32 5 33	15 15 16 4 17 1 18 5 19 6

RISING. SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

_		******************	MARS of JUPITER 2	SATURN 5
ı	MERCURY &	VENUS Q	War Gantha Sate   Disea Souths   Sate	Diese Souths Sate
5 12	Rises Souths Sets h. m h m h. m 5 9 13 40 22 9 5 27 13 45 22 2 5 32 13 36 21 38	h m. h m. h m s 14 9 9 16 5 2 0 9 1 16 3	A see and see	11 49 18 25   2 11 23 17 59 0 35

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

- MERCURY is an evening star, and may be seen in the twilight in the first half of the month, low down in the N.W. by W.
  - Q VENUS is a morning star, rising two hours or less after midnight E.N.E. Mag., -4 2 to -4 c. of MARS, in conjunction on the asth, rises and sets nearly with the Sun
- 4, 5 JUPITER and SATURN are in the western sky during the evening and set soon after midnight, or earlier at the end of the month. Both are moving from right to left, Jupiter rather the faster, so that it is approaching Saturn. Magnitudes in the middle of the month; Jupiter,  $-x_5$ ; Saturn,  $+x_5$ .

whole, it falls earlier in the calendar as the century progresses, and the dates of the longest day at the beginning and end are as stated. In this year it happens that the solstice occurs only at minutes before midnight of June 21, and the difference in length of the two days is scarcely appreciable. This acceleration of the date during the century is corrected by the omission of the intercalary day in the centennial year, which puts the date a day later. But this does more than is necessary, and a further compensation is made by making the fourth centennial year a leap year.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS.

	3	ł. A.			DE	KL 1	V.
D.	H.		8.		.0.	14.	."
I	×	38	IO	٠		50.	
10		32	19	4	- 23	34	47
19	1 2	34	3	,	. =	· <b>35</b> ·	X
-		30	•		. •	•	40

4	8]	~~~	JULY XXXI DAYS.	-,		19	21.
I	)AY	o <b>f</b>	Fasts and Festivals.	Ти	SUN		AYS
M.	Light and Dark.	w.	Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 120° Ω 23d. 11h.	Rises	Setu.	of the Year	to end of Year,
I 2	8	F	DOMINION DAY. First Battle of the Somme, 1916. Adm. Oraddock b. 1862; d. (Coronel), 1 Nov. 1914.	н. м 3 49 3 49	80 18 20 18	18a 183	183
3 4 5 6 7 8 9		& M Tu W Th F S	6th S. after Crinity. Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866. INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879. British Airship R 34 crossed Atlantic, 1919. Sedgemoor, 1685. King's Marriage (1893). Old Qr. Day. Declaration of London withdrawn, 1916. Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836; died, 2 July, 1914. Sempach, 1386. German S.W. Africa surrendered, 15.	3 50 3 51 3 52 3 52 3 53 3 54 3 55	30 17 80 17 80 17 80 16 80 15 80 15	284 285 286 287 288 289	181 180 179 178 177 176
10 11 12 13 14 15	ě	&Mfu Ff Fs	7th Sunday after Crinity. Capt. Marryat b. 1792. Oudenarde, 1708. Alexandria bombarded, 1882. Lord Birkenhead (Lord Chancellor) born, 1872. Berlin Treaty, 1878. Rt. Hon. W. Long born, 1854. Bastille stormed, 1789. Peace celebrations, Paris, 1919. St. Swithun's Day. Second Battle of the Marne, 1918. Nicholas II., ex-Ozar of Russia, assassinated, 1918.	3 56 3 57 3 58 3 59 4 0 4 = 4 3	20 13 20 13 20 12 20 11 20 10 20 9 20 8	191 192 193 194 195 196	174 173 172 171 170 169
17 18 19 20 21 22	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	&MFUNTES	Sth S. after Crinity. Franco-Prussian War 1870. Marshal Foch's great counter-attack launched, 1918. Peace Day Celebrations in Britain, 1919. Andrew Lang, scholar and writer, died, 1912. First meeting of the Cobden Club, 1866. Salamanca, 1812. Allies forced the Marne, 1918. Austrian Ultimatum to Serbia, 1914.	4 4 4 4 5 4 6 4 8 4 9 4 10 4 12	20 7 20 6 20 5 20 4 20 3 20 1	198 199 200 201 202 203 204	167 166 165 164 163 162
24 25 26 27 28 29	and and and and and and	&M Tu Th Th FS	9th S. after Crintty. Capture of Gibraltar, 1704. St. James. Arthur J. Balfour, o.m., born, 1848. Irish Church disestablished, 1869. G. B. Shaw b., 1856. Talavera, 1809. Captain Fryatt shot, 1916. Austria declared war on Serbia, 1914. Zeppelin raid on East Anglia, 1916. TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END. George Borrow d. 1881.	4 13 4 14 4 16 4 17 4 19 4 20 4 20	19 56 19 55 19 53 19 53	205 206 207 208 209 210	160 159 158 157 156 155

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

10th S. afl. Crin.

New Moon .			5d.	13h.	36m.
First Quarter.			13	4	16
O Full Moon				0	-
( Last Quarter	•••	•	<b>28</b>	8	80
Perigee 6d.					
Anogee and.	10h.		252.	500	

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 2920, on 16 days; total fall 3 a3 inches; above the average by 0 76 inch.

## See note on page 40.

Third Battle of Ypres, 1917.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July z. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

7. Quarter Sessions begin. 5. Dividends due. 9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

rt. Glasque Fair Week begins.
so. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.

32. Gu and Game Licences expire. Borough and County Lists of Voters to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.

[49

	,	.J												
27	add to	of Time Hrly Var.	Apparent	SUN Hour Var	100	arent nation.	Touris	Sidere Time Mean N	16 SE	ean Time at 0h. dereal T ee p. 92.	Cam	MÜEM ps to be l	ORANDA	
- 7	App. Time. 6. 8.	8. 0'40	H. M. S. 6 39 30	R.A.	*	8's n	0 16	н. м. 6 35	8. H	. M. S. 7 SI XO	z.	' '	ner time.	н. м.
	3 43	0.48	6 43 38	10.3	4 33	4'1	91.0	6 39	56 I	7 27 24	·	· · · · · ·	<b></b>	(az 48)
	54	0'47	6 47 46 6 51 53	10.3	3 22 1	19'6	0'20	6 43 . 6 47 .		7 13 18	·	_		
	4 26	0'44	6 56 I	10.3	D 33	10.3	0.83	6 5x	45 z	7 5 26	3-	€.		(az 47)
	4 27	0'43 0'41	7 0 8	10.8	7 33 2	75	0'25	6 55 6 59	38 z	5 57 35	4	•••		(81 47)
8	4 46	0'40	7 - 8 21	10'1	6 22 3	2.0	98.0	7 3	35 x	5 33 39	5.		•• ••••	(az 47)
	56	o.36	7 16 33	10,1			0,3z	7 7		5 49 43 5 45 47	6.		• •	(at 46)
II !	13	0'34	7 20 38	10,1		9'2	0'33	7 15	#5   X6	5 41 51 5 37 55				,,,,,,
	5 27   5 29	0.30	7 24 42 7 28 46	10.1	6 21 !	Ç2•8   €	0.30	7 23	28   26	5 33 50	7.		_	(az 45)
14	5 36	0.86	7 32 50	10,1	4 21 4		0.39	7 27 7 31	24 20	5 30 3 5 26 7	8.			(SI 45)
	5 48	0.84	7 40 50	10,1	0 31 2	5'3	0.40	7 35	7 1	5 23 11	9.	•	• •	(81 44)
17	5 54	0'22	7 44 58 7 48 59	10,0			0'48	7 39	4 z	5 18 15 5 14 20	10.	s. ·	•	(BI 43)
	5 59	0'20 0'20	7 53 0	10.0	3 20 1	46	0'45	7 43 7 46	57 20	5 10 24		~.		
30	5 7 5 TO	0,12	7 57 I	10.0			0'46	7 50 7 54	54 X		II.		_	(#1 43)
ES (	5 x3	O.II	8 5 0	9.8	6 20 2	107	0.49	7 54 7 58 8 =	47 ×	5 58 36	<b>13.</b>		•	(sx 4s)
-3	5 15 5 17	0.06	8 8 59 8 12 57	0.0			0'51	8 8		5 54 40 5 50 44	13.	•		(21 41)
25	5 z8	0.03	8 16 55	9.8	19 19	3.7	0.23	8 zo	36   x	5 46 48	14.			(az 40)
	6 19 6 19	10.0	8 20 52 8 24 48	9.8	14 10	7.4	o'55 o'56	8 14 8 18	33 I	5 42 52 5 38 56	1			
<b>28</b>	6 x8	0'04	8 28 44	9.5	3 19	3.7	0.57	8 as 8 a6	26 I	5 35 ° 5 31 4	15.			(sr 39)
	6 17   6 15	o.oo	8 32 39 8 36 34	97			o'59 o.60	8 30		5 27 9	16.			(at 38)
	6 13	0,11	8 40 28			80'9 N	0.61	8 34	16 I	5 =3 13	17.	S.		(sī 37)
	M	ETEO	ROLOGI	CAL (	OBSER	VATIO:	NS, J	ULY,	1920.		18.	••		(az 36)
Day	Max	TEMPE	RATURE Mn. 184	1906	BAROM Mean	(Pressure	WIND	foot)	RAIN- FALL	SUN- SHINE.				
	66.0		-		inches.	Directr WSW	2.		inch.	hours	19.			(st 35)
1	69.0	55 55	8 6z	5	ag '66a ag '539	Wsw	4	.0	17	2,z	20.			(21 34)
3	72.0	49	4	8	29.676	WSW		7_	-::	44	21.			(áz 33)
4	71 8 53 3	48		3	29'776 29'640	NNW		9.8	·6z	3.8	22.	•		(sz 3z)
5	53 3 66 3 66 4	49	7	4	29'497 29'518	WSW SW	( 3	·6	`15 '17	2.3		• • •		
7	64.0	51	3	4	29.265	sw	5	5	.33	6.9	<b>23.</b>			(sz 30)
9	68.0		4	·4 ·5	29 779 29 896	WSW	4	8		7'5 2'8	24.	€.		(pr 29)
II	75'0	55	**	7	29 882	WSW		.3	°08	5.6	25.			(82 27)
13	74'8	56 53		9	29'697 29'887	WSW		'0 '8	'44	3.7	<b>a</b> 6.	•••		(ar s6)
13 14	73'0	51	7 ;	3	20'968	W		6		9'7 18'4	27.	•		(az 25)
15	72'1	40		4	ag 838	sw	3	7	•••	6'z	<b>28</b> .			(az a3)
17	75	54	8	4	29°682	8W	3	6		5,3	29.			(at as)
28 19	75.6	48	9	3	30,130 30,130	W	1	5	:::	8.3	1			(SI 30)
20	74.0	52		<b>3</b>	30.077	WSW	3	3		313.7 5.8	30.	2		
21 22	72'5 74'8 66'8	58	·z	. E	29.664 29.608	W	4	o.	10	6.7	31.	<b>ಫಿ</b> .		g. (BI 19)
23 24	_66.9	46	5 62		29'464 29'653	ENW	4	°0	26	8-6	H	RLIOGRAP	HIC ELE	MENTS.
25 26	68.5	44   51		7	89,233 89,231	WSW		5	'IS	5'8	D.	Sun's	Centre	of Disc.
27	63'3	44	<b>'2</b>	4	29,857	V'ble	0	'5	'02	0.0	2.	Axis.	Lat.	Long
35	70'7 66'8	45 53	*	3	20,020 20,862	8W WNV	7   3	5	'07	7'9		6	-:-	0
30 31	66 8 74 2		<b>'8</b>	3	29'744 29'647	Waw		9	'ST	0'4	5	0.0 M	3.4 N	37.5
Mn	69'5				29'755		-	-	3.93	123.1	25	3.7 B	4'4	134.0
	~73	. 54	y	• 4	-y /33	•	, ,		2-2	,,-3	5			

[	Se	e N	ote	B., 7	р.	30,	] !	Гн	E ]	Мо	02	r.							-	•
Day of M.	К	ises		Souths	8	lets		Rigi	ht en-			ina	F		S	oon emi- iia- eter		ge.	Juj Sate	ns of iter's ilites h,45m
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6 7 8 9	5670	16 35 55 55	13	5	22	9 41	É	53	3x 5	11	3	9·8 3·7 0·6 1·1)	6: 6: 6:	5	3 16	39 38	3	22 22 22 22	32C	34 14
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14	14 15 16 17	26 17 13	19 20 21	59	Ò	38 17 2	14 15 16	10	56 37 24	15 17 18	a(	7 4 5 6 6 0 8 0	56 56 55	32	25	30 9	Ŕ	22 22 22	012 210 420 4310	43 1 4
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	Ó	54 21 46	222	47 31 15 57	2345678	74856255	SI SI SS		58 21 41	14 12 8	47 4 51	7	54 53 54	58 1	14	44 45	5		401 421 420	)3 31
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7 2 2 9 2	3	46 x8 57	5567	57 47	2345	18 26 33	3	40 31 24	5 40	9 13 15	53 11 55	·8 ·7 7	56 56 57	7 55 49	15 15 15	19 2 32 2 47 2	13 :	12 12	O12; 12O; 2O3	34 34 14
2	0 4	14	8	38	x6	<u></u> 36	5	20	<b>5</b> 3	<u> </u>	5a 46		58 59	46 41		17	5		310: 304:	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

					00211	
	<b>В МЕ</b> В	CURY.	Q VE	in us.	i d'M	ARS
	R.A	Dre	R A	Die	RA.	Dec
D.	M. M. S.	e_ / _	II V S	0_ /	HMP	0 1
5	7 18 10	18 0.QU		16 25 7N	6 48 30	23 51.6U
9	6 59 4	17 51 8	4 3 ±7	17 38.0	7 2 51	#3 34'5
5	6 49 22	18 15'0	4 24 16		7 17 4	23 12'7
ō	6 47 25	19 2'1	4 45 57	19 28.0	7 31 9	28 46'4
5	6 55 26	19 58.7	5 8 19	20 14'3	7 45 5	22 15.6
•	7 13 55	20 45 6	5 31 16	20 50 b	7 58 52	21 40'8
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- 1	R.A.	DEC .	RA.	Dri	R.A	DEC
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5	11 a a8	7 24 8n	II 25 25	6 a'5n	22 45 20	8 45 38
>	11 5 19	7 6.3	XX 26 47	5 52'9	22 45 O	8 47'5
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Mean .	Longi	tude	of Ma	on's	Ascer	nding N	ode,	July	1, 203	23	<u>7</u> 4   Ω.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends ath. sam. In this month there is no closed night at Greenwich till after the zist, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at mid-July z, aft. Venus at greatest

July 1, art. venus at greater elongation, 45° 44′ W.
July 2, morn. Occultation of Vanus by the Moon. Conjunction, 55, 36m. See p. 8r. 9° 43′ S.
July 4, 5h. The Earth at maximum distance from the Sun—

94,453,000 mfles. Aphelion. uly 5. Mars in conjunction

with ), 11h 22in. o 5° 48' N.

July 5. Mercury in conjunction with ), 20h. 5m. O o 34' N.
July 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, zm. 8.4%.

July 8, moin Mercury in Inferior conjunction

July 9. Jupiter in conjunction with ), 19h 17m. 1/4° 32′ N

July 10. Saturn in conjunction
with ), 4h. 56m. 55° 8′ N

July 19, morn. Mercury at a

stationary point.

July 23 Uranus in conjunction

with D, 17h. 3m. # 4° 24' S.

July 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, zm. 7'0s.

July 28, aft. Mercury at greatest elongation, x9° 40' W

July 31. Venus in conjunction with ), 18h. 24m. Q 2° 8' N.

Uranus rises July 1 22h. 49m , July 31, 20h. 50m.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34m., and the Afternoons

291n. Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equileus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

Occultation of Venus.—In her monthly journey round the sky, the Moon necessarily passes in front of and occults the more distant stars. The phenomenon is less frequent than might be at first thought expected, speaking of the bright stars, and it is still rarer in the case of the planets. In the early morning of July a, about 10 minutes after sunrise, Venus being nearly due E., at an altitude of about 25°, will be occulted by the Moon then in its last quarter. The disappearance will take place at the illuminated edge of the Moon, the re-appearance at the unilluminated, and

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Ι.	ny of		Tim	e of	High	h W	ater	at th	e un	derm	entio	ned :	Place	s	
뒽	Week	LONDON	BRIDGE	Livr	RPOOL.	Bas	STOL.	H	CLT.	GREI	NOCK.	Le	ITH.	DUBLI	n (Bar)
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31	ž	10 4	28 46	7 4×	20 15	3 5	15 45	2 3	15 0	8 24	20 59	II IS	23_44	8 6	20 34

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days, (Noon=12 h.)

	MERCURY &	Venus Q	MARS of JURITER 1/2	SATURN 12
1	D h m. h m. h.m. 3 4 53 12 33 20 13 10 4 10 11 48 19 26 17 3 26 11 9 18 51 24 2 55 10 46 18 38	1 24 8 51 16 20 1 15 8 52 16 30 1 8 8 54 16 40 1 3 8 57 16 51	Rises   Souths   Sets   Rises   Souths   Sets   h m	h. m. h m. h. m. 10 7 16 40 23 14 9 42 16 15 22 47 9 18 15 49 22 21 8 54 15 24 21 54

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY sets before the Sun during the greater part of the month. It rises with the Sun on the

A MERCURY Sets Defore the sun during the greater part of the month. It lies with the Sun of the rath, and is a morning star after that date rising about N.E. by E..

VENUS is a morning star, and rises unusually early. It is in the constellation Taurus, and will pass between Aldebaran and the Pleiades about the roth. Magnitude. —4 to to —3 ?.

MRR., which is passing through the constellation Gemin, begins to be a morning star. It rises an hour before the Sun at the end of the month N.E. by E.

Ly JUPITER and SATURN are in the western sky for a short time after sunset. The two planets are partly due wast at altitude about —0 at all in the middle of the month. Magnitudes Turiton.

are nearly due west at altitude about roo at axh. in the middle of the month. Magnitudes Jupiter, - 1'4; Saturn, + 1'4.

the first may be seen by naked eye, but the reappearance happens an hour after sunrise. Stars when occulted disappear and reappear instantaneously, because they have no appreciable disc, being so far from us; but Veius will occupy 30 or 40 seconds in the process, and the disappearance and reappearance of the two edges will be seen as distinct phenomena in a telescope. The last occasion of an occultation of Venus was 1808, May 28, when the reappearance occurred so minutes before sunset, and the planet, easily visible to the cracett Moon.

APPARENT RIGHT	
RA.	DECL. N.

		ĸА.		1	D	CL.	N.	
D. II IO IG	H	М. 32 32 33	8 42 52 3		o 38 38 38	5e 5a 5a	46 46 47	
25	I	33	13	1 1	38	52	48	

5	2]		AUGUST XXXI-DAYS		[	192	1.
1	DAY	OF	Fasts and Festivals.	THE	SUN	D	LYS
М.	Light and Dark.	w.	Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° UF 23d, 17h.	Rises	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1 2 3 4 5 6		MTu Th Ffs	Lammas. Bank Holiday. Nile, 1798. Minden, 1759. Blenheim, 1704. Fall of Soissons, 1918. Germany declared war on France, 1914. Britain declared war on Germany, 1914. First British-American cable worked 1858. Suvla Bay, 1915. Alfred Lord Tennyson born, 1809.	4 24 4 26 4 27 4 29 4 31 4 32	19 47 19 45 19 44 19 42 19 40	214 215 216 217 218	158 153 150 149 148 147
7 9 10 12 13	and ours one than the care care	&MTu WTh FS	11th S. after Trinity. Germans entered Liège, 1914. Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia) died, 1503.  B.E.F. landed at Boulogne, 1914. [1675. Otterburn, 1388. Greenwich Observatory founded, Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman died, 1890. Britain declared war on Austria, 1914.  Marshal French landed at Boulogne, 1914.	4 34 4 35 4 37 4 38 4 40 4 41 4 43	19 37 19 35 19 33 19 31 19 29 19 28 19 26	219 220 221 222 223 224 225	146 145 144 143 142 141
14 15 16 17 18		M Tu Th Th	Dissenters' Marriage Act passed, 1836.	4 44 4 46 4 48 4 49 4 51 4 52 4 54	19 24 19 22 19 20 19 18 19 16 19 14	227 228 229 230	139 138 137 136 135 134
25 26	CON 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	&MTu Th Th	13th Sundan after Crintin. Vinnera, 1808. First British shot fired on W. Front, 1914. Japan decl. war on Germany, 1914. Le Cateau, 1914 St. Bartholomew. Massacre, 1572. Mons, 1914. Germans captured Brest-Litovsk, 1915. Louvain sacked and destroyed by Germans, 1914. General Botha died, 1919.	4 56 4 57 4 59 5 0 5 2 5 3	19 10 19 8 19 5 19 3 19 1 18 59	233 234 235 236 237 238 239	138 131 130 129 128 127
24 25 26 27 28	800 800 800 800	Th F	Germans captured Brest-Litovsk, 1915. Louvain sacked and destroyed by Germans, 1914.		5 2 5 3 5 5	5 2 19 1 5 3 18 59 5 5 18 57	5 2 19 1 237 5 3 18 59 238 5 5 18 57 239

PHASES OF THE MOON. New Moon ... . 3d. 20h. 18m. > First Quarter C Full Moon..... Last Quarter ... 14 14 . z8 15 12 Perigee ... .. 3d. 22h. . 222.000 miles. Apogee .. . 17d. 13h. ..

29

30

31

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1920, average by 0'73 inch.

Villers-Cotterets, 1914; Noyon, 1918.

Tu Somme, 1918. Strike of Metropolitan Police, 1918.

German Samoa captured by N.Z. forces, 1914.

See note on p. 40.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August z. Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and soth. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day 5. Oyster season opens. 12. Grouse shooting begins.

5 10

so. Last day for service on Overseers of voting

claims and objections in counties and boroughs. MAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1920,
on 8 days; total fall 1 62 inches; below the and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors. \$3-26 Dublin Horse Show

	921.				US		EIG	HT	H M	ON	TH.		[53
-	Equation (	Hele	THE S		lean N	Houris	Sider Time Mean		Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T.	1	MEM	ORAND	A.
٩	App. Time	Var	Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Var of Dec.	.!	Toon.	See p. 92.	Lar	nps to be	lighted (s	ee p. 572)
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	4 25	0'48	9 37 49 9 4 <sup>2</sup> 34	9'38 9'35	14 9'1 13 50'3	0.78	9 33		14 24 14 14 20 18	1			
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	63.0	49				w-	3.6	.03	4.0				
	67'3	45	60.0	291	897 W	W	0.7		4.0	TH	IELIOGRAI	PHIC ELE	MENTS.
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	64°5 65°0	47'9 45'4		30.	145 N	E R	1.8		5.7 6.5	į D	Sun's Axis.		of Disc.
_	71.8	51 4	1 4	30'	853 N	E	1.0		8.3	<u> </u>		Lat.	Long.
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n	59'9			30	002	1	2.4			4 14	15.8	6.6	228·4
	07.7	49'7	61.6	1 89	925 (( -	1		1.08	248.6	1 24	19.0	7.0	96.3

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Rises \$\frac{2}{2}\$ Sots \$\frac{\text{Right}}{\text{Ascen}}\$ \frac{\text{Berling months}}{\text{dison}}\$ \frac{\text{Horizontal Berling months}}{\text{dison}}\$ \frac{\text{Right}}{\text{Ascen}}\$ \frac{\text{Berling months}}{\text{dison}}\$ \frac{\text{Parallog}}{\text{moths}}\$ \frac{\text{dison}}{\text{dison}}\$ \frac{\text{Parallog}}{\text{dison}}\$ \frac{\text{dison}}{\text{limits}}\$ \frac{\text{dison}}{\text{dison}}\$ \frac{\text{dison}}{\text{limits}}\$ \frac{\text{dison}}{\text{dison}}\$ \frac{\text{dison}}{\text{limits}}\$ \frac{\text{dison}}{\text{dison}}\$ \text{d	in solution in the cition in t
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APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION Constellations near the S.	meri
OF THE PLANETS AT NOON. dian at 22/2 are those were in that position at mic	
MERCURY 9 KNUS 6 MARS. in July: Hercules, Ophic	ichus,
D. R.A. Dr.C. R.A. Dr.C. R.A. DEC Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, A. D. R.A. D. Delphinus, Equuleus, Aqu	quila
4 7 42 11 21 0'01 5 54 43 21 15 61 8 12 30 21 1'91 Capricornus, Sagittarius.	
14 9 58 83 18 35'2 6 42 47 21 27'9 8 39 14 19 33 2 Shooting Stare	ie ob
19 9 39 7 15 51 5 7 7 11 21 13 0 9 52 21 10 43 8   jects that are seen in the sl	ty the
ag 10 53 38 8 42 0 7 56 18 20 2 7 9 18 6 16 55 9 or shooting stars. These	are
RA Dr. RA Dr. RA Dr. bodies, moving in orbits in	ntary
4 II at 33 5 at In II 35 II 4 55 8n 22 42 26 9 3 78 tions just as are the large of	ttrac-
9 11 25 7 4 57 9 11 37 8 4 42 8 22 41 47 9 7 7 In some cases the orbit of	one of
19 11 38 39 4 10.0 11 41 13 4 15'7 22 40 23 9 16'3 such intersects the orbit	up of
24 II 30 16 3 45.4 II 43 21 4 1'6 22 39 39 9 20'7 earth, and when the meteor i	f the
THE SUN AND PLANETS. it incandesces by friction	f the
HORIZONTAL PARALLAY ANGULAR SEMULTANDER is made visible to us.	of the rushes phere and
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High Water at the undermentioned Places

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14 % 15 X 16 T 17 V 18 T 19 F	f u v h	1 4 0 8 1 1 1 5	3 I		10	5 47 23 55	21 22 23 23		4	45 54 52 39 16 49	17 18 18 19	17 18 11 54 29 2	3 4 5 5 6 7		16 17 18 18	32 35 24 4 40 18 42	10 11	57 55 39 	22 23 23 12 12	26 23 10 49 17 52 24	0 1 1 2	42 70 5 48 22 53 26	13	34 14 47 19	10 10 11	47 31	21 22 23 23	32 36
21 22 M 22 M 23 T 24 V 25 T 26 F 27 S	u V	4 3 5 5 3 6 1	1 * I	7 8 7 46	I	39 14 51 35	13 14	57 27 0 34 13 2	9 10 10	50 19 50 19 51 26	21 22 22 23 23 12	34 5 37 10 53 19	7 8 8 9 10	42 18 57 43	23	9 35 5 37 15 1	3 3 4	ïï	14 14 15 16	56 27 58 32 9 56 56	4 4 5 5 6 7 8	35 10 47 27 16	18 19	o	1	9 45 23 7	:3 :4	26 3 44 32 34
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Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

Mercury & Ve	inus 9	MARS &	JUPITER 4	SATURN b
Rises Souths Sets Riser S h m h m h m h m h m 1 3 11 1 19 0 1 4 14 3 42 11 29 19 14 1 10 21 4 35 21 15 5 19 18 1 19 28 5 28 12 22 19 14 1 31	h m h m h m 9 7 17 10 3 22 9 13 17 16 3 16 9 20 17 20 3 18	h m h m h 11 19 19 15 7 11 10 19 0	h m h m h m 7 53 14 21 20 50 7 33 13 59 20 25 7 14 13 37 19 50	8 7 14 34 21 1 7 44 14 9 20 35 7 21 13 45 20 8

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS

OMERCURY is a morning star, rising more than an hour before sunrise in the first week of the month. It rises and sets nearly with the Sun at the end.

ONE VENUS continues to be a morning star, as it will be until Superior conjunction in 1922 February. It passes through the constellation Gemini into Cancer during August. Magnitude, -3.7 to -3.5.

MARS, in the constellation Cancer, is also a morning star, rising in the dawn with Mercury at the beginning of the month On the morning of the 11th the two planets rise close together in the N.E. by E., Mars being the higher.

1, 1, JUPITER and SATURN are still above the horizou for an hour after sunset and set north of it. Both planets are moving from right to left, Jupiter considerably the faster.

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shooting stars are believed to be quite small bodies which pulverise, the remnants finding their way through the atmosphere to earth. Occasionally bodies of larger size meet our atmosphere which may burst or break up, and the fragments come to earth as meteorites. Shooting stars congregate in swarms, the individual members of which describe similar orbits, and as they pass through our atmosphere appear to radiate from some one point of the sky by an effect of perspective, and so form a meteor shower. The Perseid Meteor Shower, which begins in July or possibly in June, and has its maximum in August, is the most interesting and attractive of the veet.

attractive of the year.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS.

	В	l. A.		DE	CL.	N
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19 28	1	33 33	35 44	88 88	52 32	52 54

5	6]		SEPTEMBER XXX DAY	rs.		192	ı.
1	DAY :	OF	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE	SUN	DA	YS
M.	Light and Dark	w.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° A 23d. 14h.	Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
3	1	Th F S	St. Giles's Day. Germans in general retreat, 1918. Sedan, 1870. Omdurman, 1898. Drocourt-Quéant, 18. Germans evacuated Lens, 1918. Dunbar, 1650.	H. M. 5 13 5 15 5 16	H. M. 18 46 18 44 18 48	244 245 246	120
4 5 6 7 8 9		&MTUNHES	Copenhagen surrendered to the British, 1807. Boro-	5 18 5 19 5 22 5 23 5 24 5 26 5 27	18 39 18 37 18 35 18 33 18 30 18 88 18 26	247 248 249 250 251 252 253	118 117 116 115 114 113
11 12 13 14 15 16		M Tu W Th F	16th Sunday after Trinity. Malplaquet, 1709. Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith born, 1852. Aisne, 1914. Capture of Quebec; death of General Wolfe, 1759. FM. Sir Wm. Robertson, Bart., G.C.B., born, 1859. Russia a Republic, 1917. "Tanks" first used, 1916. Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law born, 1858. Italian success in Trentino, 1915.	5 29 5 31 5 32 5 34 5 35 5 37 5 39	18 24 18 21 18 19 18 17 18 14 18 18	254 255 256 257 258 259 260	171 110 109 108 107 106
18 19 20 21 22 23 24		SM Tu WTh FS	17th Lunday att. Crinity. Battle of Samaria, 1918. Poictiers, 1356. Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918. Delhi Day (1857). Alma, 1854. Ypres-Menin, 1917. St. Matthew. Sir Walter Scott died, 1832. Zutphen, 1586. Michael Faraday, chemist, b. 1791. Assaye, 1803. Capture of Acre and Haifa, 1918. Pan-Anglican Synod met, 1867.	5 40 5 42 5 43 5 45 5 47 5 48 5 50	18 7 18 5 18 3 18 0 17 58 17 56	261 262 263 264 265 266 267	104 103 102 101 100 99 98
25 26 27 28 29 30		S M Tu W Th F	18th \$. after T. Lucknow Day (1857). Loos, 1915. King of Denmark b. 1870. Battle of Thiepval, 1918. Hindenburg line broken at Cambrai, 1918. Strasburg, 1870. FM. Viscount French born, 1852. \$1. Michael and All Angels. Quarter Day. FM. Earl Roberts, V.T. b. 1832; d. Nov. 14, 1914.	5 51 5 53 5 55 5 56 5 56 5 58 6 0	17 51 17 49 17 47 17 44 17 42 17 40	268 269 270 271 272 273	97 96 95 94 93 <b>q2</b>

### PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ... ..... ad. 3h 33m. First Quarter Full Moon .... 3 30 20 17 I Last Quarter 24 31 18 222,700 miles Perigee ..... zd. 7h Apogee .. .13d. 20h. 252, 100 Perigee .. .. 29d. 14h 225, 100

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1920, on 13 days; total fall 3'45 inches; above the average by x'20 inches.

### See note on page 40.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdeacription or other error in County or Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace.—Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

8. First day on which Revising Barristers may hold Revision Courts. 23. Edinburgh Autumn Holiday. 24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

	1921.	]	SE	PT.	E	MP	E	$\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$	NÍ	nth	M	dnrh		[57
	Equation	of Time	THE !	NUE	Mea.	n No	on).	Bide	real	Mean Time		Ŋ Ė	TORAND	A.
å	Add to App. Time	Hrly	Apparent Right	Hourly Var of B A	Apr	parent nation	Hourly Var of Dec.	Most	e at Ngon	at 0h. Sidereal T bee p 92.	Lan	nps to be	lighted (s	iee p. <b>572)</b> .
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12	3 16	o:87 o:88	11 16 35 11 20 10	8 98	4 4	0'8 7'4	0'95		9 51	za 38 5 za 34 9	7.	•• •		(20 3)
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15 16	64.6	55	r '6		732	sw wsv	٠   •	8	.33	0,3	<b>28</b>	•		(19 14)
17	65.5	52°	8 2	29	'472 '531	WSV	v 1	4.7	'94 '03	5 6	29.	-		(19 14)
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Mn	66.6	49	4 57'=	29	1856	1 -	i			107'S	23	<b>25</b> '4	7.0	60 I

#### [See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON. Configura Jupiter's Satellites At Greenwich Mean Noon, 7 Hori-zontal Semi-Paral dia-Age. Rises : Right Declina-See Note Ascention р ба sion. e order in which Jupiter's four larger of the planet, the open circle O indicates shows that the Satellite whose number occulted, whilst the sign it shows that H. W. 8 2'6n 61 10 16 42 28 3 27'0n 60 57 16 38 0 1 17'98 60 26 16 30 1 11 18 18 6 10 0 8 12 14 18 36 10 58 7 1 4 17 3 5 39 13 9 19 5 11 54 49 4 8 x9 5 9 36 5 52'0 59 48 16 18 2 9 58'8 58 48 16 3 3 14 3 19 35 18 50 30 14 55 20 6 13 45 24 14 55 30 0 13 45 34 9 50 8 56 40 0 3 3 15 47 9 40 14 39 43 13 33 8 57 51 55 47 4 16 39 31 17 15 33 32 16 0 2 56 55 15 30 5 17 30 31 59 16 36 45 17 49 56 51 51 6 6 18 30 31 48 50 17 19 13 18 30 6 55 32 16 6 7 19 9 32 38 18 10 41 18 34 7 54 48 14 56 8 6 10 49 7 11 57 8 18 58 9 13 53 8 10 14 41 11 15 88 18 15 57 13 16 28 14 16 55 15 17 20 16 17 43 17 28 6 ᇘ respect to circle espec is o 52 0 29 31 59 1 17 9 5 2 6 18 10 2 57 22 13 3 50 33 11 4 45 49 3 5 42 51 18 18 30 65399273 EQ 18 55 which is black of the echt 80 19 84 81 19 58 2334 ranged ranged sec, the b enther in 82 SO 37 83 SE 84 8 24 23 10 17 53 o 58 56 16 5 a3 17 53 o 58 56 16 5 a3 16 88 59 32 16 15 24 13 22 1 60 21 16 23 25 9 42 5 60 23 16 29 26 5 24 7 60 22 16 31 27 In these columbia are rether planet's discission is wanting is enit as to transit as 25 23 23 6 41 6 8 7 39 50 16 8 8 8 38 25 13 22 1 8 0 35 7'15 37 9 3 16 1 9 36 R4 9 58 16 33 10 33 37 x 50 3 10 4 30 10 53 17 3 11 30 0 46 70 60 85 16 89 88

### APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OR THE PLANTING AT NOON

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### THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.		with increased north Dec. There is
10 10 15 19 17 16		a certain period in each lunation
D.	1 11 11 11 11 11 11	when the Moon is moving north-
5 8 73 6 5 7 4 3 5 1 4 0 8	15 54 8'5 7 0 1'8 14'3 7'I	an acceleration which modifies
15 5 75 0 0 7 0 3 5 1 4 0 6	12 20 8.8 6.4 1.0 14.3 4.1	when the Moon is moving north- ward rather rapidly, and this causes an acceleration which modifies the so minutes' retardation in the time of rising already mentione
3,0 /21 / 21 / 3 / 1	-33912-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-	time of rising already mentione
Mean Longitude of Mcon's Ascen	nding Node, September z, 200° 6′△,	and in a high latitude she wi

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September z. Day breaks at th. 7m. Civil twilight ends at oh. 36m. Night begins, 8h. 54m. The length of the Day is 13h. 33m.

Sept. a. Meroury in conjunction with D, sah. sept. a. V 25'3' N.
Sept. 3. Jupiter in conjunction with D, 7h. sept. 3 3' 19' N.
Sept. 3. Saturn in conjunction with D, 7h. sept. 3 Saturn in conjunction with D, 8h. 5pm. b, 4° 18' N.
Sept. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's assirtiamentar in crossing.

Sept. g. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 4'08.
Sept. 6, 16h. 57m. Mercury and

Jupiter in conjunction. & oc 19'S. Sept. 7, 4h. 29m. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction. Ox 25'S
Sept. 13, 11h. 44m. Venus and Sept. 13, 11h. 44m. Neptune in conjunction. Qoo 5' N. Sept. 14, 16h. 48m. Jupiter and

Saturn in conjunction 1/10 2' 8 Sept. 21, 13h. Saturn in conjunction with Sun.

Sept. 22, 22h. Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.

Sept. 23. Sun enters the Sign Libra, 14h. som. (Autumn Equinox.)

Sept. 29. Venus in conjunction with ), 8h. 4m. 9 4 49 N. Sept. 29. Mars in conjunction with D, 12h. 13m & 5° o' N. Uranus rises Sept. 1, 13h. 42m.;

sets Sept. 30, 3h. 14m. In this month the mornings decrease 47m., and the Afternoons zh. 6m

Constellations near the S. meridian at sah.: Lyra, Cygnus. Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Cap-ricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

The Harvest Moon.-It will be seen that the interval between successive entries in the column of Moonrise is only about 23 minutes near Full Moon in this month (Sept. 15-18), which is a less in-terval than in other parts of the column. This Full Moon is called the Harvest Moon.

The orbital motion of the Moon causes her to move among the stars rather rapidly from West to East, and she comes to the meridian of any place, or is due South, about so minutes later night by night. For this reason alone she would rise later night by night by this amount, but the time of rising (except at places on the Equator) is affected by her distance north or south of the celestial equator. In North latitude she rises earlier, with increased north Dec. There is a certain period in each lunation when the Moon is moving northward rather rapidly, and this causes an acceleration which modifies the so minutes' retardation in th

De	y of		Time	e of	High	Wat	ter a	t the	und	erme	ntion	ed P	laces		
Month.	Week.	LONDON	BRIDGE	Live		BRIS		Hu			NOCK.	Ĺei		DUBLIS G M	
ă	<b>≱</b>	Morn.	After.	Moru.	After.	Morn	After	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After
3	Th F	н м. • 47 г 35 * в 19	H. M 18 59 *13 41 *14 25	H M 10 24 11 7 11 53	н и 22 40 23 22 	н. м. 6 13 7 1 7 45	ни 1834 1921 806	н. м. 4 59 5 47 6 33	н. м. 17 43 18 27 19 7	H N 11 19	H W #3 33 18 8 12 56	им. 122 27 252	H. N 13 53 14 37 15 84	H. M. 10 30 11 14 12 57	н м 23 35 
4 5 6 7 8 9	M Tu W Th F	* 3 6 * 3 49 * 4 *8 5 8 5 48 6 38 7 *7	*15 11 *15 55 *16 38 17 22 18 7 18 59 20 2	o 8 o 54 i 37 z zz 3 9 4 z 5 9	12 38 13 20 14 2 14 46 15 38 16 31 17 41	8 30 9 12 9 52 10 30 11 6 11 48 0 21	ao 51 ai 38 aa 13 aa 50 aa 50 aa 50	7 s1 8 6 8 47 9 30 10 16 11 7	19 54 20 33 at 10 at 58 28 37 23 26 12 6	1 11 1 56 2 40 3 23 4 6 4 55 5 52	13 42 14 24 15 7 15 48 16 32 17 23 18 24	3 42 4 29 5 14 6 1 6 49 7 44 8 45	16 12 16 56 17 40 18 25 19 14 20 11 21 14	0 18 1 3 1 48 8 35 3 88 4 30 5 48	18 40 13 25 14 11 15 1 15 58 17 3 18 18
11 12 13 14 15 16	M Tu W Th	8 34 9 55 II II  0 41 I 88 I 59	21 19 22 44 23 51 12 6 13 49 13 25 14 1	6 22 7 39 8 45 9 34 10 13 20 49 11 25	18 55 20 8 21 4 21 46 22 24 23 1 23 36	1 35 3 4 4 19 5 15 6 1 6 41 7 18	14 13 15 39 16 45 17 35 18 19 18 58 19 34	0 #5 1 55 3 14 4 6 4 46 5 #5 6 4	13 24 15 0 16 8 16 53 17 30 18 5 18 39	7 3 8 ai 9 a7 10 19 11 a 11 43	19 39 80 58 81 48 82 33 83 15 83 55 12 21	9 54 11 9  0 30 1 18 1 49 2 25	22 27 23 35 12 13 13 0 13 39 14 15 14 48	6 55 8 10 9 6 9 48 10 83 10 53 11 84	19 35 ao 38 ar a8 as 8 as 38 as 7 as 37
18 19 20 21 22 23	M Tu W Th F	2 32 3 8 3 39 4 0 4 31 5 7 5 44	14 35 *15 7 *15 40 16 13 16 48 17 26 18 12	11 58 0 10 0 42 1 14 1 49 2 26 3 12	12 89 13 0 13 32 14 7 14 46 15 37	7 50 8 22 8 52 9 24 9 55 10 29 II 5	20 6 20 39 21 10 21 43 22 16 22 52 23 33	6 41 7 15 7 49 8 21 8 56 9 36 10 25	19 10 19 40 20 7 20 36 21 9 21 48 28 36	0 33 3 6 39 13 247 3 25 4 10	12 56 13 27 23 59 14 32 15 6 25 46 26 33	2 59 3 34 4 11 4 45 5 23 6 54	15 21 15 56 16 30 17 4 17 42 18 26 19 18	11 52 0 5 0 30 1 14 1 54 2 39 3 35	18 23 12 56 13 34 14 15 15 6 16 6
25 26 27 28 29 30	S M Tu W Th F	6 35 7 39 9 6 10 42 11 51 0 33	19 13 20 28 22 8 23 34	4 II 5 27 6 56 8 20 9 22 IO 8	16 43 18 5 19 34 20 46 21 39 22 23	11 55 0 38 2 13 3 51 5 1 5 55	 13 16 15 1 16 25 17 27 18 17	0 58 2 43 3 54 4 43	23 36 12 30 14 20 15 49 16 44 17 25	5 3 6 17 7 44 9 6 10 9	17 34 18 55 21 27 21 32 22 27 23 16	7 53 9 8 10 35 11 5s 0 16 1 6	20 23 21 44 23 8  12 51 13 36	4 43 6 5 7 33 8 36 9 27 10 13	17 22 18 48 19 5 20 1 21 51 22 32

## RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. [Noon12h.

	ME	RCURY	ğ	v	ENUS	ç	A	IARS C	3	Ju	PITER	4	SA	TURN	72	,
1) 4 11 18 25	h. m. 6 x5 6 57 7 33	Souths h. m. 12 41 12 55 13 6 13 14	h. m. 19 4 18 51 18 37	1 46 2 3 2 22	h, m, 9 33 9 40 9 46	h. m. 17 20	3 10	h. m 10 41 10 31 10 20	h m, 18 8 17 49 17 30	Rises h m 6 35 6 16 5 57 5 36	h. m. 12 52 12 30 12 8	h. m. 19 10 18 45 18 19	h. m 6 35 6 13 5 50	Souths h. m. 12 56 12 31 16 7 11 43	h. m. 19 16 18 50 18 24	

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY will be above the horizon for a short time after sunset during the month. Conjunctions

MERCURY will be above the horizon for a short time after sunset during the month. Conjunctions of this planet with Jupiter and Saturn are noted on the opposite page.

Y VENUS passes from Cancer into Leo, being near the star Regulus in the morning of the z5th. It will be seen due East between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, Magnitude, - 3'z to - 3'4.

MARS is also a morning star, not far from Venus and near Regulus on the z7th.

Y JUPITER and SATURE are in conjunction—that is, they are nearly in line with the Earth on the z4th, when the two planets will be separated in the sky by twice the breadth of the Moon. Being near conjunction with the Sun the planets set soon after sunset, and the near approach is not likely to be generally noticed. (See p. 64) likely to be generally noticed. (See p. 66)

rise nearly at the same time for several nights in succession at this epoch of northward movement. This happens in every lunation, and in general passes unnoticed; but in the September lunation it happens when the Moon is full, and then the Moon, full or nearly so, rises about sunset on two or three consecutive nights. so, rises about subset on two or three consecutive nights. It is phenomenon is known as the Harvest Moon. The precise details vary in different years according to circumstances, and in some years the retardation on successive nights may be much less than seminutes. Also, for certain reasons, two Full Moons may have hat claims frompare August se), but the term is always applied to be Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. See note, p. 90.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS.

	R	.A.		DECL. N.
D. 1 10 19 26	H. I I	M. 33 33 33 34	8. 47 54 59	\$6 52 56 \$6 53 1 \$6 53 4

60)	OCTOBER XXXI DAYS	<b>.</b>		[19	21.
DAY OF	Fasts and Festivals.	ТНК	SUN	D.	AYS
M. light W.	Remarkable Days—Events.  SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° m 23d. 23h.	Rises	Seta.	of the Year.	to end
1   S	St. Quentin, 1918. British occupied Damascus, 1918.	н м б 1	ы. 17 37	274	91
2 3	19th Bunday after Crinity,	6 3	¥7 35	275	90
3 M	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.	6 5	×7 33	276	89
1 7 1 1	Germany proposed an Armistice, 1918.	6 6	17 31	<b>277</b>	88
J = 1	Allied troops landed at Salonica, 1915.	6 8	17 28	278	87
1 2 73	Second Battle of Le Cateau, 1918.	6 9	17 26	279	86
	Lepanto, 1571. Poe d. 1849. Prof. Skeat d. 1912.	6 22	17 24	<b>28</b> 0	85
8 1 S	Germans repulsed at Loos, 1915. Fielding died, 1754.	6 13	17 88	28r	84
9 1 5	20th Sundap after Crinity. Cambrai, 1918.	6 14	17 19	282	83
1 /1 = 157 1	Panama Canal completed, 1913. SS. Leinster, 1918.	6 z6	17 17	<b>283</b>	82
1 - 1	Camperdown, 1797. Fall of Belgrade, 1915.	6 18	17 15	284	<b>B</b> z
	MICHAELMAS LAWS. BEGIN. Nurse Cavell shot, 1915.	6 to	17 13	285	80
	Germans entered Lille, 1914.	6 81	27 21	a86	79
	Hastings, 1066. Jena, 1806. Auerstadt, 1806.	6 23	z7 9	287	78
	Britain declared war on Bulgaria, 1915.	6 25	27 6	288	77
				-	_
	21st 3. aft. Trin. Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain b.	6 26	27 4	289	76
- / -	Battle of the Selle, 1918. [1863.]	6 =8	17 2	290	75
100	3t. Auke, Changelist. Last English Lottery, 1826.	6 30	27 0	29I	74
1-21 2	Yorktown capitulated, 1781. Leipzig, 1813.	6 31	16 58	292	73
1	Navarino, 1827. First Battle of Ypres, 1914	6 33	16 56	293	72
	TRAFALGAR DAY; death of Lord Nelson, 1805.	6 35		<b>294</b>	7 <sup>1</sup>
22   S   I	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685.	6 37	16 52	<b>295</b>	70
23 8 5 2	22nd Sun. aft. Crinity. Battle of Malmaison, 1917.	6 38	16 go	<b>ag6</b>	69
24 M I	French victory at Verdun, 1916.	6 40	16 48	297	68
25 Tu	Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854. Sims Reeves died,	6 48	z6 46	<b>8ge</b>	67
26 W 1	British captured Aleppo, 918. [1900.]	6 44	16 44	299	66
	Metz, 1870. First U.S. shot fired, 1917.	6 45	16 42	300	65
	St. Simon and St. Jude. Roosevelt born, 1858.	6 47	- 1	301	64
	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.	6 49		- 1	63
	23rd S. aft. Crin. Turks unconditional surrender,				-
30	23rd <b>5. aft, Crin. Turks un</b> conditional surrender, Hallowmas Eve. Beersheba captured, 1917. [1918.]	-	-	1	62
31 M	Cantowillan 1946. Decisions capulifer, 1917. [1916.]	0 52	z6 34	304 (	6x
	SES OF THE MOON. MONTHLY	NOTES			-
New Mo	on zd. zzh. z6zn October z. Revising Barriarter 8 zo zz levision of all lists of votes	sters n	nust c	mpl	e <b>t</b> e
O Full Mo	on shooting begins	rs by 14 Locin	tn.—P ing bo	neas: Uses	to
Last Qua	be writewashed in the first	week,			-
Apogee	zzd. zzh ags,600 miles 3. Jewish New Year gos				1
	9. Various Licences expi	re			l
DAIN F	ELL IN OCTOBER, 1930, otal fall 0'99 inch; below the 13. Quarter Sessions begin	a.	) t	_	.
average by 1 8s		o be no	minat	ed.	_

ż	921.	<del>-</del>	~		OB1	יתע	1.	ELLY.		MU.	NTH.		61
À		of Time	THE		Iean No		1	ereni	Mean Tine			ORAND	
1 1	Bubt.	Hrly	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of B. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly	750	pe at Noon	at 0h. Aidereal T See p. 92	16	nps to be		
1-1	from Ap.Time	Var S.	H. M. S.	-		Var of Dec.		W. 8.	H. M. S.	z.			H. M. (x8 7
	10 12	080	TE 38 30	9'06	3 4'8 3 88'I	-	18	38 42	12 29 a6		į.		(x8 5
3	10 31 10 49	0.78 0.78	12 35 46 12 39 24	6.08 6.03	3 2x.3	o 97	128 4	16 35	11 15 31 11 11 35	2.			, (18 3
5	11 8 11 26	0'76 0'75	12 39 24 12 43 2 12 46 41	0.11	4 37 7	0.02	13 5	4 48	II 739 II 343	11			(18 1
7	II 44 IB I	0 73 0 72	12 50 20	9'18 9'14	5 °8 5 *3'9 5 46'8	0,06	13	2 2I	10 59 47 10 55 51				(17 58
-	12 18 18 35	0.00	12 54 0 12 57 40	9'17	5 46·8 6 9·7	0.02		6 28	10 51 55 10 47 59	5			
10	12 51	o'66 o'65	13 1 20	0.81 0.10	6 3a'5 6 55'3	0.02		4 11	10 44 3 10 40 7	1			(17 56
12	13 22	0.63	13 8 48	0.83	7 17'9	0'94	13 2	2 4	20 36 22	7			(17 54
24	13 37 13 51	0.28	13 12 84 13 16 6	9'25	8 29	0 93	13.2	9 57	10 32 16 10 <b>26 2</b> 0	8			(17 52
	14 18	0'56	13 19 49	0,38	8 s5 s 8 47'4	0 93	13_3 13_3		10 24 24 10 20 28	9.	き		(17 49
17 3	14 30 14 48	0'51 0'49	13 27 16 13 31 1	9'34 9'37	9 9'4 9 3x'4	0 92	13 4 13 4	2 47	10 16 32 10 18 86	10			(17 47
19	14 54 15 5	0'46	13 34 46 13 38 32	9.39	9 53'2 10 14'8	0.00 0.01	13 4 13 5	9 40	10 8 40 10 4 44	11	•		(17 45)
.21	5 25	0'41	13 42 18	9 45	10 36 <u>3</u>	0 89	13 5	7 33	10 0 48	12			(±7 43
	15 33	o 38	13 46 5 13 49 53	9'51	11 18.8	0.88	14	1 30 5 26	9 56 52 9 52 57	13			(17 41)
25 2	5 4E	0.32	13 53 42 13 57 31	7 33	11 39'9 12 07	o 87	14 14 1	9 #3 3 19	9 49 I 9 45 5	14		•	(17 39)
,26 1	5 55 6 I	0.83	14 1 21	9.60	12 21'4 12 41'8	o 86	14 1 14 8	7 16	9 41 9 9 37 13	.35			(17 36)
28 1	6 6	0'20	14 9 3 14 12 55	9 66	13 21 13 22 2	0 84	14 2 14 2	5 9	9 33 17 9 20 21	16	÷		(17 34)
30 1	6 z4	0,13	14 16 48	9'72	13 42 0	0 82	14 3	3 *	9 25 25	1.27	•		(37 32)
31 1	MET	0,10	14 20 42 LOGICAL		I4 I 7 S		TORE		9 21 29	8			(17 30)
B	:	PEMPER	ATURE	BAR	OM	WIND	1	RAIN		19			(17 a8)
1	Max	Min	Mn 1841-	inch	es Direc			inch.	hours	1			(17 <b>26</b> )
3	60 4 63'5	45	53 7	20.3	Bo   881	V :	4'4 3'6	.z8		20			
3 4	<b>62.</b> 0	56	· · · · ·	20'5	67 SE		3 6 • 8	02	7.0	21			(17 84)
5	7a '6	56'5	52.5	29'5	56 SE		3'4	":	6.8	22	_		(17 22)
7	72 0 71'1	49'1		206	85 SE		9		0.0	<b>2</b> 3	\$		(17 20)
9	71.3	56.	21.0	80.0	E E		5_	OI	5.2 6.0	34			(17 18)
11	63.2 60.3	51 39 S	50		23 EN 08 E		3 9	::	7 2	<b>2</b> 5.			(17 16)
13	65 o 66 3	42	) ':	3   29'9	II WS	W	5		7's 6'6	<b>36</b> .			(17 14)
14	64'7 68'8	42 49	5   3	30.6	87 SW		1'9	07	1.0	27	•		(17 1 <b>s)</b>
16	61.7 57.5	47		3 39 6	70   EN	E :	5·3	02	0.3	<b>2</b> 3.			(17 10)
17 18 19	53.0	40	,	29'9	48 EN	E z	1.0	·27	0.4 4.2	29			(17 8)
20	53'4 58'0	36	7   48 8	29.0	os   SE	1	, 0		7:3 8:9	30	i	,	(17 6)
22	53.0 53.0	34		3 29'9	go    Cal:	ın   e	).2 		4.6	31			(17 4)
23 24	55'3	34 2	47'9	30.0	NI NI		7		6.4	В	BLIOGRAI	PHIC ELE	MENTS.
25 26	580	36		30.1	27 EN	E	3.3		7.4		Sun s	Centre	
27 28	55 7 55 6	33"		30'1	or E	:	r.z		5'9 8'4	D	Axis.	Lat	Long
29	58'0	36	1 '3	49'9			3 · 8		8.g				
30 31	56'5 58'3	39		39 J	95 SE		2.2		1.9	3 33	26 2 R	6 6 X	288 a
Mn	61 to	43				-   -		0 99	1001	83	26 t	6,1	24'3

	52]	-		$\overline{\mathbf{o}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{C}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{TO}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{B}}$	E.	$\overline{\mathbf{R}}$	TB	NTH!	MONTH. [1921.
1	See N	ot <b>e, p.</b> S	30 <sub>1</sub> ]	T	LE	Moor	۲.					1
نو			li		At (	Ireenwi	ch M	3021	Noon.		Configura	ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.
10	Rises	th Se	ta	Righ	. 1		H	ori:	Semi		Jupiter's Satellites	Outstan Danishman at it am
De		South Se	-	Ascer	n-	Declina tion	Pa	ral	Semi- dia- meter	Age.	at 5h. 45m	
_				41011			-   "	×		<u> </u>		of the Day is rah, nom.
1	н м. 5 <b>5</b> 0	H 4. H	38	н 13 ж	5.	3 55	S 60	"9	₹6 #4	D. H		Oct. r. Saturn in conjunction
-			'		_				26 24		Politic and the second	with ), eh. 55m. h 3° 57' N. Oct. 2. Jupiter in conjunction
3	7 9 8 #5	12 40 18 13 34 18	35	13 BI	43 tz	8 13'	58	48	16 I	2 (	d 2 7	with ), 3h. 19m. 1/2°46' N. Oct. 2. Total eclipse of the Sun.
4	8 m5 9 37 20 43		13	5 IS	25	27 6			25 47 25 33		200	iinvisible at Grasnwich See n Ro
16	XX 43	16 11 20	39	7 İ	10	18 14	56	10	25 20	5 1	3224	Oct. 3. Mercury in conjunction with ), 64. 42m. 5 4°3'8. Oct. 3. Venus in conjunction
8	12 35 13 19	17 2 21	30 2	7 54 8 45	27	18 27			15 8	,	2 4 2 2 E	Oct. 3. Venus in conjunction with Mars, sih. 18m. Q co zz'S.
											be gibe	
10	13 56 14 29	18 37 23 19 23 0		9 35 10 23		16 17 9	54 54	14	14 52 14 48	9 4	PH 148	oct. 7, 49t. Mercury at greatest elongation. 25° 23' E. Oct. 13. Uranus in conjunction with ), 6h. 37m. Li 4° 32' S
11	14 57 15 88	30 7 1 30 51 2	25	12 10 12 57		8 m	54	9	14 47 14 48	20 4	1 5 5 5 E	with ), 6h. 37m. 1 4° 32' 8
23	15 46	so 51 2 21 34 3 22 17 4 23 2 5	31	12 43	13	4 38	154	27	14 52	za c	Safe a	with ), 6h. 37m. ld 4° 3a' S  Oct. 16. A partial eclipse of the  Moon (nearly total), visible at
24	16 10 16 33	22 17 4 23 2 5	35	3 29 0 15		0 50.	7S 54 N 55	47 12	14 57	13 0	2623B	Greenwich. See p. 80. Oct. 22, 7h. 55m. Venus and
_					-1		- -				Pan ad	Saturn in conjunction. Q o 35' S.
17	16 <b>58</b> 17 16	348 69 36 7 26 9 27 13 11	48 56 7	1 3 1 58	33 55	10 85.5	55 56		15 18 15 80	16 0	1	Oct. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing
18	17 58 18 36	2 18 10	2	* 44 3 37	13	13 34'S	56	30	15 a8 15 36	17 0		the meridian, sm. 3'98.
80	19 #1	2  8  0	- /	4 33	0	17 46 4	57	37	15 44	19 0		Jupiter in conjunction. Qoo 31' N.
	20 I4 21 I5	4 8 12 5 5 12	4	5 29 6 27	53 39	18 81	58	3	15 51 15 58	30 0		Oct. a8 Mars in conjunction
1			1-				-	-				with D, zh. 18m o 3° 38' N. Oct. 28. Saturn in conjunction
	23 36 23 36	6 55 4	27	7 25 8 22	32	16 39'7	5B	51		23 0	1	with D, 15h. 24m. h3°41' N. Oct. 28. Jupiter in conjunction
35				9 19	27	10 51'7	59	27	16 14	34 C	431O2	with D, ash. om. Il so ra' N. Oct. so. Venus in conjunction
26 27	0 52 2 9	7 49 14 8 42 15	33 3	10 15	5	6 51 6 2 37 1	n 59	37 39	16 17	25 c		with D. 2h. 56m Qao as' N.
28 29	3 26	9 34 15		2 59	38	8 6.3	IS  59	32	16 15 16 10	27 0	40312	with ), 3h. 56m Qao ag' N. Oct. 30. Mercury in conjunction
-2			-				- -					with D, 23h. 58m & 2° 36' S. Oct 31, 10h. Mercury in Inferior
30	6 o 7 14	12 20 16	3( 1	3 54	28	13 28,1	58 S 58	48	16 3	29 0	42013 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	conjunction. Uranus sets Oct. 1, 3h. 10m.,
3_		ARENT ]										Oct. 31, 1h. 8m.
!	••••					NETS				J441112	111011	Neptune rises Oct 1, 1h. 7m.; Oct. 31, 33h. 5m.
	1 2	MERCUE	RY.	1	•	VEN	US			d M		In this month the Mornings
D.	R.		)BC	п	R.	S.	I) nc.	,		.A	DEC	decrease sim., and the Afternoons in. 3m.
3	14 . 14 8	55 ×5	22			37	9 15		10 4	3 34	9 26 gn	The Zodiacal light may be seen
13	24 4	93 17 159 19	33		29	30	7 4 4 48	3	10 5	6 55	8 15'0 7 4'7	before dawn in the early part of this month, and in the few days at
18 23	14 54 14 4	50 IG	45	) Z:	58		2 27 0 4	8 70	II I	8 27	5 58'6 4 39'9	the end when the Moon is absent.
a₿	24 3t	57 16	38.	122	37	50	2 19				3 26.0	Constellations near the S. meri-
	- L		R.	-	R.	BATU	RN. DEC.				ANUS.	dian at rep.m. : Delphinus, Roun-
D	H M		- 1	H.	M,	8			<b>E</b> 1	A. t. 8	DEC	leus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pega- sus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis
3	13 1	40 0		5 12		37	2 51 2 51	en o		3 59 3 25	9 53 <b>8 8</b> 9 57 9	Australis, Cetus.
18 13	12 15 12 15	5.35 o	89 3 54		5		I 37	0	<b>34</b> 3	<b>5</b> 4	9 59'9	
<b>43</b>	18 S	28 z	18.5	T TE	10	18	1 10, 1 13,	•	22 3	* 4	10 4'5	The Pleiades. — This specially characteristic feature of the winter,
<b>2</b> 8	12 27		48.4		12	<del></del>	0 57		28 3	1 45	30 6 2	which is prominent in the eastern
	W			ı Su			LAN					which is prominent in the eastern sky in late evening in October, is a loose cluster of bright stars. Nine of them are known by the
		ZONTAL I	PAR.	1 2	1 7		MGU		r Sed	TDIA	METER.	Nine of them are known by the
D,	"	4 4	",,	1	1.	. 11	"	,			4 1	and Pleione and their seven
5	80 4	5 6'4	3.6	2.4	0	8 z6			6. z	1.0		A
ě.	- E 1	6 6.0	3.8	1 2.4	ه.ا	8 16	714	8	5.7	3.0	14'5 7'A	Mais, Celono, Electra, Taygets, Asterope, and a keen sight may be able to distinguish these nine
Me	a Lon	gitude of	Mo	on's A	LBOS	nding.	Node	, O	ctobe	r 1, 1	98°3z' -△.	be able to distinguish these nine

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places

-			0 01 11161	1 11 WOUL U	o one and			, 
Month	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE	Invertoot.	BRISTOL.	HULL.	GREENOCK.	LEITH.	Dunlin (Bar). G.M.T.
ž	1	Morn. After	Morn. After	Morn After.	Morn. After	Morn. After.	Morn   After.	Morn. After.
1		11. M. H M.	н. н. н. м	H M H M	н. м. н. м.	H M. H M.	H. M. H. M.	н. м н. м
1	8	. I 19 *13 mg	20 49 23 5	6 42 19 3	5 27 18 6	21 47	1 50 14 16	10 52 23 13
' a	5	*= 0 *14 8	22 31 23 49	7 24 19 45	6 14 18 46	0 48 13 16	2 35 14 58	II 33 #3 55
<b>3</b>	M	"a 40 "14 58	13 13	8 6 20 28	7 8 19 26		3 18 15 44	12 16
4	Tu	*3 mo *15 36	0 32 12 53	8 47 St 9	7 45 se 3	2 33 13 58 2 15 14 38	4 6 16 28 4 51 17 10	0 37 12 59
5 6	W	3 59 16 18	1 14 13 35 1 56 14 15	9 27 21 49	8 a6 a0 39	2 15 14 38 2 50 15 18	4 81 17 10 5 33 17 54	1 10 13 48 2 6 14 30
1 7			2 40 14 59	10 30 83 8	9 53 43 57	3 38 15 59	6 19 18 40	3 56 15 24
8		5 14 17 40 5 58 18 19	3 89 15 51	11 15 23 44	10 41 88 43	4 43 16 46	7 10 19 31	3 55 16 28
9	3	6 47 19 84	4 29 16 55	18 7	EE 35 #3 37	5 15 17 42	8 6 20 30	4 57 17 37
10	M	7 46 20 35	5 41 18 9	0 49 13 23	18 39	6 19 18 52	9 18 81 40	6 14 19 49
'II	Tu	9 3 88 1	6 58 19 88	2 12 14 58	0 54 14 18	7 36 20 8	10 26 22 53	7 30 20 8
12	W	10 26 23 19	8 8 20 29	3 37 16 9	2 29 25 30	8 49 31 13 0 40 83 6	11 35 23 58	8 30 20 55
13	Th F	11 31	9 7 81 22 9 51 22 2	4 43 17 7 5 33 17 53	3 37 16 26	9 49 82 6	18 33 0 49 13 15	9 15 21 34 9 52 28 6
114	8	0 15 18 28	9 51 22 2 10 27 22 37	5 33 17 53 6 15 18 33	4 27 17 6 5 7 17 38	II I5 23 26	1 27 13 49	9 52 28 6
1-								
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22	8	4 43 17 12	8 IO 14 84	10 10 38 36	9 20 21 29	3 8 15 28	5 45 18 4	2 23 14 50
23	<b>3</b>	5 a5 18 a	2 58 15 16	10 51 23 21	10 12 88 18	3 55 16 19	6 38 zg 3	3 =3 =5 57
24	M	6 17 19 2	4 0 16 26	II 44	11 11 23 19	4 53 17 23	7 43 20 II	4 38 17 18
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27	F	10 21 83 14	0 3 21 10	3 33 16 6	2 26 15 25 3 37 15 19	9 49 22 7	11 32 23 54 12 30	8 17 20 43 9 6 21 32
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31	M	*x 35 *x3 5x			5 56 18 21		8 X8 X4 34	11 15 23 35
D.		Commercia	and Commerc	ra of the Dr	samme at int	tamenta of Ca	TOTAL T	Nan 102 7

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the Planets at intervals of Seven Days. [Noon 12h.]

,	MERCURY Q	VENUS Q	MARS d	JUPITER 4	SATURN h
D.	Rises Souths Sets h. m h. m h. m. 8 32 13 19 18 4		Rises   Souths   Sets   h. m. h. m.   h. m.   3 6 9 59 16 51	h. m   h. m. h m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.
9 16	8 51 13 19 17 47 8 53 13 10 17 28	3 22 10 1 16 38 3 43 10 5 16 26 4 4 10 10 16 13	3 4 9 48 16 38	5 0 II 2 I7 4	4 42 10 54 17 6
	7 9 11 51 16 34	4 26 10 14 16 1	2 54 9 13 15 31	4 2 9 56 15 49	3 33 9 40 15 48

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

WERCURY is above the horizon for a short period after sunset at the beginning of the month. It

Afficial is above the form for a short period actor states at the beginning of the adouth. It approaches the Sun and is at Inferior conjunction on the 33st of 3 % %. The four planets VENUS, MARS, JUPITER and SATURN are all Morning stars in the last three months of this year, and move almost wholly in the constellations Leo and Virgo. At a c'clock in the morning in the middle of October the four planets will lie in a nearly vertical line slightly South of East. Jupiter and Saturn will be near the horizon in Virgo, Mars will be at an attitude of account on the 18th Venus will be nearly midway between Mars and the two planets first named. Venus moves towards Jupiter and Saturn and will be close to Saturn on the 23nd and to Jupiter on the auth, so that between these dates Venus will be hetween the other two planets all being within account. agth, so that between these dates Venus will lie between the other two planets, all being within zeo of the horizon at 5 o'clock with Mars about  $x^0$  higher. This close congregation of the planets is noteworthy. Mars is of second magnitude; Saturn  $+ x \cdot z$ ; Jupiter  $- x \cdot z$ , or nearly equal to Siring.

as separate stars. Six are easily counted, and it is said that some persons have been able to see twelve or even fourteen separately. Photographs with large telescopes show that each of the brighter stars is surrounded by nebulosity with extensions which join a star to its neighbours. Because of this nebulosity, and because the large stars have almost identical proper motion, it is believed that these stars form an actual dister in space, and that they are not seen as a group in the sky, merely because they are in the same line of vision.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and Declination of Polaris.

		1	R.A.		DE	DECL. N.				
D.		H.	M. 34 34	8. 5	200	\$ 5 \$ 5				
=8	l	1.	34	10	1 3	43 14				

54	<b>‡</b> ]		NOVEMBER	XXX DAY	S.	[1921.
D	AY C	F	Fasts and Fe Remarkable Days		THE SUN	DAYS
М.	Light and Dark	w.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 240°	ا لفط "ساكم	Rises. Sets.	of the Year. to end of Year
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		TWHES SMIWH	All Saints. Hallowmas. Co All Souls' Day. Naval engages Acre, 1840. Yarmouth bombas Franco-British troops reinforce Inkerman, 1854. Poland decla 24th Sunday after Crinity. Second Battle of Gaza, 1917. British crossed the Scheldt, 1918 King Edward VII. born, 1841. Abdication and flight of Germa Armistice Day (1918). Marting First Mayor of Sydney, N.S.W	ment, Kattegat, 1917. rded by Germans, 1914. d Italians, 1917. ured a Republic, 1916.  Passchendaele, 1917.  3. John Milton d. 1674. Emden destroyed, 1914. un Emperor, 1918. nas. Half Quarter Day.	E. M. H. M. 6 54 16 3a 6 55 16 ap 7 0 16 27 7 1 16 a5 7 3 16 24 7 5 16 20 7 9 16 19 7 10 16 17 7 11 16 16 7 14 16 14	305 60 306 59 307 88 308 57 309 55 310 55 311 54 312 53 313 52 314 51 315 50 316 49
13 14 15 16 17 18		% M Tu W Fh F	25th 3. after Trinity. Batt Earl of Elgin (Elgin Marbles) Colenso, 1899. Domesday Boo Suez Canal opened, 1869. First War Loan (£350,000,000), General Sir Stanley Maude die Ferdinand de Lessops b. 1805;	died, 1841. k completed, 1086. [1917. 1914. Joppa occupied, d, 1917.	7 16 16 13 7 17 16 11 7 19 16 10 7 21 16 8 7 22 16 7 7 24 16 6 7 26 16 4	317 48 318 47 319 46 380 45 381 44 382 43 383 42
20 21 22 23 24 25 26		M Fu W Fh	26th Sun. aft. Crin. First B. Basra occupied, 1914. German H. Ctesiphon, 1915. "George Eli Richard Hakluyt, voyager, died Old Martinmas. Tasmania dis Sir H. Havelock died, 1857. Sir Queen Maud of Norway born, 1	Pleet surrendered, 1918, ot "born, 1819. l, 1616. covered, 1642. Robert Ball died, 1913.	7 27 16 3 7 29 16 2 7 31 16 1 7 32 16 0 7 34 15 59 7 36 15 58 7 37 25 57	324 41 325 40 326 39 327 38 328 37 329 36 339 35
27 28 29 30		≅ M Γu W	1st Zunday in Advent. Two Z Mandalay occupied, 1885. Card Adm. Beatty app. Commander Et. Andrew. Second Battle of	inal Wolsey died, 1530. of Grand Fleet, 1916.	7 39 15 56 7 40 15 55 7 42 15 54 7 43 15 54	33 <sup>1</sup> 34 33 <sup>2</sup> 33 333 3 <sup>2</sup> 334 3 <sup>2</sup>
OB ,24	RA BA	rst Cull Must Quew Market Aport Peri	HASES OF THE MOON.    Marter	MONTHLY  November z. Latest day tions for Whitaker's Alman  - Fox-hunting begins. rod and line ends (with sor  - Ordinary day of electic cillors.  - Holiday at London Sto  9. Lord Mayor's Day. 1 of Boroughs to be elected a zs. County Shariffs for n zs. Solicitors', notaries', clerks' certificates expire.	of for receiving tack. Salmon-fishing local exceon of Borouck Exchange flayors and a service of the first service	ing with ptions), gh Coun- Aldermen opointed.

	1921	.]	NO	VE	M	BE	$^{1}$ B	E	LE	ENT	H	MON'	PH.	[65
y	Equation	of Time	1		Mes	n No		Fid.	ereal te at Noon	Mean Time at 0h, Sidereal T.	T.a	MEM mps to be	IORAND	
Pas	Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Var of	Dec	parent lination	Hourly Var. of Dec			Bee p. 182.	1.	mps oo pe	ilgiived (i	вее р. 572) н м (17 2
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5	15 31 15 88	0'4E	15 16 39 15 20 45	10,32	18	10'0 25 6	o 66 o 64	15 3	6 7	8 #6 #7 8 22 31	9	••••		(16 <b>4</b> 9
7	15 II 15 0	o 45 o 48	15 24 52 15 29 0	10.31	18	40 8 55'7	o.61	15 4 15 4	4 0	8 18 35 8 14 39	10.			(16 47
	14 48 14 35	0'52 0'55	15 33 8 15 37 18	10'38 10 41	19	10'3 24'5	o.20	25 4 25 5	7 56 1 53	8 10 43 8 6 47	EE.	••••	•	(16 46
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ı	38.5	39	o 'o	29	478 649 659	N N	- 1	3.3		3.3 a.3	25.			(z6 a8
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9	54'I	48	5 3	90	530	WNV	V	5'6 6.3 6'3	.11	3.9	30.			(x6 s4)
II IB	44 'I	381	5 'z	29	377 663 698	WNY	V .	5'0 4'0	95	3.5		= -=		— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
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4	47'1	36	42'9	29	80g.	WSV	7   -	3'3 0'9	.03	1.8	D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre	
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Y.	45'X		-		597	- 5511			0.04	36.8	22	22.3	3.1	342.8 130.0

-	[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.										
E					A	t Gre	enwic		n Noon.		Configura- tions of Jupiter's
Day of	Rises	South	Sets	A	ight scen- ion.		eclina- tion.	Hori sonts Para lax	dia-	Age.	Satellites at sh 30m
3 4 5	H N. 8 24 9 26 10 24 EE 13 II 54	33 59 34 51 35 42	H. M 17 44 18 s8 19 18 80 13 81 11	16 17 18	34 1	1 16 6 17 0 18 3 18		56 4 56 55 2	1 15 41 7 15 30 4 15 18 5 15 8	1 12 2 13 3 18 4 13	W. E 3410s 38014 31804 00184 18034
6 7 8 9 10 11		17 17 18 a 18 45 19 28 20 11 20 55	2 20 3 26	2X 23	27 5 13 3 59 3	1 12 5 9 4 5 8 1	33'4 54'8 13'38	54 x 54 x 54 8 54 3	0 14 53 7 14 49 4 14 48 8 14 50 9 14 55 5 15 8 7 15 11	7 12 8 13 9 13 10 13 11 13	#0134 10#34 1/30#4 3#014 31#40 4301# 41031/
13 14 15 16 17 18		2 2 3 56 3 56	6 48 7 56 8 59	3 4 5 6		1 18 4 15 1 17 1 18	33.8	56 54 57 25 58 34 58 51	15 58 16 4	14 12 15 12 16 12	4a O 13 41 O 83 43 O 18 43 = O 0 34 8 1 O 0 3 O 12 1 O 243
20 81 83 84 85 26	az a6 as 4z a3 56  z zs a a8 3 4s	7 29 8 20	14 I	10 10 11	7 6 8 19 56 8 49 45 42 51	7 3 0	57'0 47'8 57'8 41'8n 45'38 8'4	59 13 59 13 59 5 58 54 58 38	x6 5	21 12 22 12 23 12 24 12 25 12	#0134 10#34 710#4 10#3204 3#104 301#4 10#34
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**6**6]

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

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	R.A	Dec -	RA.	Dac	R A	DEC
υ.			H M H	. 1	н. м. в	
	<b>14 10 38</b>	13 8.08	13 0 46	4 44'0S	II 52 40	2 13.8L
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za i	xa 37 59	a 50'7	12 18 11	0 \$1.2	22 31 14	zo 8.6
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##	X8 44 46	3 38 4	18 81 41	o r.on	28 31 17	10 7.0
87	12 47 58	3 51.8	12 23 17	0 8.18		10 6.4

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

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D. 8.82 18.1	4.8 2.0	1.4	0.0	16 EO	4.6	E.E	3,1	14.7	7.2
15 8.80 9.1	5.7 4.0	1.4	0.0	16 18	3.2	5.4	8,8	15.0	7.4
Mean Longitue				26 24					

Eclipses, Conjunctions, and other Celestial Phenomena.

1921.

November 1. Day breaks at 1,0m Civil twilight ends at 17h. 20m Night begins, 18h. 28m. The length of the Day is 9h. 38m.

Nov. 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 270. 7'15.

Nov. 9. Uranus in conjunction with ), 13h. 47m. H 4° 30' S.

Nov. 14, 1h. 48m. Mars and Saturn in conjunction. 6 ° 53'S

Nov. 16. Mercury at greatest

elongation, 19° 26' W.

Nov. 18, morn. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 80.

piter's Satellite IV. See p. 80.

Nov. 25. Saturn in conjunction with D, 2h. 49m. h 3°25' N.

Nov 25 Mars in conjunction with ), 12h. 43 m. & 1° 56' N.

Nov. 25. Jupiter in conjunction with  $\mathcal{D}$ , 13h. 46m.  $\mathcal{U}$  1° 43' N.

Nov. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 9'48.

Nov. 26, 23h. 15m. Mars and Jupiter in conjunction. do'ro'N.

Nov. 28. Venus in conjunction with ), 2h. 24m. Q 1°25'S

Nov. 28. Mercury in conjunction with  $\mathfrak{D}$ , 5h. 56m.  $\mathfrak{D}$   $\mathfrak{r}^{\circ}$  2x' S.

Uranus sets Nov. 1, 1h. 5m.; Nov. 30, 23h. 7m

Neptune rises Nov. z, z3h. zm ; Nov. 30, zzh. 7m

In this month the Mornings decrease 49m., and the Afternoons 38m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at sak.: Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus

Planetary Conjunctions. — The planets Jupiter and Saturn, which have been drawing together in the last few years, are this year at their nearest, and on September 14 these two planets were to be seen in the sky separated by only a degree. This resulted from the fact that Jupiter and Saturn were from Heliocentric conjunction or had been brought by their orbital motion into line with the Sun on August as last. This happenshout every twenty years. The last heliocentric conjunction occurred in September 1907, so that a close approach is only to be seen three or four times in a lifetime. Jupiter and Saturn have been joined by Mercury, Venus and Mars in turn, and at the beginning of November the four, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, are included within a space of 180°.

!	192	1.1 TA	O A THIN	TITITA	TOTAL A T	TATEL IN	ONIII.	Į07
De	y of	T	ime of Hi	gh Water	at the u	nderment	ioned Plac	es
Month.	ek.	London Bridgi	LIVERPOOL	BRISTOL	Hull	GREENOCK	Leita	DUBLIN (Bar ) G M T
N.	Week.	Morn After.	Morn. After	Morn After.	Morn After	Morn, After	Morn After	Morn After
3 4 5	W Th F	# M H. M. *2 14 *14 34 *2 55 *15 13 3 35 15 55 4 10 16 31 4 47 17 16	0 9 12 28 0 52 13 18 1 34 13 47	и м н. м. 7 44 20 7 8 25 20 47 9 3 21 25 9 39 22 2 10 14 28 37	пм. нм 6 42 гр з 7 25 гр 38 8 6 20 гз 8 46 20 48 9 29 21 26	H M. H M 0 27 12 53 1 12 23 35 1 55 14 14 2 33 14 51 3 12 15 30	H M H M 2 56 15 18 3 43 16 B 4 B7 16 42 5 9 17 24 5 53 18 6	H, M. H M 11 54 : 0 15 12 35 0 57 13 16 1 39 14 1 2 27 14 52
9 10	Tu W Th F	5 27 18 6 6 11 18 5 7 1 19 5 8 5 21 2 9 22 22 19 10 38 23 26 11 36	3 54 16 9 0 4 57 17 15 1 6 6 18 87 0 7 16 19 37	10 49 23 15 11 29 0 4 12 28 1 14 13 48 2 35 15 8 3 49 16 17 4 49 17 11	10 15 22 9 11 3 22 56 11 55 23 54 13 4 1 20 14 29 2 44 15 37 3 46 16 23	3 54 16 13 4 39 17 0 5 35 18 0 6 41 19 8 7 52 20 19 8 59 21 20 9 51 22 8	6 40 18 55 7 31 19 48 8 27 20 49 9 33 21 58 10 40 23 6 11 43 0 5 12 33	3 18 15 47 4 16 16 48 5 24 18 1 6 36 19 10 7 45 20 8 8 33 20 55 9 14 21 33
13 14 15 16 17 18	M Tu W Th F	0 15 12 2 0 54 13 4 1 28 13 4 2 1 14 2 2 34 *14 5 *3 10 *15 3 3 48 16 2	10 24 22 40 10 57 23 15 11 33 23 52 7 12 8	5 36 17 56 6 15 18 34 6 58 19 11 7 27 19 47 8 3 20 26 8 42 21 6 9 21 21 48	4 33 16 58 5 12 17 30 5 49 18 1 6 30 18 35 7 13 19 10 7 55 19 45 8 37 20 23	10 35 22 51 11 13 23 30 11 51 0 11 12 30 0 51 13 10 1 33 13 51 2 17 14 34	0 51 13 13' 1 30 13 47 2 4 14 20 2 40 14 56 3 21 15 38 4 6 16 21 4 51 17 5	9 51 22 9 10 22 22 40 10 59 23 17 11 35 23 54 12 13 0 33 12 56 1 18 73 44
20 21 22 23 24	M Tu W Th	4 28 17 6 5 10 17 5 6 5 18 5 7 9 20 1 8 28 21 2	5 2 49 15 4 5 3 51 16 11 5 7 17 30 7 6 28 18 52	10 I 82 30 10 43 23 14 11 34 0 12 12 45 1 35 14 17	9 23 21 9 10 13 22 4 11 8 23 5 12 7 0 19 13 30	3 x 15 18 3 49 16 9 4 46 17 9 5 51 18 20 7 7 19 37 8 20 20 47	5 39 17 55 6 32 18 52 7 33 19 57 8 43 21 12 9 58 22 26	8 11 14 39 3 11 15 47 4 33 16 59 5 39 18 16 6 50 19 85

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

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1	MERCURY Ø	VENUS Q	MARS of	JUPITER L	SATURN I2
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## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY is a morning star rising about a hours before the Sun in the latter half of the mouth in the ENE It will then be quite close to Venus, to the left and below.

VENUS has moved from Jupiter and Saturn (see last month) and rises later than those planets

It will be near Spica on the 7th, and passes from Virgo into Libra on the 18th. Mag., - 3'4.

of, U, b Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn are moving at different rates in Virgo Mars overtakes Saturn on the 14th, Jupiter on the 25th, and towards the end of the month at 5 o'clock these three planets will be near together at an altitude of about 20 south of east. Since Neptune is now in the south in the early morning, there are six planets above the horizon in the hour before sunrise. Magnitudes: Mars, + 19; Jupiter, - 13; Saturn, + 12.

between their extremes There was a similar congregation in November, 1901, and others even closer are on record, but they are between their extremes rare. There is no record that Jupiter and Saturn have made such close conjunction that they have been superposed, which has

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1 13 13 34 10 48 23 10 \*1 56 \*14 18 11 31 23 55

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happened in the case of other pairs of planets.

As to position in their orbits the six planets that are above the horizon at dawn are all on the same side of the Sun. On Nov. 23, ave will be included within an angle of 32° with the Sun as apex; whilst Neptune will be only so distant. In December, rose, some popular interest, amounting almost to alarm, which was quite without reason, was caused by a similar configuration.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS.

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DECEN	İBER	XXXI	<b>'D</b> A	YS.
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DAY OF		.	Fasts and Festivals.	THE	SUN	DA	YS
M. es	Dark.		Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 270° by 22d. 9h.	Rises.	Sets	of the Year	of Year
1 2 3		Th F S	Queen Alexandra b., 1844. British cavalry grossed Austerlitz, 1805. [German frontier, 1918. Hohenlinden, 1800. Mauritius capitulated, 1810.	7 46	15 53 15 52 15 52	335 337 338	29
4 5 6 7 8 9		M Tu Th Th	2nd Sunday in Abbent. R. L. Stevenson d. 1894. Adm. of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, O.M., b. 1859. Cawnpore 1857. British troops entered Cologne, 1918. David Lloyd George appointed Premier, 1916. German squadron destroyed off Falklands, 1914. Fall of Jerusalem, 1917. Sierra Leone founded, 1786. General Allenby occupied Jorusalem, 1917.	7 50 7 51 7 53 7 54 7 55	15 51 15 50 15 50 15 50 15 49	341 342 343 344	25 24 23 22
11 12 13 14 15 16		M Tu Th FS	3rd Sunday in Advent. Magersfontein, 1899. Plevna, 1877. Robert Browning died, 1889. [1918. Dr. Johnsond. 1784. U.S. troops across the Rhine, The Prince Consort died, 1861. Duke of York b., 1895. Colenso, 1899. French victory at Verdun, 1916. Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough bombarded, 1914. Sir Herbert Tree, actor, b., 1853; d., 2 July, 1917.	7 58 7 59 8 0 8 1 8 2	15 49 15 49 15 49 15 49 15 49 15 49	347 348 349 350 351	18 17 16 15

4th S. in Adbent. Egypt a British Protectorate, 1914. 13 M Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1865. Anzacs withdrawn, Suakin, 1888. H.R.H. Prince George b. 1902.  ${f T}{f u}$ 355 5 15 50 St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTGS. END. 15 SI Dwight L. Moody, American evangelist, d, '99. Shortest British defeated Turks at Magdhaba, 1916. iday. Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, o.m., b. 1838.

Christmas Day. Quarter Day.

St. Stenhen. Boxing Day. Bank Holiday. St. John. John Collins Francis died, 1916.

Ennocents' Day. Childermas. Tay Bridge, 1879. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died, 19 May, 1898.

Rudyard Kipling born, 1865. Macaulay died, 1850. F Military Cross inst., 1914. Bougainville captured, 1914

PHASES OF THE MOON. First Quarter 7d. 13h. 20m. Full Moon Last Quarter 21 New Moon 29 Apogee 6d. 3h. 251,400 miles. Perigee 17d. 22h. 227,000 miles

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1919, #5 days; total fall 3'24 inches; above the verage by a 47 inch.

#### MONTHLY NOTES

Dec 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends. 15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates - Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered. 25. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the atth.

26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on a6th are not payable till the 27th. 3r. Various Licences expure.

1	921.]		$\mathbf{D}$	$\mathbb{E}($	$\mathbf{E}$	$\mathbf{M}$	BE	$\mathbf{R}$	TV	VE.	LFTH	M	ONTH	<b>[.</b>	[69
	Equation o	of Time				Mear	No		Bider	99.	Mean Time				
ă	Subt	Hrly. Var	Appar	ent	Hourly Var of R A	Decli	arent ation	Hourly Var of Dec	Time Mean I	at foon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T See p. 92	F a.m.		DRANDA.	
-	Ap Time	- s	H. M	8.	8,	-	,	,	н м		H. M. S.	Lam	ha co oe H	ighted (see	P. 572). H. M.
3	10 59 10 36	o.00 o.03	16 at	13	10'79	83 4	6 38	0.30 0.38 0.30	26 36 26 43	18 8	7 19 36 7 15 40	I.			(16 a3)
3	10 13	0.00	16 36	58	10'84	22	4.3		10 47	_5	7 XX 44	2.		•	(16 ss)
4 5	9 49	1,03	16 41 16 42		10.83		3.4 10.6	0,34	16 51 26 54		7 7 48 7 3 53	3			(16 22)
5	8 59	1,08	16 40	55	10,03		g's	0,30	26 54 26 54	55 51	7 3 5a 6 59 56 6 56 I	4	<b>£</b> .		(16 a1)
7	8 8	1,10	16 54 16 58		10.02	33 4	ž.0	0'37	17 6	48	6 52 5	 5.		-	(16 ax)
10	7 4x 7 x4	1,13	17 2	3 3	10'97 10'99		8'1 8'1	0,82	17 14	44	6 48 9 6 44 13	6.			
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							TION	s, DE			1919.	27			(16 19)
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1	47.0	36		40	ır	ches 9'675	Direc	u.	5.0	incl ·63		19.			(15 20)
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23	54'0	45		• 1	8    8	9'321 9'418	W	r	5's 4'4	. I	D	1	HELIOGRA	PHIC ELEX	ents.
25	44'0	34	*		4    8	9'378 9'677	N	N	4'5	.0	3 0.7		Sun's	Centre	
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•								<del></del> -			- 100				

[See N	[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.  At Greenwich Mean Noon.											
봊	1.1	1	1	'At	Gre	enwich	_		op.		Jupiter's	
Rises	South	Sets	A	ght cen- on		clina- ion.	Hongont Pare lax	al Be	B	Age.	Satellites at sk. om	
и. м х 9 5 s, 9 50 з 10 28	13 38 1 14 41 1	н. и 17 <b>5</b> 9 18 56	28 29	M. 8 7 40 0 2 50 36	18	30°58 36°7 54°7	55 4 55 3	13 15 12 15 14 14	4	1 23 2 23 3 23	W E 43≈0 ¥ 430±8 4103≋	
4 11 0 5 11 27 6 11 53 7 12 10 8 12 39 9 13 2 10 13 27	15 55 10 40 17 83 18 5 18 48 19 32 20 18	1 59	21 22 33 43 0	39 #2 #6 33 ## 31 57 5# #3 #3 #9 #9 #6 51	13 to 7 3 0 3 7	37.8 18.6	54 2 54 2 54 4 55 2	15 14 14 14 18 14 11 14 10 15 18 15	51 48 48 50 55	4 83 5 23 6 83 7 83 8 23 9 23	48013 18403 03148 113104 38014 33084 10384	
11 13 55 18 14 88 13 15 7 14 15 55 15 16 58 16 17 58 17 19 11	21 57 22 52 23 49 0 48 1 47 2 45	4 5 6 7 8 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 ! 4 ! 5 ! 6 !	6 31, 58 51, 54 5 52 1 51 56 52 48 53 4		18'8 17'5 43'3 18'8 37'7 59'6 53'2	57 58 58 5	1 16 6 16 0 16	26 1 39 1 52 1 4 1 13 1 20 1	2 23 3 23 4 23 5 23 6 23	#0134 12034 04138 31408 34401 44308 144308	
18 so 28 19 \$1 45 20 \$3 \$ 21 22 0 17 23 1 31 24 \$ 44	4 36 5 27 6 18 7 8 7 58	18 35 13 5	9 4 10 4 11 3 13 1 14 1	\$2 4 \$9 12 \$4 29 \$8 18 \$1 12 \$6 31 9 42		58.0S 6.2 46.1	59 2 59 58 3 58	8 16 2 16 4 15 3 15 3 15	19'1	9 23 0 23 1 23 2 23 3 23 4 27		
a5 3 54 a6 5 1 a7 6 a a8 6 58 a9 7 46 30 8 a6 31 9 1	9 41 10 38 11 24 12 14	14 16 15 0 15 50 16 45 17 44	17 1 18 1	9 42 3 19 57 6 50 33 43 7 34 19 83 58	16 18 18	58 3 16 4 38 2 4 7	56 56 55 55 55	4 15	26 2 18 2 11 2 4 57	6 23 7 23	21034 01234 13024 32014 03104	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

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		5 18 3		0 40.7	Q 12 38	16 14 0	
18							
7	13 3 47	5 24 5S	12 30 II	0 44'35	9 12 16	<b>16</b> 19.6	

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	Hor	IZON	AL I	ARA	LLAX		AN	GULA	R SE	MIDI	AMET	ER.	as the y
一 D. 5 5 M	8.03 8.04 8.05	€.2 €.2 Å	5'4 5'4 5'3	0 4.4 4.6 4.8	1 5 1 5 1 5 1 6	0.0 0.0	26 26 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 ling No	3.4 3.4	2.1	3.2	16'0 16'4	7 6 7 7 7 8,	will be before it year and the date continy

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December z. Day breaks at 5h. 4xm. Civil twilight ends 16h. 45m. Night begins 17h. 5ym.
The length of the Day is 8h. 8m.
From Dec. 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7h. 46m.

Dec. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, r.m. 10:38.

Dec. 6. Uranus in conjunction with ), 22h. 15m. 14 4° 16' S.

Dec. 22. Sun enters the sign Capricornus, 9h. 8m. (Winter Solstice.)

Dec. az. Saturn in conjunction with ), zzh. zom. h 3°8' N.

Dec. 23. Jupiter in conjunction with ), sh. om. 1/2 r° xz' N.

Dec. 23. Mars in conjunction with ), 22h. 59m. of o' 8' N.

Dec 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 12'05.

Dec. 27, 16h Mercury in superior conjunction.

Dec 28. Venus in conjunction with ), 7h. 58m. Q 4° 38' S.

Dec. 29. Mercury in conjunction with ), 8h. 35m. \$\overline{\rho}\$ 6° 45' S.

Uranus sets Dec. x, 23h. 3m., Dec 3x, 2xh. 9m.

Neptune rises Dec. 1, 21h. 3m., Dec 31, 19h. 3m.

In this month the Mornings decrease s<sub>3</sub>m, the decrease continuing throughout the month The Afternoons decrease 4m. up to the 13th, and then increase 9m

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h Andromeda, Trangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

The Shortest Day — For reasons similar to those given with reference to the Longost Day in the note on p. 46, the date of the shortest day, which is that on which the Winter Solstice falls, wares from year to year, and during the century. At the present time December as is always the shortest day, but as the solstice, on the whole, happens earlier as the years go on, in the latter half of this century the date will be Dec. as or as, as it was before the year agoo. Since the year agoos. Since the year agoos will be a leap-year; the date at the beguning of next century will containe to be Dec.

:	192	1.]	D	EC.	$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{N}$	IB.	巴比	T	NEL	FTH	MC	NTH	i.		[7·I
D	ay of		Tir	ne of	Hig	h W	ater	at tl	ne ur	dern	entic	ned	Place	<del>)s</del>	
Month	ek K	LONDON	Bridge	LIVERN	oot.	Ban	STOL.	H	olí.	GRE	Hock.	Ler	TH	DUBLI	s (Bar)
Ř	*	Morn	After	Morn /	After	Morn	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After	Morn	After.	Morn.	After.
3	F	и, м. <sup>©</sup> 2 36 3 14 3 49	H. M. 15 1 15 42 16 19	0 37	H. M IS IS IS 49 IS 85	н и 8 б 8 44 9 г9	н. м 20 30 ax 8 ax 43	H. M. 7 13 7 55 8 33	H. N. 19 17 19 48 20 19	H N 0 54 1 36 2 14	н м 13 14 13 52 14 28	4 9	H M 15 42 26 20 26 59	н м.  9 35 1 16	H. M. 12 16 12 56 13 36
4 5 6 7 8 9	W Th F	4 28 4 57 5 36 6 22 7 13 8 16 9 30	16 57 17 36 18 18 19 4 19 57 21 4 22 15	3 17 1 4 8 1 5 8 1	14 40 15 85 16 23 17 27 18 35 19 40	9 58 10 26 11 1 11 42 0 13 1 20 2 36	22 17 22 51 23 26  12 40 13 55 15 11	9 18 9 52 10 33 11 14  0 8 1 28	#I 54 #I 35 #a 19 #3 8 18 2 I3 4 I4 23	2 52 3 30 4 11 4 54 5 45 6 48 7 53	15 3 15 41 16 22 17 8 18 8 19 14 20 20	5 29 6 10 6 55 7 41 8 36 9 37 10 40	17 39 18 22 19 9 20 0 21 0 22 4 23 7	1 57 2 45 3 37 4 30 5 34 6 40 7 40	14 #2 15 9 16 4 17 0 18 6 19 10 20 8
11 12 13 14 15 16		10 42 11 44 0 11 0 57 1 33 2 12 *2 53	23 18 12 35 13 18 14 0 14 42 *15 27	9 8 2 9 51 8 10 30 2 11 9 2	10 39 11 30 12 11 12 50 13 33	3 46 4 46 5 38 6 22 7 5 7 46 8 29	16 17 17 13 18 2 18 46 19 26 20 11 20 56	2 50 3 53 4 41 5 26 6 10 6 57 7 44	45 30 16 18 16 58 17 34 18 11 18 53 19 34	8 55 9 52 10 39 11 23  0 34 1 21	21 22 22 16 23 2 23 48 12 6 12 51 13 37	z 38	13 55 14 34 15 17	10 37	20 55 81 37 82 17 82 58 83 37
18 19 20 21 22 23	M Tu W Th F	*3 36 *4 18 5 3 5 55 6 54 8 1 9 18	*16 13 17 0 17 48 18 42 19 42 20 52 22 9	1 50 1 2 40 1 3 34 1 4 40 1 5 54 1	13 17 14 3 14 54 15 55 17 7 18 24 19 39	9 18 9 55 10 39 11 25  1 2 2 25	a: 40 22 25 23 9 23 57 12 21 13 39 15 4	8 28 9 12 10 1 70 54 1 48 	21 4 22 57 22 54 23 56 12 51 14 15	2 9 2 56 3 44 4 35 5 33 6 37 7 47	14 22 15 10 15 59 16 55 17 58 19 6 20 18	5 30 6 32 7 20 8 21 9 28	17 46	1 10 2 1 3 1 4 3 5 11 6 20 7 28	13 33 14 30 15 31 16 37 17 46 18 57 20 0
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	M Tu W Th F S	10 38 11 44 0 18 1 8 1 42 2 81 *2 57	23 18  22 37 13 26 14 10 14 51 15 31	9 7 2 9 53 2 10 35 2 11 18 2	10 41 11 30 12 15 13 1 13 43	3 45 4 46 5 39 6 a8 7 14 7 54 8 31	16 17 17 13 18 4 18 54 16 37 21 17	# 45 3 53 4 43 5 32 6 20 7 5 7 47	15 28 16 19 17 1 17 42 18 21 18 57 19 32	8 55 9 5a 10 4a 11 31  0 41 1 22	21 28 22 17 23 7 23 57 18 16 12 56 13 34	11 38 0 6 0 58 1 46 2 29 3 10 3 53	12 38 23 20 14 4 84 43 15 83 16 3	8 28 9 20 10 6 10 48 11 26	80 57 81 55 82 88 83 8 23 46 23 14 18 40

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

	Mercury &	Vinus Q	Mars &	JUPITER 4	SATURN h
11 18	h m. h. m. h m 6 36 10 57 15 18 7 12 11 15 15 17 7 44 11 34 15 23	h. m. h. m. h. m 6 17 10 44 15 10 6 38 10 53 15 6 6 58 11 2 15 5	h m. h m. h m 2 37 8 14 13 49 2 33 8 2 13 29 2 20 7 50 13 0	Rises Souths Sets h. m. h m. s 20 8 2 13 43 1 59 7 38 13 18 1 37 7 14 12 52 1 14 6 50 12 26	h m h m h m 1 34 7 35 13 36 1 9 7 9 13 10 0 43 6 43 18 43

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY continues to be a morning star, rising S.E. by E. an hour before the Sun at the beginning of the month. Being at Superior conjunction on the 27th, it rises and sets nearly with the Sun at the end.

? VENUS is still a morning star, but rises in the dawn This planet will move from the constellation Libra into Scorpius during December and is near the star Antares on the 14th. Magnitude, - 3.4 by d, ll, h Mars has moved from, and is now seen below. JUPITER and SATURN, and the distance between these two has increased. The three planets still form a line approximately vertical, JUPITER being midway between the other two in the middle of the month at an altitude of so at 4 o clock. Spica will

be seen to the right of Mars. Magnitudes: Mars, + x 8 to + x 5; Jupiter, - x 4 to - x 6; Saturn, + x 2. Though Dec. as is the shortest day from sunrise to sunset in his latitude, the Sun sets at its earliest by the Mean-time clock or so days sconer. This is to be accounted for by the Equation f Time, which is subtractive from Apparent time at this period of he year, and is decreasing in amount at the rate of half a minute er day. Apparent noon; and therefore sunset, is later daily on his account by half a minute. The effect of the change of the

an's declination which, up to Dec. ss, makes the time of sunset arlier, is less than half a minute per day after Doc. 13; and therere from this date the time of sunset, on the whole, grows later.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS.

	R	A.		Di	CL	N.
D	H	M.	# .	. 88	ź	"
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10   28	ľ	33	44 35 ·	88	53 53	33

72] NOTES FOR T	HE YEAR 1922.
. <u> </u>	LEAP YEAR, AND IS AND IS OF KING GRORGE V.
Common Notes f	
Knact	Birth of Queen Mary (1867) May ad Union Day, South Africa ,, 31 Birth of King George V. (1865) June 3
Solar Cycle	Birth of King George V. (1865) June 3
Dominical Letter A	Whit Sunday , 4 Trinity Sunday , 11 Corpus Christi , 15
	Right of Prince of Weles (-9-4)
New Year s Day (Sunda ) Jan. 1 Wattle Day, Australia	Dominion Day, Canada July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Independence Day, U.S.A ,, 4 Sundays after Trinity 24
Good Friday April 24 Baster Day	Armistice Day (1918) Nov. 11 St. Andrew's Day 30
Baster Day ,, 16 St. George's Day , 23	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)  Dec. 1
St. George's Day ,, az Accession of King George V May o Accension Day—Holy Thursday ,, az	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)  First Sunday in Advent CHRISTMAS DAY—Monday
	Year 1922–1923.
Spring Equinox (ross) Sun enter	rs Sign Aries March and oh som
Summer Solstice ,, ,,	rs Sign Aries
Winter Solstice , , , ,	,, Capricornus Bept. s3d. son. 1076.
Spring Equinox (1983) ,, ,,	,, Capricornus Dec. ssd. 14h. 57m. ,, Aries March std. 15h. 29m.
Phases of the	Moon, 1922.
January. Ment Onerton	ay. September.
Full Moon 13 14 36 Full Moon	. 4d. 12h. 56m. Full Moon 6d. 7h. 47m. 11 6 6 Last Quarter 14 10 20
Last Quarter 20 6 c Last Quarter New Moon 27 23 48 New Moon	18 18 17 New Moon 21 4 38 26 18 4 First Quarter 27 22 40
February.	. 26 18 4 First Quarter 27 22 40
First Quarter . 5d. 4h 52m. First Quarter	· 2d. 18h 10m. Full Moon 6d. oh. 58m.
Full MOUL IS I I' Test Oneston	Last Quarter 13 at 55
New Moon 26 18 48 New Moon	25 4 20 First Quarter 27 13 26
Last Quarter	Id. sah. 5am. November. Full Moon 4d. 18h. 36m.
Full Moon 13 11 14 Last Quarter .	. 17 5 11 Last Quarter 18 7 52
Full Moon 13 11 24 Last Quarter 20 8 43 New Moon 13 12 24 Last Quarter New Moon 13 13 24 Last Quarter 14 15 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	
April. Annil.	mist. December
First Quarter . 5d. sh. 46m. Full Moon	7d. 16h. 19m. Full Moon 4d. 11h. 24m 15 20 46 Last Quarter 12 16 41
Last Quarter 19 0 54 New MOOR	
New Moon 27 5 4 First Quarter	
Calendar for	the Year 1922.
Wahming and	March Amil
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Day	Rises.	T	Sets.	Add to App	, A1	ppar Righ	nt :	Api	parent clina- ion.	T	deir Inge Ven Voor	aţ n	ob T	ime . Si eal	at le	R	ses	So	utha	i	leta	1 4	igh sce	t n-	De	an No eclina tion			ge.
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24 25 26 27	7 <b>54</b> 7 <b>5</b> 3	16 16 16 16	31 32 34 36 37	12 2 12 3 12 4	20 20 20 20	24 28 32 36	13 24 35 44	19 19 18 18	47'2 33'4 19'3 4'9 50 1 34'9	20 20	8 12 16 19 23	13 9 6 2 59 55 52	3 3 3 3	47 43 39 35	9 13 17 21 25 29 33	3 4 5 6 7	53 55 52 42 25 23	9 10 10		13 13 14 15 16	28 0 46 38 35 35 36	17 18 19	44 37 29 20	17 7 17 22 7	16 17 18 18 17 15	20'4 52'9 30'9 14'7 7'5 14'8 43'7	7 5	14 15 16 17 18 19	6 6 6 6 6
30 30	7 44	16	43	13 11 13 23 13 32	30	49			3'6 47'4 30'9 S	20	31 35 39	45		27 23 19				13 13 14	59	18 19 20	40	21 22 23	31	7	9 6 2	42 2 18 6 40 8	5 1		12
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WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.

Norz - The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, French and Belgian Ports, and Irish Ports. and Amsterdam time for Dutch Ports.

			Han de I	NEAPS	PORT OR PLACE	Cosar	ANTS	SPNGS	NIAP.
PORT OR PLACE.	CONST			ft.			h m	ft	ft
43 9		h. m	ft	10.	Cromer	add	4 57	143/4	'-
Aberdeen	sub.	o 50 5 45	14%	10	Cromer	add	4 38	1414	101/2
Aberdovey	add		14%	10	Deal	sub.	2 49	16	1372
Air Point (R. Dee)	nub	2 52	25	10	Deal Devonport Dockyard	add	4 2	15/2	12
Aldeburgh	sub.		8	61/2	Dieppe	sub.	<b>2</b> 59	27 1/2	21
Aldeburgh Alderney Allos	add	4 57	17%	12%	Devonport Dockyard Dieppe Dingle Bay Donegal Harbour . Douglas' Dover Dumbarton Dumfries Dunbar Dundalk Bar Dundae	add	3 34	1034	73/4 81/2
Allos	add	1 35	171/2	25	Donegai Harnour	aaa	3 53	11/2	16
Amlwch	sub.	3 26	30	151/2	Douglas	suo.	Z 20	20¾ 18¾	15
Anlwch	aaa	I 29	16¾	161/2	Dumbarton	suh.	7 20	101/4	, -3
Appledore	add	4 ×7	23 13½	1072	Dumfries	aub.	1 44	6	
Arbroath Ardrishaig (L. Fyne)	yaih	4 15 0 13	14	11	Dunbar	add	0 20	141/2	m ,
Arbroad'i	sub.	1 43	-		Dundalk Bar	sub.	3 1	15	111/2
Ardrossa	sub.	1 50	xo	7½ 7½	Dundee				111/2
Arundel	8ub	1 31	10	7	Dungeness	sub.	3 17		19,
Avr	sub.	1 49	834	71/4	Dunkerque .	sub.	I 43		131/2
Ayre Pt (1. of Man).	sub.	2 34	20	16	Dundee Dungeness Dunkerque Exmouth Eyemouth Falmouth Fareham Fifeness Filey Bay Fishguard	add	4 43	11	8½
Avonmenta.	add	5 23	40	31,	Falmouth	add	0 25 3 19		12
Ballyco on	add sub.	3 28	12 10½	9½ 8	Fareham	sub.	3 -9	111/4	8½
Banff	add		1072	7½	Fifeness	add	0 22	15	12
Bantry I arl our Bardsey lela. d		5 59	15	1/2	Filey Bay .	add	2 19	151/2	x23/4
Barnou'h	sub	5 56		101/2	Fishguard .	add	2 5 0 22 2 19 5 20	131/2	81/4
Barnstaple Bridge	add	4 46		/-	Flamborough Head	add	2 32	16	12
Barrow Pier (Piel)	sub.	2 37	28	21	Flamborough Head Fleetwood	sub.	2 4	27	30 1/2
Barry Island	add		37 1/2	281/2	Flushing	suo	( 52	1574	161/2
Beachy Head	sub	<b>2</b> 39	20	15	Folkestone	sub.	56 , 11		1072
Beaumaris	sub.	3 12		161/2	Formby Point Fowey	add	3 35		1134
Belfast	nub add	2 51 0 28	9½ 15	111/2	Fraserourgh	sub	1 10		81/2
Berwick	add	4 26	16	11/3	Fraserourgh Galway Bay	add	3 13		11
Bideford Blakeney	add	4 48	81/2	412		sub.	0 22		914
Blyth	add	1 23	15	11	Glasgow	sub.	2 31		14
Bolt Head.	add	4 2		xx.	GOOLE	Totale	5 31		1
Boscastle .	add	3 36	22	17	Granton Pier	aau	o 35		121/4
Boulogne	sub	2 42	25 4	1934	Granville .	add		37	271/4
Brest	add	2 6		14 %	Gravesend	sub	o 55		81/4
Bridgwater Bar	add	5 4	35	2612	Greenock . Greenwich	sub	1 31 0 15		1714
Bridlington	add	2 33	16	7.4	ammahy	add			1514
Bridport .	add	4 18		7/4	Hartlepool		1 35		1134
Brielle .	suh	2 42	10%	16	Harwich	sub	2 7		TO S
Brighton Bristol (King Road) Broughty Ferry Budehaven	add	5 24	42	3134	Hastings	sub.	3 7	24	17/2
Broughty Ferry	add	0 35	1412	11	Haverfordwest	add			2/2
Budehaven	add	4 5	23	17	Havre.	sub.			173/4
Burntisland.	edd	0 39	10'2	1234	Helbre Island	รนb รนb	2 45		
Burryport	add			1914	Holyhead Honfleur Harbour	Kuth	3 29 4 30		18
Caen Calais Campbelton .	sub	3 0		171/2	Hook of Holland .	add	0 15		51/2
Calais	sub, ≀ub	2 21		6		add	4 32	20%	1614
Campbellou .	add	2 0	18	13	Hand Camber	cosh	3 20		6
Cardiff	udd	5 15	3614	27	Hythe (Hampshire) Hifracombe Inimingham Inversity Ipswich	sub	2 42	131/4	931
Cardigan	udd	5 22	12	9	Ilfracombe	add	4 0	27%	21 14
Carmarthen	add	4 29	812		Immingham	, add	3 56	1934	151/2
Carmarthen Bar	ndd	4 4	26	191/2	Inverary	suo.	x 38	10	1
Carnarvon	wb.	4 11	1534	12	Ipswich Kew Bridge Kingsbridge Kingstown Harbour Knsale Harbour Knrkeudbright Kirkwall Lamlash	suo.	1 28		i
Chatham (N. Lock)	ruo,	1 30	18	14	Kingshridge	add	0 23		1
Chelsea	nad	0 8	38	281/2	Kingstown Harbour	suh	2 21		82,
Chepstow	ana	5 43	17343		Kinsale Harbour	add	3 19		9
Cheston	suh	2 20	17/43	-3	Kirkeudbright	aub.	8 32	83	27
Chesiton West Ity	add	4 25	101/	2	Kirkwall	sub.	3 26	81%	61/2
Chichester Harbour	sub	2 24	14	ıπ	Lamlash	sub	I 49	IO	7
Campbelton Cape Cornwall Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Carmarthen Carnarvon Chatham (N. Lock) Chelsea Chepstow Chester Chesiter	. sub	4 53	5	1	Lamlash Lancaster Langston Harbour Leith	. sub	2 31	8½	2,
Cowes (West)	. sub.	3 36	13/2	91/2	Langston Harbour	. Bub.	2 34	13/2	101/2
Cromarty	'sub.	I 46	14	1 22	li Teitu	. ana	o 37	71 27%	2434
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1	PORT OR PLACE	CONST	ANTS.	SPNGS	NEAPS	PORT OR PLACE	('onst	ANTE	SPNGS	NEAPS
									- 4	
		1	h. m.	ft	ft.	Dom/now		h.m	ft.	ft.
	Lerwick Harbour	sub.	<b>8 48</b>	5¾ 18¾	4/2	Renfrew	aub.	0 50		i
	Limerick	add	4 47	183/	131/2	Ribble Lighthouse	sub.	2 55	35 1/2	I I G
	Littlehampton Bar .	sub.	a 36	76	11/2	Rossiare Point .	add	4 57	5	31/2
	Liverpool	sub.		271/2	801/4	Ryde	sub.			10
			2 23	-772		St Agnes		* 33		
	Lizard	add	3 23	241/4	1014		add	<b>2</b> 57	16	I2
	Llanelly Bar	add	4 35	25	1834	St. Helier	add	4 35	341/2	24
	Loch Long (Arrochar)	sub.	1 46	12	9	St. Ives	add	3 8	21	15
	Looe	add	3 46	163/4	131/2	St. Malo.	add	4 10	361/4	353/4
	Lossiemouth	sub.				St. Mary	add	2 54	16	
			x 35	12	9	St. Peter Port				18
	Lowestoft	sub.	4 8	6½	5%		add	4 49	36	1834
	Lundy Island	add	3 36	27	20	Salcombe .	add	3 58	15	11½
	Lyme Regis	add	4 35	111/2	81/2	Saltash	add	4 4	15	11
	Lymington	sub		8	6	Scarborough	add	3 15		121/2
			3 <b>2</b> 7				add		-3/4	
	Lynmouth	'add	4 19	30⅓	8134	Seaham		1 31	141/2	101/2
	Lynn Deep .	add	4 I	2314	1674	Selsea Bill.	sub.	2 10		12 /2
	Margate Pier .	' sub.	2 19	151/2	13	Sharpness.	8ub	5 50	а8	15
	Maryport .	sub	a 18	25	19	Sheerness Dockyard	sub	1 24	16	131/4
				70,/		Shoreham Harbour	Kub		18	
		add	3 26	151/2	12			2 23		131/4
ī	Middlesbrough	add	× 54	17	12/4	Silloth	with	3 4	26	20
	Milford Haven Entrance	add	4 29	213/4	1612	Southampton	sub	3 22	x3	9½
	Minehead Pier	add	4 40	321/4	24/2	Southend	sub	1 31	151/2	13
	\Iontrose	add			11	Southwold .	sub	3 45	6½	
			0 29	14		Spurn Head	adıl			4/2
	Morecambe	RILL	2 21	27	21			3 28	1834	15 .
	`ash Point	add	4 41	33	25	Start Point	add	3 58	15	111/2
	Naze	sub.	2 X3	121/2	10	Stirling	adıl	2 10	71/2	4
	Neath	add	4 33	131/2	i	Stockton	add	2 4	11	•
	Needles Point	sub				Stonehaven	sub.			1
			4 6	7½	5			0 39	14	11.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	add	I 22	1474	XXI2	Stornoway .	add	5 14	131/2	91/2
	Newhaven	sub.	2 44	19	14 '	Stranraer	8ub	I 55	9½	71/2
	Newport (Bristol Channel)	add	5 34	38	20	Stromness	sub	4 47	10	7
	Yewport (Cardigan)	add	5 22	12	0	Sunderland	add	1 29	141/2	xx I
:	Newquay (Towan)	add	3 4	21/2	1534		add	4 31	201/2	15_ I
	Yewquay (Cardigan)	add	5 49	13			ะเบ	5 30	61/4	41/4
	Nore Light .	sub	1 31	151/	13	Swansea Bay	add	4 18	271/4	201/4
	North Shields .	add	x 6	141/2	11	Tees River Dar	add	1 52	15	1214
						Tay River Bar	add			
	North Sunderland	add	0 39	15	11½			0 19	16	13/2
	1ban	add	3 52	13	9½		add	1 27		
	rfordness	sub.	2 49	8	612	Teignmouth	add	4 16	13	91/4
1	stende .	sub	1 45	15	12	Tenby	add	3 59	251/2	19%
	Padstow	add			1612		жub.	5 16		
- 1	Demolector De Jesse 1		3 35	23,					13/1	9/2
	Pembroke Dockyard	add	4 34	2212	17	Tohermory	add	3 57	14/4	10
- 1	Penzance	add	2 54	161/4	12/2		add	4 16	13/2	10
]	Peterhead	sub	1 17	11/2	91,	Troon	sub	I 49	10	71/2
	lymouth Breakwater	add	3 56	151/2	12	Truro	add	3 27	10	6
	Poole	sub		652	434		add	1 11	133/4	101/2
			5 0							
		sub	x 35	20	14		add	2 8	20	141/4
]	Port Harrington	Sub	2 29	25	19	Valentia Harboui	add	2 17	113/4	8
1	Port Madoc .	add	5 54	1514	103,	Waterford Harbour	add	4 36	131/2	103/4
	Port Patrick	sub	2 28	15	12		add	5 8	37	28/2
						Wexford .	add			
	Port Talbot .	add	4 20	29	18,	WEXIDIU		5 49	5	3/2
		add	5 24	42			add	I 49	15	11/2
- 1	Portland Bul.	rdd	4 47	9	61,		รub	2 30	26	19
	Portland Breakwater	add	5 13	634	41	Wick	sub	2 24	10	71/6
						Wisbech	add			10
	Portsmouth Dockyard	Sub	2 13	131/2	xo34			5 31	1514	11/4
	Preston	sub	2 27	17	IO		หนบ	0 18	201/6	17/4
- 1	Putney Bridge	add	0 33	- !	11		sub	2 40	25%	30
]	Pwllheli Bar	×ub	5 49	1434	101/2		add	4 20	2512	x81/2
	{ueensferry	add		18	14		sub.	4 50	6	
			0 53							4/2
•	neenstown	add	3 33	12	9/2	Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)		3 52	7	5 1/2
	Ramsey (Isle of Man)	sub		2034	16	Ymuiden		1 4	5%	51/4
	Ramsgate Harbour	sub	2 20	15	12	Youghal	add	3 37	12/2	91/2

Example x -- Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on January 8th.

Time of high water at London Budge th 24m Morn subtract tide interval ...... . 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen Morn Example 2 - Required the time of high water at Scar borough on January of h

Time of high water at London Bridge 2h 2m Morn Add tide interval 2 15 2 15

Time of high water at Scarborough 4 10 It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be Time of high water at Aberleen, Jan. 14th 16

taken, in which case is hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day safternoon tade where the London morning tide was used Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge "+"tide in interval "will exceed as hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water at London high water was either morning or after noon Example. 3—Required the time of high water at London high water was either morning or after noon Example. 3—Required the time of high water at London Bridge on January 14th.

on January 14th ... Subtract tide interval 7m. After.

After.

## 76 Tables for Finding the Times of Junrise and Junset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of surrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude to N. and 60°S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found the local apparent time of sunset. Subtracting this from sal. will give the local apparent time of sunrise. To obtain from this the local means time, the quantity in the second column on the second page of each month (which is known as the Equation of Time) appropriate to the day in question must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich means the sunset of the subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be

West, subtracted if East

The table is arranged for northern latitudes but will serve equally well for places south o the Equator, if the declination North in the firs column be considered South, and vice serve.

If the times of sunrise or sunset are require for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, they may be foun-

by simple proportion.

#### THE TIME OF SUNSEL

The times of sunrise and sunset given in thi Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is on the visible horizon at sea-level a Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34%. It is doubtfur whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally bee adopted as a correct statement, though in som Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge of the Sun is on the visible holizon is given a

The the time when the Sun rises and sets. the distinction between local sunset and the time when the sun sets at the place in questions sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal,

as would be expected, that the word "sunset" legal question has been more concerned with in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the distinction between local sunset and the time when the sun sets at the place in ques-

## TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of surrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign -, that

t is earlier.

	Jan.	Feb	Mar	April	May 1.	June 1.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	m	m	m.	m.	m	m	m.	m	m	m.	ni ni	m	m.
Cape Wrath	+66	+50	+32	+13	- 7	a6	30	-14	+ 6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+4x	+23	+ 5	-14	-32	-36	-21	- 1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+41	+ 26	+11	- 5	20	-23	- 10	+ 6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+3x	+ 17	+ 2	-18	<b>~ 26</b>	- 20	- 17	- 2	+ = =	+ #6	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+ =	- 8	-10	- 2	+ 0	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle	+ 26	+20	+13	+ 3	- 5	-13	15	- 8	o	+ 8	+17	+24	+ =6
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+43
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+ 6	+ 3	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9	+13	+18	+88	+83
Dublin	+35	+35	+26	+23	+19	+15	+14	+ 18	+22	+ 26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+24	+10	+ 5	- 1	- 6	-11	-13	- 8	- 3	+ 3	+ 8	+23	+14
Holyhead	+88	+25	+21	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+16	+ 20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham		+11			+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+28	+13
Bristol	+13		+ 10	+ 7	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+ 10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+ 20	+10						-11	- 8	- 4	- x		
	+ 3	0	- 3	- 7	-10	-13	-14 - 6		- 1	7 1	-	+ =	+ 3
Colchester	- *	- :	- 3 - 6	- 4	- 5	- 6	- 0	- 5	- 4	- 3 - 6	- 3 - 6	- :	- 2
Dover	- 7	~ 6		- 5	- 4	- 4	- 4	- 4	- 5			- 7	- 7
Southampton	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Plymouth	+==	+13	+ 15	+ 28	+20	+22	+32	+31	+18	+ 16	+14	+18	+11
Penzance	+16	+ 18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+87	+24	+ 22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+ 39	+ 37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38 (	+40 i	+41	+41

## TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June z.	July	Aug.	Sept z.	Oct z.	Nov.	Dec z.	Jan.
Cape Wrath	m. - 26	m.	m. + 8	m. +27	m +46	m. +65	m +70	m +54	m. +34	m + 26	m - 3	m. 22	m - 26
Wick	-32	-16	+ 1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+ 26	+ 8	-10	28	-32
Inverness	- 30	- 7	+ 8	+#3	+39	+54	+57	+44	+ =8	+24	- 2	-17	-30
Aberdeen	~a6	-14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+ 5	- 9	-,23	26
Glasgow Newcastle	- 8	•	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+ 25	+15	+ 4	- 6	- 8
Belfast	-13 + 6	7.7	+ =	+10	+ 18	+26	+28	+81	+ 13	+ 5	- 4	-11	-13
Liverpool	+ 6	+ 12	+10	+27	+34	+4 <sup>x</sup> +23	+43 +=4	+37	+ 29 + 16	+22	+ 24	+ 8	+ 6
Dublin	+15	+ 5	+=3	+87	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+84	+ 7	+ 3	+25
Hull	-11	- 7		+ 4	+ 0	+14	+25	+11	+ 5	, =	- 5	-10	-11
Holyhead	+ 9	+12	+ 16	+20	+24	+28	+20	+=6	+ 22	+ 18	+ 24	+10	+ 9
Birmingham	+ #	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+==	+13	+13	+==	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ =
Bristol	+10	+ 10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+ 10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	-13	XX	- 7	- 4	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	- 3	- 6	-10	12	-13
Colchester Dover	- 6	- 5	- 4	- 3	- *	- 2	- x	- :	- 3	- 4	- 5	- 5	- 6
Southampton	+ 4	- 4	+ 8	- 1	- 6	7 7	- 7	- 7	- 6	- 5	- 4	- 1	7. 1
Plymouth	+23	+ 7	+18	+ 5	+ 4 +×3	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Penzance	+39	+87	+24	+23	+ 18	+16	+25	+17	+20	+83	+=6	+28	+ ag
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+42	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

Comparison of these Tables with a map will show that the places at which the Sun rises or sets at the same moment on any day lie in a straight line across the map, the lines for different moments being parallel; and that the lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year

## Tables for Betermining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time,	Local Sidereal Time	Correction	Local Sidereal Time	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	01"	Н. М.	н. м.	0 1 #	Η Э.	H. M.	0 1 11	н. м
	-1 1 A1+	E2 0	4 0	-0 53 30+	16 0	8 0	+0 8 10-	20 0
9 10	-I # 46+	18 10	4 10	-0 51 42+	16 10	8 ro	+0 II 4-	20 10
6 20	-I 3 43+	12 20	4 80	-0 49 47+	16 20	8 20	+0 13 56-	20 20
0 30	-1 4 34+	12 30	4 30	-0 47 47+	16 30	8 30	+0 10 47-	20 30
0 40	-1 5 17+	18 40	4 40	-0 45 48+	16 40	8 40	+0 19 35	20 40
9 50	-1 5 53+	18 50	4 50	-0 43 31+	16 SO	8 50	+0 82 82-	20 50
2 0	-x 6 2x+	13 0	5 0	-0 41 15+	17 0	9 0	+0 25 6-	21 0
1 10	-1 6 42+	13 10	5 10	-0 38 54+	17 10	0 10	+0 27 47-	21 10
I 20	-x 6 55+	13 80	5 80	-0 36 30+	17 20	0 20	+0 30 25-	21 20
1 30	-1 7 0+	13 30	5 30	-0 34 1+	17 30	9 30	+0 33 0-	21 30
1 40	-1 6 58+	13 40	5 40	-0 31 87+	17 40	9 40	+0 35 30-	22 40
1 50	-1 6 48+	13 50	5 50	-0 a8 51+	17 50	9 50	+0 37 57	21 50
8 0	-1 6 30+	14 0	6 0	-o a6 11+	18 0	10 0	+0 40 Iu -	22 0
2 10	-I 6 5+	14 10	6 10	-0 23 26+	x8 x0	-10 10	+0 42 4 -	22 10
3 20	-I 5 32+		6 20	-0 20 42+	18 20	10 20		22 20
	-I 4 52+		6 30					
<b>8 30</b>						10 30		aa 30
<b>2 40</b>	-I 4 4+	14 40	6 40	-0 15 4+	18 40	10 40	TO 49 0-	22 40
2 50	-r 3 9+	14 50	6 50	-0 IE I3+	x8 50	10 50	+05. 37-	22 50
3 0	-1 2 7+	15 0	7 0	-0 9 20+	19 0	II O	+. 52 48-	23 0
3 10	-r o 58+	15 10	7 10	-0 6 25+	19 10	11 10	+6 54 33-	23 ID
3 20	-0 59 42+	25 80	7 20	-0 3 30+	19 20	11 20	+0 46 18-	23 20
3 30	-0 58 19+	25 30	7 30	o o 35+	19 30	11 30	+0 -7 44-	<b>23</b> 30
3 40	-0 56 49+	15 40	7 40	+0 2 20-	19 40	11 40	+0 54 9-	23 40
3 50	-0 55 13+	15 50	7 50	+0 5 15-	19 50	11 50	+1 L 26-	23 50
40	-o 53 30+	16 o	80	+0 8 ro-	20 0	18 0	+x x 4x	<b>24</b> 0

The sign on the left-hand side of the correction is to be used when the argument is on the left, and vie versa, + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and - that it is to be subtracted

TABLE II.

:	F 2		-					-					Aı	TIT	'UI	Œ.				-				- E	
Local	Sidereal	6		ŝ	x	•	° 15	80		3 25		30 30		° 35	1	0 40		6 45	50	55	&	65	70	Local	
H. 0 0 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6	M. 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	.00000000000	*00000000000	, " 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	~00000000000	" I I O O O I I Z 3 3 4 5	' " 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		" 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		4 # 0 0 0 # 36 8 II 4 I 7	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	4 7 XO X4 17 20		7 % S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	0000000000	"6 3 I O I 3 6 IO I 4 19 24 29	0 7 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 7 0 11 0 17 0 23 0 29	0 8 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 8 0 14 0 20 0 28 0 35 0 42	0 10 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 17 0 25 0 33 0 48 0 50	' " 0 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 5 0 12 0 0 30 0 0 41 0 52 1 2	0 16 0 8 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 7 0 15 0 26 0 39 0 53 1 7	H. 3 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 3 17 3	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
6 7 7	30 30	0	0	03 03 03	0	6	0 IO 0 IO 0 II	0 II 0 II 0 II		18	0	10 21 28 23	0 0 0	27	0 0	31	0 0 0	33 36 38 39	0 40 0 43 0 46 0 47	0 47 0 52 0 55 0 56	0 58 1 3 1 7 1 8	1 11 1 18 1 22 1 24	1 40 1 46 1 48	18 3	0 0
9	30 0 30	9 0		03	0000	5	0 10 0 10 0 9	0 14 0 13 0 12 0 11	000	18 17 16 14	0000	## ## #9 #7	0000	27 26 24 21	0000	32 31 28 25	0 0	38 37 34 30	0 45 0 44 0 40 0 35	0 55 0 52 0 48 0 48	1 7 1 4 0 58 0 51	1 23 1 19 1 12 1 4	1 46 1 41 1 33 1 21	20 3 21 3 21 3	0
XI	30 30 30	9 9 9 9			0 2		0 7 0 5 0 4 0 3	0 9 0 7 0 5 0 4	9	9	-	14 12 9 6 4		17 14 10 7	0000	17	0	25 20 15 10	0 30 0 24 0 28 0 38	0 36 0 29 0 21 0 15 0 9	0 43 0 35 0 a6 0 18 0 10	0 54 0 43 0 38 0 82 0 13	0 55 0 41 0 28 0 16	23 3	o :

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

				TABL	e III.	(tgst.	)	1, 98				
Local Sidereal Jan Time z	Feb	Mar z.	April	May	June z.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct z.	Nov	Dec.	Дес <b>32</b>
H. ( / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 /	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 13 1 14 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 1 15 1 1 1 1	1 7 7 1 4 1 1 1 0 57 0 54 0 53 0 56	0 55 0 56 0 59 1 1 3 1 4 1 1 5 1 1 4 1 1 5 9 0 57 0 56	0 51 0 49 0 49 0 53 0 58 2 4 1 9 1 11 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12	0 53 0 45 0 44 0 50 0 58 1 15 1 18 1 16 1 10	, 6 58 9 45 9 37 0 35 0 39 0 49 1 15 1 15 1 11 11	/ "8 0 58 0 38 0 39 0 39 0 37 0 52 1 8 1 31 1 32 1 32 1 33	/ # 19 T 1 10 48 0 29 0 23 0 28 0 41 0 59 1 18 1 37 1 32	7 # I 31 I IS 0 51 0 32 0 20 0 20 0 20 0 48 I 9 I 26 I 40 I 40	1 38 1 23 1 2 0 40 0 23 0 17 0 22 0 37 0 58 1 20 1 37 1 43	1 41 1 31 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The corrections in Tables II and III. are always to be added; x' is to be subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III, above have been increased by that amount in order that they may all be additive.

## Bolar and Sibereal Time.

# TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND VICE VERSA.

THE length of a Sidereal day is 23k. 26m. 4 cos. of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 59m. 50 cys. of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1k. om. 9 26s. of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9 3s. per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9 3s. per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand, if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

Accele- nation.	Argu- ment	Retar- dation.	Accele- ration	Argu- ment.	Retai- dation.	Accele- ration	Argu- ment	Retar- dation.	Argu- ment	Accelera- tion or Retar- dation	Argu- ment	tion or Retar- dation
o 9.86 o 19.71 o 29.57 o 39.43 o 49.28 o 59.14	hours 1 2 3 4 5	m 8 o 9'83 o 19'66 o 29'49 o 39'32 o 49'15 o 58'98	0.33 0.45 0.80 0.90	mins 1 2 3 4 5	0'16 0'33 0'49 0'66 0'8s 0'98	s. 5'09 5'86 5'42 5'59 5'75 5'91	mins 31 32 33 34 35 36	8 5 08 5'#4 5'41 5'57 5'73 5'90	secs. 1 2 3 4 5	0,03 0,01 0,01 0,02 0,02 8	31 32 33 34 35 36	0.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
1 9'00 1 18'85 1 28'71 1 38'56 1 48'42 1 58'28	7 8 9 10 11 12	1 8 81 1 18 64 1 28 47 1 38 30 1 48 13 1 57 95	1'15 1'31 1'48 1'64 1'81 1'97	7 8 9 10 11 12	1'15 1'31 1'47 1'64 1'80 1'97	6'08 6'24 6'41 6'57 6'74 6'90	37 38 39 40 41 42	6'06 6'83 6'39 6'55 6'78 6'88	7 8 9 10 11 12	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.08 0.08	37 38 39 40 41 42	0,11 0,11 0,11 0,11 0,10
2 8 13 2 19 99 2 27 85 2 37 70 2 47 56 2 57 42	13 14 15 16 17 18	2 7 78 2 17 61 2 27 44 2 37 27 2 47 10 2 56 93	2'14 2'30 2'46 2'63 2'79 2'96	13 14 15 16 17 18	2'13 2'29 2'46 2 62 2 78 2 95	7'06 7'83 7'39 7'56 7'78 7'89	43 44 45 46 47 48	7'04 7'81 7'37 7'54 7'70 7'86	13 14 15 16 17 18	0'04 0'04 0'04 0'04 0'05	43 44 45 46 47 48	0,13 0,13 0,13 0,13 0,13
3 7'87 3 17'13 3 86'99 3 36'84 3 46'70 3 56'56	19 20 21 22 28 24	3 676 3 x659 3 x642 3 36 x5 3 46 8 3 55 9x	3'12 3 29 3'45 3'61 3'78 3'94	19 20 21 22 23 24	3'11 3'28 3'44 3'60 3 77 3'93	8.05 8.35 8.38 8.54 8.72 8.87	49 50 51 52 53 54	8 03 8 36 8 38 8 68 8 68	19 20 21 22 23 24	0'05 0'05 0'06 0'06 0'06 0'07	49 50 51 52 58 54	0'13 0'14 0'14 0'14 0'15
į			4'II 4'87 4'44 4'60 4'76 4'93	25 26 27 28 29	4' 10 4' a6 4' 48 4' 59 4' 75 4' 92	9 34 9 39 9 33 9 35 9 36 9 36	55 56 57 58 59 60	9'01 9'17 9'34 9'50 9'67 9'83	25 26 27 28 29 30	0'07 0'07 0'08 0'08 0'08	55 56 57 58 59	0'15 0'16 0'16 0'16

ECLIPSES IN 1921.

In the year 1921 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun in the morning of April 8. An Annulus or ring of the Sun's bright disc will be seen round the eclipsing Moon from the northern part of Scotland, and from a small strip of the north-west coast of Norway, which includes the Lofoden Islands. The limiting line north of which an annular eclipse may be seen passes approximately from Arisaig in Invernesshire (2h. 52m.) on the west coast of Scotland to Dornoch Firth (2h. 52m.) on the east and thence to Norway, passing about 30 miles south of Tromso. The central line of Eclipse from which the Annulus will be seen symmetrically placed round the lunar disc passes a few miles south of Tarbert in the Isle of Harris (8h. 54m.), and near Cape Wrath (8h. 57m.) in

the extreme north-west of Scotland.

A Partial Eclipse will be seen from the remaining portion of the British Isles, from the whole of the Coutment of Europe, from Northern Africa, and a large part of Northern Asia, India and part of Chua being excluded. From places in the British Isles the portion of the Sun's disc that will be eclipsed will be large, a small segment only of the lower edge being left unobscured Details of the eclipse at various places

	Eclipse Begins	Greatest Phase	Eclipse Ends	Mag
s	н, м	H M.	ии	
Edinburgh	7 48	8 53	10 9	0'95
Armagh	7 38	8 48	10 3	0.02
Dublin		8 46	10 2	0'94
	7 41	8 51	10 9	0 93
Oxford	· ·7 35	8 47	10 4	o <b>8</b> 9
Cambridge	7 37	8 49	10 7	0.80
Greenwich	7 35	8 47	10 5	o 88

The last column shows the fraction of the Sun's diameter that will be eclipsed at Greatest

Phase.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon in the morning of April 22. Invisible at Greenwich. The beginning will be visible generally from North America, South America and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The ending visible generally from North and South America, Australia, the Pacific Ocean and the Eastern portion of Asia. The Moon will enter the Earth's shadow at 3 minutes after 6 o'clock, and leave it at 26 minutes after 9 o'clock. Total Eclipse begins at 7h. 24m. and ends at 8h. 5m. (Greenwich Time). Magnitude of the Eclipse 2 074.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun on October r. Invisible at Greenwich. The path of Total Eclipse lies wholly in the Ocean South of South America, and crosses the meridian of Greenwich quite near to the South Pole. The only land from which totality may be seen is the South Shetland Islands and Graham Land. The Sun will be seen Partially Eclipse from South America as far North as latitude xo S. The Greatest duration of Total Phase on the central line will be xxs seconds, at about half-an-hour after Greenwich noon.

IV. A Partial (nearly Total) Eclipse of the Ioon on October 16. Visible at Greenwich. Moon on October 16. Moon on October 16. Visible at Greenwich. The beginning will be visible generally from Asia (except the eastern portion), Europe, Africa, the Eastern part of South America, the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. The end will be visible from the same regions, excepting the eastern part of the Indian Ocean, with the greater part of North and South America added.

Moon enters Penumbra... Oct 16d. ach. 1m. Shadow ..... ,,

,, 21h. 14m. Middle of Eclipse ..... , , szh. 54m. Moon leaves Shadow .... Oct 17d. oh. 34m. Middle of Eclipse ..... Penumbra... ,, zh. 46m.

The point of the Moon's disc which is the first to enter the shadow is at 45° from the North Point towards the East. The point where it leaves the shadow is 77° from the North Point towards the West. At Greatest Eclipse the portion of the Moon not in the shadow will be at the lower edge of the disc, less than a tenth of the diameter in breadth, the magnitude of the Eclipse being o 938

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

This Table gives the Greenwich Time of the Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter that will be visible from Greenwich in the year ross and in January 1922. The letters D. and R. in the second column signify respectively Disappearance and Reappearance.

From March 4 to July the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Eastern side of the planet. In January and February, and from September to January and representary and from September to January (1928), the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Western side of the planet. Satellites I. and II. after disappearing into the shadow of the planet reappear at its Eastern limb.

	G M	T	Satellite and Phase.		GMT	Satellite and Phase	ľ	GMT	Satellite and Phase	ll .	GMT	Phase	G	м т,	Satellite and Phase
Jan	н		1V. D.	Feb	н. м	III. D.	Mar	li M			н. м.	IV. D.	Dec H	X.	** *
3	23	85°	IV. R.	19	# 36		28	I 44	II. R.	17	28 20 I 40	IV. R.		15	II. D. I. D.
•		57	I. D.	21	20 41	î.b.	28	20 0	IV. R.	=3	I 49	II. R.	26 4	56	I. D.
5		53	1Î. D.	23	7	IV. D.	32	2 56	I. R.		23 47	I. R.	,	49 54	III. D.
3		49	III. D.	23	33 4	II. D.	Apr.				23 5I	II. R.	17 4	33	III. R.
12		49	I. D.	27	4 6	I. D.	I	21 25	I. R.	-				58	III. D.
13			I. D.	28	28 35	I. D.	4	3 11	II. R.	June				x8	II. D.
19	5	43	I. D.	Mar			8	23 19	I. R.		23 6	I. R.	2008		
31	0	31	I. D.	3	0 40		x6	1 14	I. R.		21 30	III. R. III. D.	Jan		
88	22	23	II. D.	8	<b>8 45</b>		ax	21 3Q	II. R.	20	22 24	111. D.	2 3	3	I. D.
28	2	4	I. D.	9	az 13		24	az 38	I. R.	July	1		6 4	53	II. D.
30	0	58	II. D.	18	- 4	IV. R.	29	0 14	II. R.		22 20	I. R.		56	I. D.
Feb.	_			13	19 24	II. R.	May		***				15 6	49	I. D.
4		57	I. D. I. D.	15 16	4 39	I. R.	1 =	21 37	III. R. II. R.	Nov		II. D.		17	I. D.
5		26	ni D.		23 <i>7</i>	III. R.	11	-3 33	III. D.	3	5 39	IV. D.		10	I. D.
11		34 51	I. D.	Į9	8X 40	II. R.		-: 3	I. R.	18	5 15 6 16	IV. R.		39	III. D.
11		37	III. D.	24		I. R.		1 15	III. R.	83	4 41	L D.		57	II. D.
13		19	I. D.	25	19 30	I. R.		22 5E	I. R.	30	6 34		31 5	3/	I.D.

Day.	Ster.	Mag.	Dia- uppear- ance G.M.T.	N.	appear- ance.	Angle from N. Point	Day.	Star.	Mag	Dis- appear- ance. G.M.T.	N.	Re appear- ance	Angle from N Point
Jan.	i		и. м.	9	н. м	٥	Aug.	£ 374		H W.	2	pr at	0
20	m Tauri	5 0		128	21 9	220	7	f Virgini h Virgini	800	BO 8		19 50 21 1	323
22	λ Gemino		21 51	157	22 29 5 43	279	20	14 Piscium	9.54	21 44	7º	21 1 32 54	380
43 45	e Leonis		4 50	140	3 78	259	Sept.	14 1 10014II	-···3 y		_	34	-37
49 89	g Virgini	5 5 6	98	68	z 46	340	22	Sagitta و	rii 4'o	10 7	254	20: 17	285
31	8 Librae	53			1 44	*53	19	o Pisclun		89 31	93	23 37	421
31 Feb.	a Librae	8'5			1 48	246	20-21	32 Arietis		na 38	89	0 5	233
Feb.	[	- 1		1			22	63 Tanri .		22 55	FRI	23 47	229
3	-29° 4406	5'E	5 49	122	7 5	257	Oct.	225 Tauri	5'3	3 88	83	3 35	<b>266</b>
13	54 Ceti		•••	•••	17 5	293		az Librae	5'0			18 22	275
18	Gemino	r. 5'2	¥7 35	114	18 38	252	4	34 Librae			59		-/3
19	+ 16° 1363 A! Cancri	6.0	3 *5	150	3 58	233	5	x Ophine		10 12	73		٠
80	Aº Cancri		17 5	180	17 16	<b>s66</b>	16	+ 4° 123		z 58	55	4 2	266
30		57	18 30 83 2	84	29 29	375	22	+ 170 1181	157	4 16	65	5 28	304
21	« Cancri	57	4 54	55	5 25	340		+ 16° 1363		23 5	106	0 I	258
Mar		_					Nov.	λ Gemino	n, 3.6	7 33	16	7 35	12
15		اء 3	16 27	133	17 16	311	10	14 Piscium		20 IO	108	21 15	207
15 2	68 Tauri 110 Tauri	4	17 50	60	18 58	290	19	+ 160 136			123	7 43	860
16 16	rao Tauri	· ·4 'ç	22 7	40 48	22 43	330		Al Cancri	.5'5		79	23 24	300
18	68 Gemino	. 5.6	22 56	83	23 20 23 54	306	Dec.	60 ('ancri	5'7	5 16	141	6 18	259
20	ω Leonis		21 46	120	*3 55	<b>275</b>	nec.	o Pisciun			120	1 16	
24	g Virginis		20 58	130	21 56	a67		ar Arietis	4 5 5 7	0 31	120	1 17	207
37	v Libiae		a 58	37	3 31	348		115 Tauri	-53	23 59	119	1 4	239
Apr						-	15	+ 17 1182	. 5'7	27 45	55	18 20	299
13	+ 17" 1182	-5.7	20 24	105	2I 26	272	16	λ Gemino	1. 3 6	18 40	78 .	19 41	287
ıĞ	к Cancri	5'2	19 27	90	20 35	312	17	<b>68</b> Gemino	1. 5'2	2 23	150	3 12	<b>#36</b>
lay.		٦		- !	- 1			A. Cancri	-5.5	7 4	77	7 55	316
II.	+ x6° x363	6.0	21 59 i	105	22 50	277		h Leonis	.5 2		106	3 13	<b>294</b>
20	v Librae				20 7	300		<b>76 Le</b> oms	6 o	0 2	54	o 36	345
une					- 1	-	1922			İ			
2	3 Piscium	.5'6	3 39	84	:		Jan.	θ Aquarn	4***	20 77 1	88		
14	g Virginis	5€	3.33		20 41	273		o Aduain	5'8	- 1	90	16 25	218
22	ρ Sagittar	11 4'6	0 36	65	z 58	272	3	130 Taul 1	5 6	17 49	145	18 21	205
29	+ 4° 183	5 4			0 30	23I	14		- 43	20 47	146	21 31	239
uly		. 1		1	- 1	į	15	π Leouis	4.0	BI 4I	81	22 36	318
	Venus	- 3.4	4 3	67	5 9	262	31	μ Librae	5 4	5 32	53	6 4	344

The above list contains the names of all the stars of the 6th magnitude and brighter that will be seen coculted from Greenwich during the year, with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The times of the occultations if seen from other places will be different—earlier in general, if the place is West, later if it is East. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left-hand side of the Moon, reappearances on the West; but the exact position is shown by the figures in the fourth and sixth columns, which give the angle from the North Point or point of the Moon's disc nearest the North Pole of the heavens (as in last year's issue of this Almanack), counting towards the East from c\* to 36c°

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1021.

Date.	Mer-	Venus	Date	Mer-	Venus	Date	Mer-	Venus	Date.	Mer	Venus.
Jan. 6 Feb. 5 Mar 7	o 986 o 854 o 045	o 666 o 538 o 355	April 6 May 6 June 5	o*609 o*983 o*494	0'0gs 0'064 0'327	July 5 Aug. 4 Sept. 3	0.014 0.080 0.018	0.517 0.655 0.764	Oct. 3 Nov. 2 Dec. 2	0.017 0.012	o 951 o 961 o 961

When the fraction in the above table is less than o'500 the planet is horned, when greater it is gibbous

		API	PARENT DI	MENSIO	ns of S	ATURN'S	OUTER	HING, 1	ar.		
Pate.	Major Axis,	Minor Axis	1)ate	Major Axis.	Minor Axis	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis	late.	Major Axis	Minor
Jan. 13 Feb. 13 Mar. 17	42 12 43 95 44 49	+0°76 +0°24 -0°67	April 18 May 20 Jung 21	43 43 41 36 39 80	-1:43 -1:58 -1:16	July 23 Aug. 24 Sept. 25	37 *5 36 11 35 29	+ 1 .85 + 0 .31 - 0 .33	Oct. 27 Nov. 28 Dec. 30	36°35 37'73 39'76	+a'96 +3'95 +4'64

This table give the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth, of The signs show the changes in the side of the Ring presented to the Earth, Before April to the South (—) side is presented to the Sun; the North (+) after that date (see pages 39 and 89).

## Fixed Stars.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1923. [See Note p. 83.]

1	NAME OF STAR. (See p. 83)	Mag.	R. Asce	ight ension	Ann Pre- cess.	Deoliz tion	20	An Pre- cess	1	Name of (See p		Mag	R Asco	ight nsion	Ann Pre cess		clins ion	- 1	An Pre-
	θ ('eti η Piscium  Polaris . β Arietis . α Arietis . γ Ceti		0 3 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 5 2 2 2 3 3 5 4 5	4'4 7 15'8 8 11'3 9 16'3 8 48 9	3 00 3 00 3 20 3 30 3 36 3 12 3 13	- 28 39 + 14 44 - 18 25 - 8 35 + 14 56 + 88 52 + 20 25 + 2 3 5 + 3 46 + 49 34	40 13 26 21 57 21 22 13 50	20 0 19 7 18 8 18 6 18 4 17 8 17 2 15 4	Snn eass	Spica Virgin Urs. M Bootis Arctu Bootis Libræ Urs. M Libræ	lis daj irus din	3 4 1 9 2 8 0 2 7 2 9 2 3	13 3: 13 4: 13 5: 14 1: 14 4: 14 5: 15 1:	44'9 40'0 40'0 40'0 55'4 3'4 1 32 2 5 30'3 9 55'3 45'2	3 16 3 07 2 38 2 86 2 81 2 62 3 32 -0 19 3 23	- 10 - 0 + 49 + 18 + 19 + 27 - 15 + 74 - 9	44 11 42 47 35 24 42 28	58 1 33 1 25 1 36 1 35 1 24 1 51 1 43 1	8 8 8 5 7 7 6 8 5 0
	8 Persei 7 Tauri 9 Persei    Aldebaran 1 Aurige Rigel    Capella 9 Orionis 8 Tauri	3°1 3°0 2°9 1°1 0°3 1°7	3 37 3 42 3 49 4 31 4 51 5 10 5 20 5 20	9 7 83 1 50 8 44 4 51 0 53 6	4 26 3 56 3 77 3 44 3 90 2 88 4 42 3 22 3 79 +	+47 32 +23 51 +31 39 +16 21 +33 2 - 8 17 +45 55 + 6 16 +28 32	10 43 1 6 32 31 9 45 31	11.7 11.3 10.8 7.5 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	a a B b n B s K	Coron Serper Scorpi Ophiu Dracor Antar Hercu Hercu Ophiu	e ntis i chi . nis es . lis lis	2.3 2.9 3.9 1.2 2.9 1.2 3.0 3.4	15 3: 16 0: 16 0: 16 2: 16 2: 16 2: 16 3: 16 3:	280 6 28 5 50 4 155 1 33 6 49 3 1 18 5 1 55 7	2 53 2 94 3 49 3 14 0 81 3 68 2 59 2 30 2 86 +	+26 + 6 - 19 - 3 +61 - 26 + 21 + 31 + 9	58 40 35 29 41 15 39 44 29	47 2 24 1 35 1 34 28 39 42 49	12'1'
	α Leporis c Orionis C Orionis Betelgeuse μ Geminorum γ Geminorum Sirius	3 2 3 2 5 3 5 3	5 29 5 32 5 36 5 50 6 18 6 33 6 41 7 4	8·9 40 0 0 5	2 65 3 04 3 03 3 25 3 63 3 46 2 68 29 11	0 21 17 52 1 15 1 59 +- 7 23 +- 23 +- 16 28 16 36 +- 87 10 +- 22 7	41 4 0 37 20 4 25 33	2 7 2 4 2 0 8 - 6 2 9 3 5	8 a B µ ~ 60 B	Hercul Diacon Ophiuc Ophiuc Hercul Dracon Urs. M Vega. Lyiæ Urs. M	nis chi lis lis	3'0 2'9 3'5 2 4 4 4	17 31 17 39 17 43 17 54 17 57 18 34 18 47	38 8 16 0 34 2 22 0 46 3 43 3	1 36 2 78 2 97 2 37 1 39	+52 +12 +4 +27 +51 +86 +38 +33	35 35 45 29 36	34 59 57 58 51 51 51	42758552 010
	Procyon	3 3	7 35 7 40 8 42 8 53 9 23 9 27 9 41	35 7 48 4 42 3 35 0 22 2 10 0	3 19 3 72 3 19 4 16 2 95 4 13 3 41 3 21	+ 5 25 + 28 13 + 6 42 + 48 21 - 8 18 + 52 2	56 1 56 1 18 1 19 1	8 5 3 8 5 6 5 8 6 5	β γαβ θα <sup>μ</sup> γ	Aquila Aquila Cygni Aquila Aquila Aquila Aquila Capric Cygni Cygni	e c c c c c	3'4 3'8 0'9 3'9 3'8 3'8	19 21 19 27 19 42 19 46 19 51 20 7 20 13	32 1 30 2 55 7 26 0 13 8 40 4 23 6	3 01 2 42 2 85 2 89 2 94 3 09	+ 27 + 10 + 8 + 6 - 12 + 40	57 47 25 39 12 3 47	22 34 31 31 31 24 26 11 11	9 4 o 6 1 o 1 5
	x Vis. Maj 28 Leonis 28 Leonis 29 Urs. Maj 20 Virginis 44 Virginis 44 Urs. Maj 2	5 1 5 1 5 1 6 1 7 1	0 58 1 9 1 45 1 49 2 11 2 15 2 37 2 50	52 1 54 6 1 9 41 0 44 4 51 8 39 4 33 5	3 74 3 18 3 10 3 16 3 09 3 07 3 08 2 63	+54 8 -17 6 - 0 13	40 x 49 2 2 2 12 2 40 2 59 x 18 1	9 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ζ a a n y	Cygni Cygni Cephei Pegasi Aquari Pegasi Fomali Mai ka Pisciur Pisciur	i . haut b	3 4 2 6 3 2 3 1 1 3 2 6 3 9	21 16 21 40 22 1 22 39 22 53 23 0 23 13	43.6 17.8 17.3 49.4 4.2	2 55 1 41 2 94 3 08 2 81 3 29 2 98	+29 +62 +9 -0 +29 -30 +14	54 15 30 4 42 1 48 2 46 4	8 1. 2 1. 4 1. 5 1. 19 1. 18 1.	7 5 4 7 8 8 2 9 4 9 6

SOME FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

H M	1 11:11
β Hydri 2:9 ο 2: 37 4 2 50 -77 4: 57 20 ο α Crucis : 6:2 22 :: 4 3:32, -62	39 41 20 0
Achernaro 6 1 24 46 4 2 22 -57 38 16 18 3 8 Centaul 1 o ol 2 48 14 1 4 21 -50	59 33 17 4
7 Hydri 3 2 3 48 26 7 - 07 - 74 28 53 10 0 a Centauri 0 3 14 34 13 3 4 54 - 60	30 37 15 7
γ Hydri 3 2 3 48 26 7 - 97 - 74 28 53 10 9 a Centauri 0 3 14 34 13 3 4 54 - 60 - a Tri Aust. 12 9 16 40 17 1 6 33 - 68	53 5 6 8
Canopus - 9 6 as xx 9 x 33 - 52 39 8 x 9	7 7 + 1
Argus $ z  = 0$ 14 48 4 $ z  = 6$ 48 56 56 15 $ z  = 0$ Octantis $ z  = 0$ 37 3102 6 -80	12 58 8'o
n Argus	50 33 TT'4
β Chamæl. 4.4 12 13 40.6 3 48 - y8 52 25 20 0 a Gruis 2.22 3 15.6 3.78 - 47	20 40 17 5

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF STARS AT INTERVALS OF CO DAYS.

	y Pegasi.	& Androm.	Achernar	α Arietis.	Aldebaran,	Rigel.	Betelgeuse	Strius.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. 1n.	h. m.	h. m
		I 5, 35 N.	I 34, 578.			5 20, 88.	5 50, 7N	6 41. 16
	8. ,	8.	8.	8.	8. ,	8.	8.	8.
Jan. r	10'5 44'8	19'4 12'3	46.7 38 6	44'4 5'5	85'I 81'O	46'3 17'7	55'7 23'5	41.0 36.6
April 1	10'0 44'7		44'3 38'3		23.8 az.o	45'1 17'8		
June 30 .	18 8 44.8	20'4 12'1	46'2 37'9	44'7 5 4	84'I SI'O	44'9 17'6	54'4 #3'5	40'2 36'6
Sept. 28	14'0 45'I	22'9 IB'4	49'7 37'9	47'2 5'6	26'7 SI'I	47'8 17'4	56.6 33.6	48.0 36.4
	13'4 45'I		48.8 38.3	47'5 5'7	28.3 St. 1	48.8 17 6	58.2 23.5	44'2 36'7
	7	D-31						
		Pollux.				γ Virginis.		Arcturus.
	h. m. o	h. m.				h. m. c		h. m. o
		7 40, 28 N.				12 37, 1 S.		
T	8.	8.	8.	8.	8.	8. ,	8.	8. ,
Jan. z .	11.0 12.2	31,5 15.0	24 0 23 5	11'4 St'O	8.7 0.6		3'8 44'9	3,3 32,2
April 1		30.8 zz.3					7 7 70 -	
June 30 .	10'7 25'5			11.1 51.0				
Sept. 28 .								
Dec. 37	14 0 35 4	34.3 x8.2	25 1 23 7	14 1 30 8	5'8 0'4	48'5 X'3	4.8 42.8	2.2 32.3
	aCentauri	Antares.	aOphinchi	Vega.	Altair.	a Cygni.	e Pegasi.	a Gruis.
	h. m						h. m.	h. m.
	14 34. 60 S.	z6 24, 26 S.	17 31. 18 N	18 24, 38 N.	10 46. 8 N.	20 38. 44N.	SI 40. ON.	## 3, 478.
	8.	8.	8.	8.	8.	6.	8.	8.
Jan. z .	14'3 30'8	33's 15'3	15 2 37 1	14'5 43'7	55 0 39 7	43'4 60'I	18.0 30.0	14'6 20'8
April z		36'0 15'4			56.6 39.5	44'6 59'7	18.7 30.7	
June 30	18.7 30.8					47.6 60.0		18.7 30.3
Sept. 28			18'1 37'3	17'7 43'0	58.7 40.0	47'4 60'4	31.8 S.18	19'9 20'4
Dec. 27	17.6 30.5	36.3 12.4	17.6 37.1	16.3 48.8	57.6 39.8	45'3 60'3	20'7 31'1	18.0 30.2
		1 1 1 0						

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination which have for basis the plane of the Earth's Equator and a certain direction in that plane. Because of certain movements of the Earth these co-ordinates are continually changing. These changes are called Precession and Nutation. A star actually changes its position by Proper Motion (see p. 84), and apparently by Aberration, which has a periodic effect of one year. The position of a star as seen in the sky is affected by these causes and is called the Apparent place. The Mean place on January 1, 1921, given in the Table on the opposite page is the Apparent place referred to the Equator of date with these effects eliminated. For purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that should be used, and on this page the Apparent places of some stars are given. The Apparent place of Polaris is given on p. 4 of each month.

(See page 82.) Polaris = a Urae Minoris; Aldebaran = a Tauri; Rigel =  $\beta$  Orionis; Capella = a Canis Minoris; Pollux =  $\beta$  Geminorum; Regulus = a Leonis; Spicas = a Virginis; Arcturus = a Canis Minoris; Antares = a Scorpii; Vega = a Lyræ; Fomalhaut = a Piscis Australis; a Aquilæ = Altair; a Pegasi = Markab; Achernar = a Eridani; Canopus = a Argús. The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination which have for basis

THE	FIFT	EEN	BRIGHTEST	STARS	s. – –		FIFTEEN	NEAR	STARS
	}		1 1 1	lataman l		1	1	,	114-4

STAR.	Mag.	Light Received	Spec- trum	Distance in Light Years	Luminos- ity	STAR	Mag	Spec- trum.	Distance in Light Years.	Luminos- ity
Sirius	-0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.1 0.1		G, K A G K A F B A Ma B B K B	8:7 466 4:3 35 50 43 466 10 64 14 109 88 59 45 386	48 55,000 3 150 300 330 23,000 10 350 12 1,400 380 310 110 5,800	a Centauri Barnard's Lalande srr8g Sirius 7 Ceti Cape Z. sh. a43 Procyon 6x Cygni 6x Cygni 6x Cygni 6x Chani Lacaille 935a Struve ax64 Groombridge 34 1 Indi O.A. (n) 17415 Kruger 60	-1.6 8.3 0.5 5.6	G, K M M A K G-K K K M K M K	4'3 6'0 8	2'6 '0003 '01 48'0 0'5 '01 9'7 0'1 0'8 '006 '01 0'25 '004

The last columns show the intrinsic brightness compared with that of our Sun, which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude -as': on the Stellar scale. a Centauri.—The components of this binary are combined. There is a small star near which is probably a member of the same system. Recently a star of the 1sth magnitude has been found with a large proper motion and a large parallax, which may be added to this list.

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. stars are the farthest away, and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is one of the sims of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these hodies in space, and their possible movements There are about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the number including the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible. The number naturally depends on the effi-ciency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if stars to magnitude 6 o and no fainter are included, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has to inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude at has heen photographed

#### THE MILKY WAY.

It is believed that the great mass of the stars that we are considering are arranged in space in a form which may be likened to a watch or lens. In other words, our stellar Universe is considerably flattened on both sides, and the median plane is marked out in the sky by the band of star cloud of irregular shape which is seen star cloud of irregular shape which is seen crossing the sky on a clear night, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Our Sun is not precisely at the centre of the lens, but is probably not far distant from that point. Any estimate of the size of this Universe of stars can at present be little more than coujecture, but 3,000 light years (see p 85) may be taken as a minimum estimate of the length of the radius of the section in the median plane. This Universe is more densely populated in the region of its central plane, called the Galactic plane, than elsewhere. On either side of it the stars he thick, but the number becomes progressively less as the distance from that plane increases. until at the poles they are relatively few. Around the circumference of the lens is a huge ring or girdle made up of stars, generally very faint, because of their distance, clusters of stars which appear like stellar clouds, and nebule. These agglomerations of celestial matter make up the appearance we recognise as the Milky Way. It is suggested that in the space which way. It is suggested that in the space which though the process is difficult and slow, several comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which is the immediate cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way.

As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears on special relation to the direction of the that these classes are nearest to us. It has

Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

#### STAR SPECTRA

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines their type of spectrum as indicated by the which cross them. The spectral types are marked by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, and the order as written is supposed to indicate in some way the order of evolution or growth of stars, but there are divergent theories on this point. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen, and have some affinity to planetary nebule.

Stars whose spectra range between A and F—
and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes-are white or blue stars, and in their spectra the absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our sun falls within the group F to G. The spectra of the remaining classes, K to M, indicate a lowering of temperature, and the stars are red. Antares, Beteigeuse, and a Herculis are notable stars of this type

#### STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 10.5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega. speaking roughly, but the precise position of this point is not yet known. This movement of 10 5 kilometres per second being established, if by any means it is possible to find out the mean parallactic movement of a group of stars, the mean parallax, or distance of this group from us, follows from a simple computation. In other words, the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base line with which to measure the distances of the stars.

#### DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The direct method of determination of s-star's distance or stellar parallax, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star, as seen from opposite points of the Barth's orbit, and

## MINIMA OF ALGOL (S PERSEI) IN rost.

							<del></del>		-	
JAN	uary.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	July.	August.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECKMBER
- D	H.	D. H	в н.	D. H.	D. W.	D H	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
	0	2 I3	3 5	3 18	1 15	3 4	2 17	1 0	X 22	2 11
4	80	50	6 2	ð 15	4 18	5 2	5 14	4 6	4 10	6 8
7	17	8 6	8 22	0 11	7 9	7 22	8 11	7 3	7 16	9 5
10		22 3	II 10	12 8	10 5	10 18	II 7	10 0	10 13	12 1
23		14 0	14 16	15 5	13 8	13 15	14 4	18 80	13 0	14 22
16	B	16 21	£7 ±3	18 2	15 23	16 18	17 X	15 17	166	17 19
	-	19 18	<b>80 10</b>	20 83	18 20	19 9	19 38	18 14	19 3	20 16
19	2					as 6				
22	E	28 14		3 19	81 17		22 29	ar ir	228 0	<b>23</b> 23
34	38	35 II	a6 3	26 I6	24 I4	25 3	125 IT	24 8	E4 31	26 TO
27	IQ	28 8	20 0	20 13	87 IO	27 23	28 12	27 4	27 17	<b>29</b> 6
	16	<u>.                                    </u>	31 21		30 7	30 20	!	30 I	30 14	٠ ٠

The times given are approximately those of the middle of minimum phase,

already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type. A method has been evolved for finding the absolute intrinsic brightness of a star by examination of its spectrum. Com-parison of this brightness with the star's apparent magnitude gives a measure of its distance, which is the most recent way of finding stellar parallax. If a sphere be assumed round the Sun as centre with a radius of a hundred billion miles. there are within it, so far as is known, about so The nearest of these is the bright star a Centauri and its companion The immense distances of the stars are measured in terms of the space that light moves through in one year as unit, which in miles is 6 followed by zz zeros, or the parsec is taken as unit, which is 31/4 times the light year and is represented roughly by a followed by x3 zeros. A short list of some of the nearest stars is given on p. 83. It will be seen that this comprises some of the faint stars which are therefore of small intrinsic luminosity (Dwarf). On the other hand in the list of bright stars on the same page there are some which are very distant, and these must therefore be intrinsically of great magnitude (Giant).

#### VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star \$\tilde{B}\$ of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of nearly the second magnitude, but at stated intervals of something less than three days it fades away to nearly the fourth magnitude, remains so for about so minutes, and then regains its light. The whole eclipse occupies about 9 hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above. The position of Algol is given by R. A. ab. am. Beclination acc of N.

table above. The position of Algol is given by R.A. jh, jm, Declination  $qo^2$  jg' jh. There are variable stars of types other than the Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about jh days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. Stars of the  $\beta$  Lyrse type pass from minimum to minimum in about  $6j'_{h}$  days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars of long period (about 326 days) of which Mira Ceti is the most fanous and others more capricious in their variation whose peculiarities can scarcely be summarized.

## NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New ' Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude, already catalogued or photographed, which blazes out into conflagration in the space of a The great brilliancy is few days or hours. almost as short-lived as the increase in light, and then follows a fall, more or less steady, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, a per cent. of its light, whilst in a decade it has fallen to its original condition and luminosity. these changes go on the spectrum undergoes equally remarkable variations. The few observations that have been made during the increase of brightness show a spectrum of the ordinary type crossed by dark lines which are much displaced from their normal position. Just as the maximum light is reached the spectrum is full of bright bands fianked by dark lines on the side of the shorter wave length towards the violet. The lines of hydrogen are most conspicuous, but helium is present, and other bands can be identified with enhanced lines or lines which are produced in the laboratory when metallic vapour is very strongly excited to luminosity by a powerful electric spark. Later on as the light begins to fall the characteristic nebular lines in the green and violet make their appearance and become the most conspicuous feature of the spectrum while the other lines fade away. At a still later stage the spectrum resembles that of the nucleus of a planetary nebula or of one of the Wolf-Rayet stars which are found here and there in the Milky Way. A Nova found in Aquila early in June, 1928, went through the course above detailed and according to observations made at Stonyhurst arrived at the planetary nebula stage early in August of that year. neous stage carry in a constraint of the constra nights later. It then declined quickly, and on August 30 was only of magnitude 4. A more gradual loss of light then occurred and the star disappeared as a naked eye object on September as, having remained visible for 24 nights. A list of recent bright Novae which have appeared and been detected is given, and Novae which have not been of naked eye visibility are not infrequently found on photographs. There are records of appearance of these temporary stars as, early as 224 B.C. There were none hetween 1500, and 1848, but, since the latter date there

Solar Pavaller

Parsec . . .

have been as visible to the naked eye as under. With the exception of the second, all have been in the region of the Milky Way.

Discoverer.	Date.	at Max.	Constellation
ı. Hınd z. Birmingham	1848, April 28 1866, Maj 12		Serpentariu Corona Boreali
s. Espin	1892, Jan. 24 1898, March	4.078 -05.09 -5.09 -1.09	Cygnus. Auriga. Sagittarius. Perseus. Gemini. Lacerta. Gemini Monoceros Aquila. Cygnus

#### STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated

į	in the most powerful telescopes, and some tha appear as unresolvable patches of light; the	t
	latter are called nebulæ, and appear to consist in some instances, of an incandescent gas ac	١,
l	cording to the evidence of the spectroscope. A short list of the more interesting of these	e
1	various objects is given herewith.	

#### SOME ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

DUINE A GEGERAL	-
Constant of Precession	50.36
Constant of Nutation	0.91
Constant of Aberration	
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1921) 23 2	
Moon's Parallax (Mean) 5	7 8.63
Earth's Orbital Speed {29 76 km. x8.49 miles	per sec.
Velocity of Light {a99,860 km. ; r86,330 miles	per sec.
Pole of the Milky Way R.A. 12 48. De	
Solar Apex, ,, 18 2. ,	+34°
Vertex of Star Streaming ,, 6 x6.	+ 220
Solar Motion 19 5 km.	per sec.
Light Year 5 9 × 101	2 miles

No in New General Catalogue	Herschel's	R.A.	leclin ation 1900	Constellation
2:44 598 869 & 864 1958 1976 2070 2070 2168 2632	M 31 M 33 H VI. 33, 34 M 1 M 48 M 37 	1 29 2 15 5 30 5 31 5 47 5 39 6 4	+32 0 - 5 27 +32 30 -69 19 +24 20	Andromeda Andromeda Perseus Taurus Orion Auriga Dorado Gemini Cancer
337# 5194 527# 6205 6494 6543 6720 6853	M 3 M 13 M 23 H IV. 37 M 57	13 26 13 38 26 39 17 52 27 59 18 51	+36 35 -19 0 +66 35 +32 55	Canes Venatici Canes Venatici Hercules Ophiuchus
7080	Ma	3I 30	- I IO	Aquarius

1	"	, **	.,,	L	a	u	"			

..... 19 2 X 1012

Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye A large nebula. Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.

The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse. Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye. A fine cluster of stars.

Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye Magnificent cluster of stars. Called "Præsepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.

Great nebula surrounding  $\eta$  Argûs.

Brilliant spiral nebula. Splendid cluster of stars.

Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye. Fine cluster of stars.

Bright planetary nebula.

Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.

Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."

Splendid globular cluster of stars. Magnificent cluster of stars.

#### THE AURORA BOREALIS.

M 15 | 21 26 + 11 49 Pegasus ........

This phenomenon is more terrestrial than celestial, and this paragraph, with that which follows, would have been more suitably placed in a later section. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations, and it is desirable to record the varying phases and times of these features. It chiefly manifests itself at pretty regular intervals of about eleven years, and seems to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun-spots, which have similar periods. The surera is because regarded as showing the cuter limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined. The general result is that the elevation of an surera is between so and so miles. The great rewards to miles high, and there are few above see miles. There is some suggestion that, with magnetic storms, the seriod of their appearance follows that of the Sun's spacetic

rotation (a7% days). On March as 1920, there was a very extended group of spots at the middle of the Sun's disc, a magnetic storm, and splendid display of aurora during the night. Such coincidences are not unusual (see p. 87).

#### THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance which is little understood, and therefore deserves the attention of observers. It shows as a band of faint light which stretches up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and in the evenings in March. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly redective meteoric systems. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestrat origin seems certain, but its true nature is not clearly distinguishable on the evidence before us.

make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, is not unlike many of the stars we see in magnitude and constitution. surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Barth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets and a thousand minor planets, or asteroids, circulating round him at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their

light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals, since they move in elong-ated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus, are also members of the Solar system, but

shine partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (see p. rox) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other The other planets move, at varying distances from the Sun. in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the hodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added where this is known.

#### THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun presents a mottled appearance, and on it black spots appear sporadi-The nature of these is not known with cally certainty, but it was formerly supposed that they are at a lower level than the surrounding surface, the photosphere, though some modern views assent that spots are due to a central uprush. They are evidently signs of some solar activity which influences the magnetism of the Earth. for the coincidence in time between certain variations of terrestrial magnetism and of magnetic storms on the earth with the appearance of sun-spots is too marked to be fortuitous. It is suggested that the connection is made by stream-like emanations of corpuscies from the Sun which envelop the earth. The spots vary in size and number, and their total area reaches a maximum about every eleven years. They seldom appear more than 30° of latitude from the solar equator, north or south, and the spotted regions converge towards that equator as the time of minimum approaches. A record is kept of the appearance and positions of the spots on the solar disc, and from these positions the latitude and longitude of the spots on the Sun's surface (Heliographic) can be computed. Sun's surface (risingraphic) can be computed.
Elements necessary for this computation are
given on page s of each month. The Sun rotates
on its axis in about as days 8 hours, which is
shown by the apparent movement of the spots.
They cross the visible disc from the esstern to the western edge in 13 or 14 days, the average period of the Sun's rotation with respect to the

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that | Earth being 27% days, because of the orbital ake up the Universe, and, so far as human movement of the Earth in the interval. Like Jupiter, the Sun appears not be rotate as a whole, the period of rotation being different in different latitudes. The Equator makes a complete rotation in less than as days, whereas the period for latitude 35° is nearly 27 days. The number and size of the spots in 2500 showed a marked decline, though there were occasional notable outbursts.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Max	rima	Minima.				
1805.8	1870·6	1810.Q	1867 2			
1816.4	1883.0	1823.3	287B.0			
1829 g	1894 ' I	1833.0	1889 6			
1837.3	тдоб т	x843'5	1901'7			
1848 · 1	1917 7	1856 o	1913,1			
1860.I	•	' -				

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere, some-times of a remarkable shape and extending to enormous heights, occasionally being actually detached from the body of the Sun. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere is called the Corona, and can only be seen during total eclipses of the Sun. The lower portion consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. corona does not retain a constant form, but appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are only total at a certain region on the globe, this being the place or places where the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is partial at localities off the line of totality, because the change in the observer's position puts the Moon out of the direct line joining her to the Sun Total eclipses of the Sun are rare in this country There will be an eclipse in June 1927 which will be momentarily total from a track running across North Wales and North-West Yorkshire. Sometimes on the occasion of a central eclipse the Moon is at such a distance from the Earth that the Sun's disc is not quite covered, and a ring of light is seen round the eclipsing Moon. An annular eclipse of this kind will be seen from a region in the North of Ireland and Scotland in April of this year (see sp. 38 and 80) and preparations are being made for observation of Total Solar Eclipse from the Indian Ocean in September ross.

#### MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sumstines to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extrames of these apparent expursions are technically known as Elbugations, and the times and distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which ioin the Earth to the Sun and the plane respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 20°. The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, or in about as hours. Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West.

## VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbours, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus, or, in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she appears as a beautiful creacent like the Moon when about g days from New. Such epochs will occur in the current year in March and May (see p. 4s). The brightness is not the same at all the maxima, but this varies periodically, and the evening maximum in March of this year is a specially bright one.

#### MARS

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth, and it will not be at opposition, and therefore not very conspicuous in the year year, at least until the end of the year. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-cipith of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in Jupiter.

planets are too far away to show any very appretable phase, though traces of it are sometimes
to be detected in Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits
many well-defined markings, which enable his
rotation period to be well ascertained; there
are, besides, white spots at the poles of rotation
These are supposed to consist of snow, and when
it is summer to the Martians in the norther
them in to
orbits are be
disappear entirely, which it does not
disappear entirely, which it does rarely. The
remainder of the disc is divided into greyish
and lands. The Maris are not now generally
considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded

as marshes or areas covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine, dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

#### MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered, and every year a considerable number are added to the list. At present the total number known is about a thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. It has been estimated in a recent Memoir that there are perhaps 80.000 minor planets brighter than the soth magnitude, but that comparatively few brighter than the xath magnitude remain undiscovered. The four largest, found in the early years of the xoth century, are—Ueres, 485 miles, Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, xx8 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoverie-have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from xx to zo miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, amounting on an average to about 2,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic varies considerably; in the case of Pallasit amounts to 35°, that of Juno being only 13°. One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and thus affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax. Oppositions happen at intervals of about 2½ years, the circumstances being very different at the different occasions. There will be one towards the end of year 132x, another and a more favourable one in 1924, and there will be a very close approach at the opposition 1 1921.

#### JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest planet in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Rarth, but the density is only \( \frac{1}{2} \) th of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galleo having observed them in the year 167c. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter about the Sun, and in consequence eclipses of the three inner moons, which shine by the light of the Sun, occur every Jovian lunation, their distance from Jupiter not being large enough to permit them to escape the shadow, as is the case with Satellite IV. In some circumstances. A period of about three years begins at the end of this year when the fourth satellite will not be eclipsed.

#### THE GREAT RED SPOT ON JUPITER.

This may be considered the most remarkable and the best observed planetary feature of modern times. There is record of an observation of a spot by Hook in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this, but the first modern observation was by the Rev. W. R. Dawes when he figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1837. It came again into prominence in 1878 and the following years A curious bay or hollow on this bett has been visible since 1831; and if we accept this as identical with the one now visible (which includes the red spot), then the rotation of this object during the 84 years from 1831 to 1914 was

object during the \$4 years from 1831 to 1914 was 9h. 55m. 36 9c. from 74.79 rotations.

In the early months of 1919 the great red spot and its immediate surroundings underwent some surprising changes. The bay or hollow in the S. side of the southern equatorial belt disappeared, and the red spot seemed almost obliterated. The south tropical disturbance, visible since 1901, consisting of an extensive dusky marking reaching halfway round the circumference of Jupiter, and situated in the usually bright 20ne between the southern side of the south equatorial belt and the south temperate belt, apparently disappeared. The apparition of 1919-20 was again remarkable. The features mentioned above, the Bay, the Red Spot Hollow, and the S. Tropical disturbance, had all reappeared, and the Red Spot, though without its colour, was well defined and of abnormal length.

At the opening of the year 1931 the position of the latter object will be approximately \$5°, or 140 minutes, preceding the zero meridian (System II.) of Jupiter, and if the previous motion is continued, the values above given will increase at the rate of about 4°, or 6° minutes per month. There is much to repay a careful study of the portion of Jupiter's surface referred to through adequately powerful telescopes. The transits of the zero meridian (II.) of the planet on various dates in 1921 will be as under.—

1981		n.	M.	rger.			×	M
Jan	18	21	35	June	80		28	53
	20	43	13	July	19		22	
Feb	16.	20	зõ	Oct	24		7	48
	18.				20			
Mar.	17.			,,	22		6	52
	21.	. 22	34	Dec.	19			
4301	IQ	21	30		<b>31</b> .			
May	30	22	٠.		<b>23</b>			
					found	har n	AÁ.	'n

The times for other dates may be found by adding periods of oh. 55m. 40s.

Note.—Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I., which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as 9h. 50m. 30s System II applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is 9h. 53m. 40 52s

### SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of three bright rings and an inner duskyzing through which the body of the planet can be seen. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of \$60 to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them

can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Of the three bright rings the middle is the brightest. I wice during Saturn's period of revolution of sply years, the plane of the Ring will pass through the Sun's centre, at intervals of about 13½ and 16 years. Such an occurrence will happen this year—the last was on July sp, 1907—and will give rise to the circumstances mentioned in the note on page 38. Betts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 14 to 15. Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings, some of which are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

### URANUS.

Discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1981, this planet is only just visible to the naked eye. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than 4" in diameter, and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. Very little is known about his surface markings, but a rotation period of 12 hours 42 minutes has been inferred from the observed variability of his light, which has been supposed to be due to some specially reflective spot coming into the Sun's rays. A determination of the rotation period by the spectroscopic method agrees with this. Uranus will be favourably situated for observation in the autumn months in rear

#### NÉPTUNE.

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. He will occupy nearly a stationary position in Cancer, and may be observed with best effect in the early months of this year.

## THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system When viewed through a telescope, charts of very great accuracy can be made of her surface; as she has no appreciable atmosphere to obscure the more delicate markings. Only one side of the Moon is seen, and from this fact we inter that she moves round the Earth. As there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter, is rather more than a, 16c miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament 12° xo' 35" per day and 35' 50' per hour. Thus she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The sctual time she takes to move around the Earth is 37d. 74, 43m. 13' 15', but

the time from one New Moon to another is and. xal. 44m. as. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small in-strument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The phases of the Moon occur because only a half of the lunar sphere is bright at any one time, and we on the Earth may, or may not be in a peation to see the whole of that bright hemisphere.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar college, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar colleges, but there is this difference—that a lunar college is visible to all observers where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The consumer to the constant the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Easth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a dark copper-coloured disc. From what has been said above, it will be understood that solar eclipses are take relace pales. When Moon and these can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

In a note on page 38 it is stated that the small daily retardation of moonrise, which is the essential characteristic of the Harvest Moon, occurs each mouth, though not always at the Full Moon. The retardation depends essentially on the inclination of the lunar orbit to the horizon at time of moonrise, therefore in some degree it is a question of latitude, and in Northern latitudes, when the longitude of the Ascending node of the when the longitude of the Ascending node of the Moon's orbit is o', this minimum daily retardation is small. In the year 1913 the longitude of the node in 8 sptember was 340, and the difference between time of rising on consecutive days at Full Moon was 8 or 9 minutes only. The present position of the node does not give such a small. possion of the node does not give such a small retardation, but the minimum has almost its greatest value. Though there are differences in the details of the phenomenon, the expression "Harvest Moon" is held to apply in all cases to the Full Moon which happens nearest the Autumn Equinox, whist that which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

### A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 31/2-51/4 miles broad

Apennines. - An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Vimble to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest

summit (Huygens) reaches #8,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A hunar crater in N.E. quadrant
The brightest object on the Moon. This crater

is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow

Mare Crustum.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends also miles N. to S. and 324 miles E to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change This mare is visible to naked eye.

Clavius. - One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 14s miles in diameter. Situated on

S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (8, limb) the Moon's surface is 50. studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb

#### COMETS.

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system, called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits, and the periodic times of those whose return has been observed range from 3% to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from 3½, to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many CHMO

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

***						-		
-		Millions of Miles	Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	inclina tion of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter	Vass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis
	1	i	Yre. Days.	Days		Vales.		d h m
Sun	_					864,367	332,000	25 7 48
Mercury O	0.30	36.0	. 0 88	216	70	3,008	0.02	25 42
Venus ?	0.28	67'2	0 225	584	. 3 =4	7,701	0.82	23 21 1
Berth 🕀	1.00	98.9				7.987	1.00	23 56
Mars 6	2.22	141.2	1 388	<b>78</b> 0	z Sz	4,216	0.11	84 37 '
Jupiter 14 .	5.80	483.3	11 314	399	1 19	90,25400.	328 {	9 50
-	_		,			84,778 p.	} 310 }	9 56
Saturn h	9'54	886 · o	<b>39</b> 167	378	2 30	76,4550Q.	ا سما	10 14/2
					-	<b>69,78</b> 0 p.	95 {	zo 36
Umanus ¥	10.10	2,9 <b>0</b> a-8	4 7	370	0 46	30,103	15	10 49
Noptune T	30.04	2,793 4	264 allo	3671/2	1 47	34,883	27	? -
		i .					5	

The following are the approximate months when some of the members of this family may be expected to return to perihelion in rest and rest:—

3	Expected Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet	and ry.
1081	July	3'899	Encke	z786
-9	July		Pons-Winnecke	
	December		Metcalf	1906
IQES.	January	. 6.366	Taylor	TOIS
	April		Barnard	1884
	September	5'400	Neujmin	1016
	September		Perrine	
	October	. 6'480	Daniel	1000
	November		Spitaler	
	November	5 456	Brorsen	

The comets of this class move in elliptic orbits not much inclined to the Ecliptic. Without exception they travel in direct courses, and in these respects present an analogy to the planets, but of those that move in very long ellipses, or parabolas, about two-thirds have a retrograde (westerly) motion.

There are other families of comets, none so the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Satura, Uranus and Neptune, for reasons similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family

The most probable date for the return of Di Vico's comet of 1846 is November 1921, but as the period is uncertain by 2 or 3 years a later return is possible.

In zee Tempel-Swift's comet, first discovered

in 1865, was reobserved.

In the life of a comet the tail sometimes appears to undergo very rapid and curious changes. From examination of the spectrum of the head, comets appear to consist of carbon in various forms, and cyanogen has also been detected. Secondly, there are bright metallic lines due to sodium, magnesium and iron which appear only when the comet is near perihelion, and in some cases have become very strong upon close approach to the Sun. The spectrum of the tail shows certain characteristic bands that are due to carbon monoxide of very low density. Generally a continuous spectrum is shown as a background to the bright lines, from which we infer that a part of the comets' light is due to reflected away from the Sun, as if acted upon by some repulsive action—perhaps light.

#### METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the metaoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, which are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomens. The year

No	Epoch 1921,	Radiant Point. R A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
x = 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	January s 4 January s 4 January s 5 Feb. 19 - Mar. 1 March 12 - 4 March 13 - 14 May 18 - 6 May 18 - 6 May 30 - June 4 June 27 - 38 July 19 - Aug. 6	R A. Dec. 0	Quadrantids, \$\( \) Cepheids, \$\( \) Cepheids, \$\( \) Leonids, \$\( \) Leonids, \$\( \) Ursids. Lyrids, \$\( \) Aquarids, \$\( \) Aquarids, \$\( \) Hercuilds, \$\( \) Pegasids, \$\( \) 606tids. \$\( \) Capricornids,
13 14	July 25—30 August 20—22 August 20—25 Aug. 21—Sept. 2	339 - 11 45+57 891+60 368+63	8 Aquarids. Perseids. o Draconids. C Draconids.
16 17 18	September 4—14 September 27 October 17—24 October 17—24	348+a 4+a8 40+a0 9a+15	Piscids.  a Andromedids. c Arietids. Orionids.
30 31 33	November 5 Nov. 13—15 Nov. 14—25 Nov. 17—23	61+35 150+23 64+28 25+43	e Perseids. Leonids. e Taurids. Andromedids.
25 26	Dec. 18—21 Dec. 18—21 Dec. 18—28	119+31 108+33 161+58 194+68	β Geminids. Geminids, «UrsaeMajorids. « Draconids.

rgas was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on June s8, which had a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. This comet will return again to perihelion in the summer of sess and may produce an abundant and brilliant meteoric shower at the end of June. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, shromlum, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion.

THE SATELLITES.

III GALDIMIES.											
Name.	Star	Mean dis- tance from Primary	81	riod der olu		Name.	Star mag.	Mean dis- tance from Primary	81	riod dere	ıl
		Miles.	D.	¥	M.			Miles.	D.	н.	N.
	ATL . 13				- 1	ł	Satu	rn.			
	The B	artn.			- 1	Mimas	15	117,000		25	37
Luna		238,840	27	7	43	Enceladus	14	257,000			53
			•	•	***	Tethya	22	100,000	•	21	7
I	Ma	re.				Dione		238,000		17	41
Phobos	14	5,850		7	20	Rhea		332,000	1 7	18	25
Deimos		14,650		á	39 18	Titan	•	772,000	25	**	42
		•		_		Themis	27	900,000	20	80	
	Jupi	ter.				Hyperion	16		21	-6	*4
V. Unnamed	13	222,500	0 1		57%	Iapetus		934,000			39
L lo	6%	261,000				The	'EE	2,225,000	79	.7	54
II. Europa	634	477,000			27/2	Phone	17	8,000,000	546	18	•
III. Ganymede	273		3		13/2		Uras				
IV. Callisto	6	664,000	, Z		421/2	Ariel	1 25	240,000		22	*
VI. Unnamed		2,267,000		16	31	Umbriel	16	167,000	4	3	27
		9,110,000		4	24	Titania	' tg	#73,000		, <b>50</b> ,	35 ·
VII. Unnamed	171/2	7,290,000	200	8	84	Oberon	1 84	365,000	1 23	**	77
VIII. Unnamed	18	14,940,000	738 :	#I	36		Nepti	me.	_		•
IX. Unnamed	18%	14,940,000	745	•		Unnamed	23	881,500	1 5	22	3
				-	_						

## Greenwich Mean Time.

Time, in the abstract, is measured by the distance described by a moving body, or machine, when the velocity of the same is sustained with perfect uniformity. Our retaining Earth is the moving body used to measure time, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with respect to the Sun. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but as it is here estimated with reference to the Sun, the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, which is not always at the same rate because of the ellipticity of the orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of that orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into as equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious hody known as the Mean San, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent diurnal journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. The meridian chosen being that which passes through some particular place, the time is called the Local Mean Time of that place. Usually some standard meridian such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time at isses (see Zone Standard Time, p. 93).

## Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a undial is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. This is called Apparent Solar Time, and differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page z for each month, and is to be used according to the precept in the heading.

#### The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day begins at moon, and the hours following noon are numbered successively from c to sy. There is therefore no use of the letters A.M. and P.M. in astronomical tables, but January zd. szh. is the equivalent of January zd. szh. in astronomy is recognised as being January zd. szh. in astronomy is recognised as being January zd. szh. p m of ordinary inte. In its early years the calculations of the Nautical Almanac were made for Apparent Noon, or the moment when the True Sun is on the meridian of Greenwich, and this still done in some special cases, but at present the abbreviation G.M.T. always indicates the time of a day which begins at Mean Noon.

The use of a day of as hours beginning at noon for astronomical purposes is of great anti-quity, but proposes have requently been made for the unification of the astronomical and civil days. In sase the Lords of the Admiralty, after consultation with the Royal Astronomical Society, decided to take this step, and directed that a day beginning at midnight should be substituted for the Astronomical hay in the Agustical Assense, beginning with the editor reass. A similar asternation had already been

decided on by the French authorities, to take effect from January 2, 1280, and the system has been brought into use in some French official publications. A similar day has been adopted for the first time in this issue of Whitaker's Almanack (see p. s6).

#### Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with referonce to the stars. This is of uniform length, and is divided, like the mean solar day, into as equal hours, which are shorter than a solar hour by about 9.33 seconds of mean time. As the sidereal day is about 4 minutes shorter than the mean solar day (see page 79), it begins earlier day by day by about that amount. The instant of the beginning of the sidereal day in G.M.T. is given on p. s of each month. In actual observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sideraal Time by computation (see below). The error and rate of the siderest clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian or are due south, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian.

Ex.—To find the Mean Time which cor-

Ex.—To find the Mean Time which corresponds to 12A. Sm. 33s. Sidereal Time on Aug. 15:

H M. S

August 25 (from page 53)	9 33 24
(Interval from Noon in Sid. Time Retardation for sk	# 3# #9
(page 79) ,, 3sm 5'848	*5

Corresponding Mean Time ... 2 22 4

In the spring of seas the Government adopted as an advantage during the war the principle of a scheme proposed by Mr. William Willett about the year 1907 and an Act was passed, known as the Summer Time Act (1916), the first clause of which runs: "During the prescribed period in each year in which this Act is in force the time for general purposes in Green Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time." A committee appointed to consider the working of the Act in 1916 reported in its favour, and Summer Time has been used in the following periods:—

1916. May sid. sh. to Oct 1d. sh. 1917. April 8d. sh. to Sept. 17d. sh. 1918. Mar 24d. sh. to Sept. 30d sh. 1919. Mar 30d sh. to Sept. 39d. sh. 1980. Mar. s8d sh. to Oct 25d. sh.

The hour being Greenwich Mean in each case. (In 1920 the ending of the period was postponed for four weeks for special reasons.)

The largest telescope in the world is the Hooker reflector with objective mirror see inches in diameter, which has lately been brought into use at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California.

# Zone Ständard Time.

In the year also it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, way to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian. There are other examples of the adoption by nations of the time of their own capital as the Standard Time of the country, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now by zone has neen graduanty accepted, and how nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard the Time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, without for a ploy. either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted

The countries in which Standard Time has been adopted according to this scheme are given in the accompanying table. In the large territories of the United States and Canada it has been found expedient to adopt five different standard times, the territories being divided into five by meridians, 7½° on either side of the five central meridians. This arrangement is not five central meridians. This arrangement is not strictly adhered to, because towns and cities near the dividing lines adopt which of the two times is the more suitable to railway or local reguirements. The same plants followed in Brazil, which is divided into three zones, and in these the time, 3 hours, 4 hours, or 5 hours slow on Greenwich, is adopted as standard respectively.

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time is hrs. F. . Fiji Islands.

" F. New Caledonia and dependencies. 11 , F...Victoria, New South Wales, Queens land, Tasmania, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Caroline

Is., Marianne Is., ,, F....South Australia, Guam I. 9%

F....Japan, Corea.

F. .. West Australia, Bast China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is , Formosa Is., North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor.

F....French Indo-China, Siam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements.

,, F....Burma.

61/5 51/2

F....India (except Calcutta). F....Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India

F.... Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion. F.... French Somaliland, Madagascar Italian Somaliland, Aden.

" F....British East Africa.

F....Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rou-mania, Russia (time of Pulkovo a hours a minute fast on Greenwich), Egypt, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa.

hr. F....Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Haugary, Switzerland, Italy,
Hongary, Switzerland, Italy,
Bosnia, Servis, Malta, CzechoSlovakia, Tunis, Kigeria, French
Equatorial Africa, Cameroons,
Belgian Congo, Portuguese West
Africa, South-West Africa,
Greenwish.

gium, Spain, Portugal, Farce Is.,

It is proposed that the time of New Zealand shall be aftered to ze hours fast on Greenwich.

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.

Gibraltar, Algeria, St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory Coast,

Dahomey, Morocco. hr. S...Icoland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Li-beria, Sierra Leone.

hrs. S....Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad I. (Brazil).

S.... Eastern Brazil.

,, S....Eastern Canada, New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia, Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is , Central Brazil, The Argentine Republic. Uruguay, French Guiana, Grenada.

S....Venezuela

,, S....Western Labrador, Quebec, Ontario to \$2° 30' W., New Brunswick (West), Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Is., Peru, Panama, Western Brazil.

" S....Central Zones of Canada and United States, Honduras.

S.... Mountain Zones of Canada and the

United States. S. . . British Columbia, and Pacific Coast Zone of United States.

S....Yukon, Alaska.

S....Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is. ,,

" S....Sandwich Is. 10/2

11½ ,, S....Samoa.

The time s hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that x hour fast is called Mid-European. The time appropriate to Eastern Canada, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called alternatively Maritime, Inter-Colonial, and Atlantic Time The standard times in use in the other four zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

It will be inferred from the above table that when it is noon at Greenwich on any day of the week, it will be midnight of that day in the Fiji Islands but half-past twelve in the morning of that same day in Samoa. In other words, at half an hour after midnight of Wednesday in Samos, it is midnight of Thursday in Fiji, though these two places are separated by a compara-tively short distance. In a vessel which is travelling westward this fact necessitates the omission of a day from the week, and in the case supposed, Thursday would be omitted from the log and the record would pass directly from Wednesday to Friday.

ZONE TIME AT SEA.

A scheme analogous to the Zone-time system was arranged and adopted by the Admiralty for the use of ships of H.M. Navy in 1919. The clocks used for ordinary life on board a vessel now show the time of the zone in which she then is, an adjustment being made when the ship enters each zone. A zone extending from 7½° longitude east of Greenwich to 7½° long. W. is the zero-zone, and zones each 13° of longitude wide westward of this are fumbered + 1, + 2, + 3, . . . up to + xs for that part of zone zs lying east of the date line (x8oth meridian approximately). Similarly zones eastward are numbered - 1, - 2, - 3, up to - 12 for that part of the zone lying west of the date line. This "zone description" is given in any record of time by a clock, and from this the Green ich Time of the event recorded may be inferred by addition or subtraction as shown by the sign.

SCIENTIFIC CHRONOLOGY is not yet a hundred years old, and in so far as it deals with the s of the world in which we live, it may be said to have its origin in the researches of geologists and ethnologists in the nineteenth century. These researches ted to the discovery of extinct als buried under a surface which was magnitudes of years in formation. The geological measure of time is the period occupied in the stratification of rocks, with allowances for intervals between the periods. By this measure the conjectural age of the World varies from 40 forman millions magnet. to see million years.

Geological Chronology.—The periods of stratification of the Earth's crust are classified by geologists as shown in the following list, each period having sub-divisions:—

I. ECROIC.
II. PALEOZOIC OF PRIMARY.

1. Cambrian.

11. Silurian.

111. Deponian or Old Red Sandstone.

iv. Carboniferous. v. Permian.

III. MEENEOIC OF SHOWNDARY.

i. Triassic.

II. Juramic.

iii. Louer Cretaceous.

- iv. Upper Cretaceous IV. CAINOZOIC OF TERTIARY.
  - i. Rucene. il Oligocene.
  - ili. Miocone.
  - iv. Pliocene.
  - V. QUATERNARY OF POST-TERTIARY. . Pleistocene or Glacial
    - 11. Recent or Post-Glacial.

No dates are assigned to these periods, as they are too indefinite and remote for comprehension. Traces of human life are found in V. i and ii., which correspond with the Bolithic, Palmolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages of our next paragraph.

Ethnological Periods .- The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only. The terms in use are:—

- Eolithic, or Dawn of the Stone Age.
   Palscolithic, or Older Stone Age.
- 3 Neolithic, or Later Stone Age.

4. Bronze Age. Early Iron Age.

Of these periods the last three can be dated for Europe as follows :-

> Neolithic ends about 2000 B.C. Bronze Age ends about 2000 to 500 B.C. Early Iron Age from about 500 B.C.

Various systems of Chronology are dealt with in alphabetical sequence in the following list —

Abyesinian. - The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of gas years, commencing at a again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on soth August, s64 A.D.

Armenian. - The Armenians marked their ecession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to oth July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology

with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to seth February, 747 S.C. Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe

made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, adopted the system, and Ussher's Notation was thenesforward printed in marginal notes to the English Bible. Ussher's Notation

placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C. Christian.—The Christian year was first adopted in Italy in the sixth and was accepted by Engl in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (Ante Christum) and A.D. (Annus Domini). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the roth Olympiad, the 752rd year from the Founda-tion of Bome, and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The Christian Era commenced originally on agth March, but in England Christmas Day was adopted as the beginning of the year from the seventh to twelfth centuries, after which time the Annunciation (agth March) prevailed until January : was adopted at the reform of the calendar in 1752. The reform of 1752 (see also "Roman Chromology", p. eg) omitted :x days from the year in order to connect the civil and astronomical years, and thenceforward the New Style was adopted, the previous period being known as the Old Style. Through the omission of the extra day in 1800 and 1900 (which were not leap years) the difference between the Old and New Styles is now 13 days. The Eastern Church employs the Old Style.

Hendu.-In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the Kalegu-ga Era, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the Vikrama Nameat Era, prevalent in Western India, began on as February, 57 B.C. The year 1921 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1978 of the Vikiama Era. In Southern India, the Saka Era, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year rgar A.D is 1843 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the Saptarshi Era dates from the moment when the Saptaishi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of

the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The Buddhists reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 BC); and the epoch of the Jains was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B c

Japanese and Chinese. - Japan in 1872 and the Chinese Republic in 1912 adopted the calendar of Western Europe.

Jewish — In the fifteenth century the Jews adopted as their epoch the Creation of the World, which was placed in a year called in the Unistian chronology 3768 B.C. Thus the year 1921 A.D. is innus Munds 1988-2 in the Jowish Calendar. A calendar for 368z-368s will be found opposite.

Julian Persod.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1982 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting

of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction (as x a x x s). — New Bngtish Dictionary.

Maccolorism.—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Selencus Nicator in gar B.C., and this system of chronology prevailed in all Greek countries until the Middle Ages, and was adopted by the Jews until the fifteenth century. It is extent among certain nomadic 4 arch tribus. extant among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is the Hejira, or Flight of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina in 62s A.D. The first day of the first month of the Muhammadan Era corresponds to 18th July, 622 A.D. The year 1921 is therefore 1339-1340 of the Hejira, a calendar for which year will be found on p 100.

Olympiads. -- Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the m cycles or rout years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on zeth June, 63s A D. The year zest is, therefore, zee of the Parsees. The New Year begins on

aust March.

Roman. - Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., Ab (anno) Urbis Conditæ (From the year of the founded city) This epoch is believed to fall in the year 753 B.C. The Calcular as we know it was a Roman institution; it was revised and remained unchanged in Western Europe until the year introduced in the particular year. If a Sunday the letter is a Sunday the letter is the letter is of that of every four years three were Common from March z-Dec. 32.

Fours of 35g days and the fourth a Leap Fear of 366 days. But this system made the civil year longer than the astronomical year, the difference being 2 days in 400 years, so that in the year 1752 A.D. there was an error of 11 days. Under rygs A.D. there was an error of ix days. Unuer the reformed soheme 2 leap years are omitted in each 400 years, and the years 1800 and 1900 each consisted of 365 days only. The year seco will be a leap year, the next subsequent end-century leap year being 2400.

### CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS ELPLAINED.

Golden Number, so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter, is the number of any year in a lunar cycle of nineteen years. It contains (approximately) 245 lunations, in which period the Moon retzrus to the same apparent position with regard to the Sun, so that new and full Moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the Paschal Full Moon (i.e., the full moon which happens upon, or next after, March as; if that full moon occurs on a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after).

Epact.—The age of the Moon at the commencement of the year, thus indicating the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle.-A period of twenty-eight years in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Roman Indiction. - A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A-G, which are used in succession to denote the Sunda's (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Lesp year requires two letters, the first for Jan. r-Feb. 29, the second

## JEWISH CALENDAR.

1	(A.M. 568z and part of A.M. 568z.)							
A.M. 568	k A.D			,	A.	D. 192	1.	
Tishri	ı Sept	13	Rosh Hashanah (New Year).	Iyar	ı	May	9	New Moon.
1 ,,	<b>s</b> ,,	14		Sivan	1	June		
,,	3 "		Fast of Gedaliah. [ment).	٠,,	6	**		Pentecost. Feast of Weeks.
,,	to "	22	Yom Kippur (Day of Atone-		7	_ >2	<b>x3</b>	New Moon.
١,,	×5 ,,	27		Tammuz		July		
	z6 ,,	<b>28</b>		٠, ,,	18			Fast of Tammuz(deferred).
.,	ar Oct.		Hoshana Rabba.	<b>∆</b> b		Aug.		New Moon.
,,	22 ,,		Feast of the 8th day.	-22.		a .;;		Fast of Ab (deferred).
	23 ,,	5	Rejoicing of the Law.	Bilul		Sept.	4	New Moon.
Marbesh Kisley		x3	New Moon.	A. M. 5682.		0-4	_	Dock Weekensk (W.
TIMEY			New Moon Hanuca, Dedication of the	Tishri	1	Oct.	3	Rosh Hashanah (New
Tebet			New Moon. (Temple.)		_			Year). ,, ,, and day.
1	no Dec		Fast of Tebet.	,,	-	**	:	Fast of Gedalish.
"	A D. E			"	302			Yom Kippur(Day of Atone-
Sebat	T.ion	70.	New Moon.	**	10	**	1.5	ment).
Adai	r Feb.		New Moon.		15		77	Feast of Tabernacles.
Veadar		.;	New Moon.	**	16		žá	and day
,,	13 ,,		Fast of Esther.	99	31			Hoshana Rabba,
1	24 ,,		Purim.	**	=	"		Feast of the 8th day.
	15 ,,		Shushan Purim.	39	83	**		Rejoicing of the Law.
Nisan	i Apri		New Moon.	Marhesvan				New Moon.
	15 ,	23	Festival of the Passover.	Kisley		Dec		New Moon.
,,	z6 ,,	84		**	85			Hanues, Dedication of the
	ZT ,,	<b>29</b>			_	••		Temple.
"	<b>33</b> ,,	30	,, ,, ends.	Tebet		Jan.		New Moon.
	NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous Evening at Sunset.							

The Athanssian Oreed		Monsina	PRAYES.	EVENING PRAYER.				
on 4	to be read the days marked*.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First L		Sarand Lesson		
Jan.	a Circumation	Genesis 27, v. 9	Homans a, v. 17	Deuteron, so, v za	Or Isaiah44	Acte		
::	6 Epiphany	Janiah 60	Lukes, v es to v.as	Isaiah	Or Tealah	Acta		
"	11.8.after Epiph	isaiah	Matthew 9, v 28	laniah 57	() Isaiah 6z	Acts 9 v 23		
l ::	as Conv. of St. Paul	Tealsh 49, to v 13	Galatians z, v. zz	Jerem 2, to v. 21	OT 200	Acts 26, to v az		
' "	30 Sexagesima	Gerresis 3	Matt. 25, v. 24 to 27, v 24	Genesis 6	Or Genesis&	Acts 18, to v. 24		
Feb.	Purification 6 Quinquagesima	Exodus 23.tov 27 Generis 9, tov 20	Mat 15, varto 19, v3 Matt. 21, to v 23	Haggai a, to v zo Genesis za	Or Genesis 23	Acts 20, to v 17 Acts 21, v. 37 to 22,		
	9 Ash Wednesday Proper Paulmu 23 I Sun in Lent. 20 II Sun in Lent 24 Mt. Matthias.	Isaiah 58, to v 13 Panlma 6, 3a, 38	Mark 2, v 23 tov 23	Jonah 3 Pn sos, 130, 143		Heb za, v 3 to v 8		
l ::	soll Sun in Lent.	Genesis 27, to v 42	Matt	Genesis sa, to v so Genesis s6		Matthew 27, v 18 Romans 4		
1 :	94 Ht. Matthias	z Sam a,v sytov 36 Genesia 37	Mark . 2, 0 82 Mark 3, 0 22	Isaiah as, v. 15 Genesis 39	_	Romans 8, to v 28 Romans 8, to v 28 Romans . 9, v. 19		
Mar.	6 IV Sun, in Lent	(lenesis 4s	Mark 7, to " 4	(Jemenic 42)	(by Glassenia an	Romans zg. v 8		
	ac II Sun in Lent M. Matthias 27 III Sun in Lent GIV Sun, in Lent 13V Sun, in Lent 13V Sun, in Lent	Exodus 9	Matthew	Exodus 5 Exodus so				
	ax Mon before Fast	Iam .s. lov ss	John .za. to v. zg	Iama, v. 13		Lukeso, v otov sr John z4, v. z5 John . z5 v z4		
	Tues before East	Lam 3, to v 34	John .zg, to v zg	Daniel 0 " so	••••	John . 15, v 14 John . 16, v 16 John 13, to v. 36		
1 ::	A Thur before East.	llones zz, to v. zz	John	Hoses		John 13, to v. 35 1 Peter 4		
i #	Proper Padmi	Paulma 22, 40, 54		Psalms69, 88		1		
"	Kaster Eve	Zochariah . 9	Luko . 33, v. 50	laniahga,v.7tov.13 Hou g. v.8, to 6,v 4		z Cor 15, to v. 35 Romans 6, to v. 14		
••	Proper Paulmi	Exodus 18, to 9,99 Psalms 2, 57, 111	Rev. 1,v. 10 to v 19	Pa 223, 224, 228	Or Exodus . 24	John 20, v zz tov.		
**	s: Mon before East a-Tues before East ag Wed before East ag Good Friday Proper Paulm ag Annunciation Exarts Day Proper Paulm y Mon in East Wk ag Tues in East Wk ag Tues in East Wk	Exodus 15, to v m	larke ma, to v 13	Exodus. 12, v 20 Ps 113, 114, 118 Canticles a, v 10 Exck 37, to v. 15	•• •••	MAIL SE LO & IO		
April	3 Low Sunday	Num 16, to v 36	t Cor 18, to # 10	Ezek 37, to s. 15 Num z6, v 36 Num 20, v. z4, to	()r Num. 17, to v 18	John so, vastov. 30		
"				21, U 10	Or Num st, v 20	Galagians		
1 ::	IV S aft. Easter St Mark	'Numbersss	Lake 18, to 0 31	Numbers	Or Numbers24 Or Deuteron s	Ephesians r Philippians r		
, ii	1	1	***************************************	Esckiel z, to v zg		Philippianss		
May	E Rogation Sunday 2 SS. Philip & Jas 8 Ascession Day Proper Psalms 6 Kina's Accession	Deuteronomy6		Dauteronomy . 9	Or Deuteron 10	Coloss 3, to v z8		
1 ::	1 88. Philip & Jas g Ascension Day	Dan 7, v 9 to v zg	John z, v 43 Luke 1, v 44	Zecharish 4		Hebrews4		
"	Proper Pealme	Psalms 8, zg, sz The followin	g may be used	Ps84, 47, 208	Or Prov 8. to v 17	Rom 12 to 1. xs. or		
	SG att Assessed	The followin in morning a Deuteronomy 30	nd evening	Proper Pealms	Ps so, sox, sax	Rom 13.to v.xz, or Rev and anto saw 4 x Thessalonians 5 (inl 5.v x6, or Acts where to so as a		
::	88 aft Ascension Sewart Surbay Proper Pealm	Deut with the st	Romanas for th	Isaiah . IX l'a . 204, 245	(n Ezek 36, 1 ag	(inl 3.v 16, or Acts		
	Proper Pealment M in Whit. Week Tr in Whit Week	Gen 22, to 9 20	z Cor. 18, to v 24		ł	and and to make a me		
1 ::	TRINITY BUNDA	leaiah6, to v sz	Rev .z, to v 9	Genesis zs	Or Gen.z, ka to v.	z Cor zz, v zy & zz z John 4, to v. zz Eph 4, to v. zz, or Matt. z		
_ يو_	so I S. after Trinits	Joshua 3, v 7 to	Johnsz, v 27, to47	Josh 5,v 13t06,va1	Or Joshua . 4	Heb 4, v, 14 & 5		
June	99 I S. after Trinit, 5 II. S after Trin	Judges 4	John 26, to v. 26					
1 ::	no TII W - Ston Simin	s Sam a to a	John ve a or	z Sanuel 3	Or s Sam 4, to vzg	James		
:	as IV. S after Trin as R. John Baptis V. S after Trin.	Malachi 3, to v. 7	Matthew 3	Malachi	or num . I	Matt. 14, to 0 13		
				* Danie (101	COT A CHILLINGS AT	2 John 2, 10 F. 25		
July	St Peter	Namuel	John sz.vzg to v sż	Zechariah3	(he a samual va	Acts 4, v Stov. as		
July	3 VI. S. aft Trin. so VII. S. aft. Trin			r CHromicies . 83	Or I Chr 20, to v ar	Matt. 4, v. a3, to 5,		
	ryVIII S aft Trin MIX Sun af Trin MIX Sun aft Trin ZIX Sun aft Trin ZIX Sun aft Trin ZIX Sun aft Trin	z ('hr 29,1' 9 to 1'.29	Acts so, to v 27	a Chronicles s	Or z Kings 3	Matt 8, to v. 18		
;;	as NY James	Kings 20, to 9, 20	Acts	Jer a6, s. 8 to s 16	Un z Kange zz,v st	Matt. 8, to v. 18 Matt. 20, e. 20 Matt 23, to v. 24 Matt. 25, to v. 25		
Aug.	St X Bun aft. Triu	Kings za	Romans	Kings 13	Or z Kings 17	Mattz6, to e. 24		
	xiXIL S. aft. Trin	Kings za, to e 42	Romans xx v 25	Kings s, tor 16	Or a Kgs 4, v. 8, to	Matthew 20, v. 19 Matt24, to v. 29		
,,	st XIII. S. af. Trin	Kings	z Cor z, u, a6 & a	s Kings 6, to v a	Or = Kings?	Matt. sy, to v sy		
	as XIV. 8 aft Trin	s Kings	r Cor	a Kings zo, to v 38	Or a Kings 23	Mk.s.v #3,to3,v 13		
Sept.	st XIII. S. af. Trin a "St. Bartholomes ad XIV. S aft Trin XV. S aft. Trin XVII S aft. Trin at XVII S. af. Trin at S. Mathew ag XVIII S. af. Trin ap S. Mach & AUAu	s Kings ri	z Cor . z4, to # 20	Neh L. La to	Or a Kgs. a3, tor 31	Mark 6, v 30		
:	st XVII S. af. Trin	Jeremiah	a Corso	Jeremiah 25	Or Jeremiah	Marks4.v.s7tor.58		
:	as XVIII S.af Trin	Jeremiah36	Gal .4, to v. az	Ezekiel	Or Ezek. 13 tov 27	Luke .a, tor az		
Oct.	XXX B ME Trin	Esokiel	Ephesians 3	s Kings 6, to v as Deuteron 28, v 25 a Kings v, to v 33 s Kings v, to v 30 s Kings v 29 Neh z, & 2, to v 9 Jeremish v 28 z ('hrun 29, to v 20 Rzekiel v 20 Paniel v 20, v 4 Kzekiel v 24	Or Ruek. 24, v. 25	Lake		
1 ::	a X/X S aft. Trin a XX. S aft. Trin. x XXI. S. aft. Trin	Esskiel	Philippians3	Rackiel 18 Rackiel 37 Daniel4	Or Baniel	Luke . 9 to v. at		
<u></u>					(a. massacrittica)			

E. Mar. 20

G. Apr. 8 1802 D. Apr. 20 1852 G. Mar. 25 FR. Mar. 23 1804 GS. Apr. 3 1862 FE. Apr. 15

1050

A. Apr. 9 1998 G. Mar. 16 1999 FE. Apr. 13 100

D. Apr. 28 C. Apr. 4

BA. ADT. 23

B. Apr. 6 1844 D. Mar. 29 1829 OB. Apr. 27 1866

OB. Apr. 27

A. Apr. 26

CENTURY NUMERALS.	The Christian Bra Calendar.
OLD STYLE.   0	
1 3 4 5 6 7	The state of the s
9 20 22 29 23 14	and in the square under that year's "Century Numerals," and in alignment with its "Yearly Numerals "  EXAMPLES.—(I) Find the Dominical Letter and also the Calendar for the year 1751, Old Style:—Under 17, Old Style,
16   27   28   29     NEW STYLE	EXAMPLES,—(r) Find the Dominical Letter and also the
	Calendar for the year 1751, Old Style: Under 17, Old Style,
-  -   15   15  -   27	
89 - 83 24 - 85	1
DEFGAB	01 00 87 85 G . B . E . C . C . C . C . C . C . C . C . C
CIDIEFFGA	1 00   30   18   86   M a o r6 22 20   M 6 22 20 27   M 6 22 20 27
H C D E F G	OS   31   SO   S7   T   3 10 17 24 31   T
AG BA B DC ED FI	
B F G A B C	06 33 61 80 1 5 18 19 80 1 7 1 8 9 10 23 3 1 1 2 9 10 23 3 1 0 0 1 34 16 1 0 1 7 1 4 31 1 7 1 4 31 1 7 1 4 31 1 7 1 4 31 1 7 1 4 31 1 7 1 4 31 1 7 1 4 31 1 7 1 4 31 1 7 1 4 31 1 7 1 4 31 1 7 1 4 31 1 7 1 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1
DEFGAB	00 34 02 00 00 0 7 14 21 28 S 4 XX XB 25 . S 4 XX XB 25
A CB DC ED FE GF AC	APR. MAI. JUNE
A B C D K F	09 37 64 93 M 2 10 17 24 M 1 8 15 22 20 M 5 12 10 26
GIABIUIDIE	10 28 66 94 T 4 11 18 25 T 2 9 16 23 30 T 6 13 20 27
F G A B C D	11 39 67 05 W 5 18 19 26 W 3 10 17 24 31 W 7 14 21 28
C D B F G A	B xs 40 68 96 T 6 13 20 27 T 4 11 18 25 T 1 8 15 22 29 1 23 41 69 97 7 14 21 28 F 2 12 12 26 F 2 2 16 23 30
B C D R F G	. 1 - 2   4 - 1 - 0 4   1
ABCDEF	rg   43   71   90    JULY,   AUG.   BEF
E GF AG BA CB DC E	16 44 72 - 5 2 9 16 23 30 5 6 13 20 27 5 3 10 17 24
R F G A B C	
	1 18   46   74   C   T   4 22 28 25 T   2   8 25 28 29   T 5 28 29 26 W   2   9 26 23 30   W 6 23 20 27
BA CB DC ED FE G	(作品) : ::
	7 24 21 28 F 4 11 18 25 F 1 8 15 28 29
FGABCD	28   50   78   DEC.   S 25 28 29   S 5 28 19 26   S 2 9 16 23 30
E   F   G   A   B   C	83 51 79 S C C
DC RD FE GF AG BA	M a a so as as M a se as as M
B C D E F G	1 3 10 17 84 31 L 3 10 17 84 31 L 7 14 81 85 L 3 18 19 80
A B C D E F	86   54   88   W 4 II 18 25   W X 8 IS 22 29   W 6 IS 30 27   F 5 IS 19 26   T 2 9 IO 23 30   7 I4 21 25
FE OF MG BAICBID	
- K - G BA - C	New Style S 4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30
TABLE D.	TABLE Z.
JAN. FEB.	MAR. JAN. FEB. MAR.
4 xz 18 ag 95 z 8 25 aa(ag)	95 T 8 15 ma ng 195 5 12 19 n6 3 a 9 16 23 3 a 9 16 23 30
g ta 19 26 M a 9 16 23 6 13 20 27 T 3 10 17 24	M s 9 r6 s 3 3 M 6 13 s 6 s 7 M 3 10 17 s 4 M 3 10 17 s 4 3 1 T 3 10 17 s 4 3 1 T 7 14 s 1 s 8 T 4 11 18 s 5 T 4 11 18 s 5
W 4	$\Gamma$ 3 no ny aq 31 $\ \Gamma$ $\gamma$ 14 st a8 $ \Gamma$ $\gamma$ 12 st 18 a5 $\Gamma$ 4 nt 18 a5 $\Gamma$ 4 nt 18 a5 $\Gamma$ 5 ns ny a6 $\Gamma$ 5 ns ny a6
- Research Errical	W 4 xx x8 ag W x 8 x5 xx aq W 5 xx xq x6 W 5 xx xq x6 T 5 xx xq x6 T s 9 x6 x3 30 F 6 x3 x0 x7 F 6 x3 x0 x7
8 6 10 83 30 F 0 13 30 87 ···	## # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
APR MAY.	JUNE. APR. MAY. JUNE.
	G
6 13 30 27 M 4 11 18 25 7 14 21 28 T 5 12 19 26	M I 5 15 88 80   M 7 14 81 85   VI 5 18 10 86   VI 8 0 15 22 20
7 14 21 28 T 5 12 19 26	T s g 16 s3 30 T z S 15 s2 s2 s9 T 6 13 20 27 T 3 10 17 24
m o 16 22 20 7 14 21 25	7 3 10 17 24   Y 2 9 10 23 30   Y 7 14 21 25   Y 4 11 18 25
	F 5 18 10 86   F 4 11 18 84  F 8 0 16 22 20   F 6 12 20 27
4 22 28 25 B 9 26 23 30	5 0 13 80 87   5 18 19 80   3 10 17 24 31   5 7 14 81 85
JULY.   ACC.	SEP. JULY. AUG. SEP.
g 18 19 36 35 8 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 M 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 22 28 T 4 11 18 25	\$\$\text{\$\
6 13 20 27 M 3 10 17 24 31	
# 8 rg ms a9 W 5 18 19 a6 B 9 r6 s3 30 T 6 r3 20 27	W & A *A = 30    W & A *A = 30    W &   W & *A *A *A *A
1 2 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	W a 9 16 a 3 30 W a 9 16 2 3 30 W 6 13 20 27 W 3 10 17 24 T 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 25 T 4 11 18 25 T 4 11 18 25 T 5 15 12 26 F 5 11 19 26 S
3 10 17 24 31 7 14 22 25 4 12 18 25 2 8 15 22 29	S 5 12 19 26 S 5 12 19 26 S 5 12 19 26 S 6 13 20 27
OCT NOV.	DEC. OCT. NOV. DEC.
4 11 18 25 25 1 8 15 22 29 5 22 25 25 M 2 9 15 23 30	9 6 13 20 27 9 5 18 19 26 8 8 9 16 23 30 5 7 14 21 28
4 11 16 25 55 1 8 15 28 29 5 28 19 26 M 8 9 16 23 30	## 6 13 20 27
6 13 20 27 T 3 10 17 24	T z 8 z 3 z 3 2 T 7 z 4 z z 8 T 4 z z 8 z 3 T z 9 z 6 z 3 3 0 W z 8 z 3 z 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
7 7 14 at ab W 4 11 18 as 2 8 15 as as T 5 12 19 a6	W s 9 16 23 30 W r 8 15 22 22 39 W g rs 19 26 W 3 10 17 24 32 T 3 20 27 24 32 T a 9 26 23 30 T 6 13 20 27 T 4 22 28 25
1	1 3 10 17 44 1 3 10 17 14 31 7 14 31 83 1 4 11 18 35 1 5 4 11 18 35 1 5 4 11 18 35 1 5 5 12 18 35 1 8 15 28 39 5 5 12 18 35 1 8 15 28 39 5 5 12 19 36 8 9 15 13 20 5 5 12 19 36 8 9 15 13 20 5 5 12 19 36 8 9 15 13 20 5 5 12 19 36 8 9 15 13 20 5 5 12 10 25 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
	3、 E 99 20 25 JR - 3 22 2 45 26 「 T - 2 25 45 25 以 - 5 7 7 95 99 。

and in alignment with 5z we find "F," which is the Dominical Letter for 175z, Old Style, and the Calendar for that year is Table F. (s) Find the Calendar for 1814:—Under 19, New Style, and in line with 24 we find "D." Therefore Table D is the Calendar required. (3) Find the Calendar for 1825:—This is a Leap Year, and has two Dominical Letters. Under 19, New Style, and in line with 26 we find "DC." Use Table D from Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, and Table C from March 1 to Dec. 21.

HOTE,—Old Style changed to New Style Sept. 24, 2722. For 1752 use Table E from Jan. 1 to Feb. 20, Table D from March 1 to Sept. 2 (12 days omitted), and Table A from Sept. 14 to Dec. 21.

This Calendar, arranged by Mr. John C. Robertson, of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, is copyright.

	DE CEPTION,	etransen of mir.	DOME C. MODELLES	son, of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, is copurett.				
-		TABLE .		TABLE C.				
-	JAN.	FEB	MAR.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.		
3	a 9 16 a3 30	\$ 6 13 20 27	S 6 13 20 27 M 7 14 21 28	3 3 10 17 24 31 M 4 11 18 25	S 7 14 21 28 M 1 8 15 22(29)	5 7 14 ax a8		
M	3 10 17 24 31	M 7 14 21 25	T T 8 15 25			M x 8 15 28 29		
W	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26		W a 9 16 a3 30	W 6 13 so s7 7 14 st s8 1 8 15 ss s9 2 9 16 s3 30	T s 9 16 s3 W 3 10 17 s4 T 4 11 18 s5 F 5 1s 19 s6	F s 9 16 23 30 W 3 10 17 24 31		
T	6 13 80 27	T 3 10 17 24	T 3 10 17 84 31	7 14 SI SS	T 4 11 18 a5	T 4 xx x8 a5		
١	7 14 21 28 · 8 15 22 29	F 4 11 18 25 .	F 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	F 5 12 19 26	F 5 22 19 26		
	8 15 22 29 APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	APR.	8 6 13 20 27 MAY.	JUNE.		
Lee								
M	3 10 17 24	W	5 5 12 19 26 M 6 13 20 27	3 4 11 18 25 M 5 12 19 26 T 6 13 20 27 W 7 14 21 28 T x 8 15 28 29 F 2 9 16 23 30 S 3 10 17 24 JULY	9 a 9 16 a3 30 M 3 10 17 24 21	S 613 20 27 VI 714 21 28		
T	. 4 11 18 a5	T 3 10 17 24 31	T 7 14 21 28 W 1 8 15 28 29 T 2 9 16 23 30 F 3 10 17 24	T 6 13 20 27	T 4 11 18 a5	T z 8 z z z zo		
I W	. 613 20 27	W 4 11 18 25 T g 12 19 26	W 1 8 15 as as	W 7 14 at a6	W 5 12 19 26	W a 9 16 a3 30		
F	. 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29	F 612 20 27	F 2 10 17 84	F 2 0 15 23 20	T 613 20 27 714 21 28	T 3101724 F 4111825		
8	s 9 16 s3 30	S 7 14 21 28	S 4 11 18 25	8 3 10 17 24	I 8 15 28 29	S 5 12 19 26		
-	JULY.	AUG	SEP.	JULY		SEP.		
95	3 10 17 24 31	5 7 14 21 28	S 4 11 18 25	5 4 11 18 25 M 5 12 19 26	S 1 8 15 22 29	9 5 18 19 26		
M	4 11 18 25	M 1 8 15 22 29	M 5 18 19 86	M 5 18 19 26	W 8 0 10 82 20	M 0 13 20 27		
w	5 18 19 86 . 6 13 80 87	W 2 10 10 23 30	T 6 13 20 27 W 7 14 21 28	T 6 13 20 27 W 7 14 21 28 T 1 8 15 22 29	T 3 10 17 24 31	T 714 21 28 W r 8 15 22 29		
1"	7 14 21 28		Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	T 1 8 15 22 20	T 5 12 19 26	T a 9 16 23 30		
1	8 14 88 20	I KIRIO SO .	F & 0 10 23 30	L B 6 10 83 30		F 3 10 17 24		
13	9 16 23 30	S 6 13 20 27	8 3 10 17 24	8 3 10 17 24 31		8 4 2x 28 25		
-	OCT.	NOV.	PEC.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.		
W	# 9 16 #3 30 3 10 17 #4 31 4 11 18 #5	5 6 13 20 27 M., 7 14 21 26	5 4 tz 18 25	# 3 10 17 24 31 M 4 11 18 25 T 5 12 19 26 W 6 13 20 27	35 7 14 81 28 W - 8 25 22 22	35 5 12 19 20 M		
T	4 11 18 25	M., 714 21 26	T 6 23 20 27	T 5 12 10 20	T 2 0 16 23 20	T 7 14 21 28		
W	5 12 19 ab	W a 9 16 13 30	W 7 14 21 28	W 613 20 27 7 14 21 28	W 3 10 17 24	W 1 8 15 22 29		
T	6 13 20 27	T 3 10 17 24	T 1 8 15 28 29	7 14 SI 28	T 4 22 28 25	T s 9 16 23 30		
1	7 14 HI RB	4 11 15 25	F 2 10 17 14 21	W 613 so s7 7 14 st s8 1 8 15 ss s9 8 9 16 s3 30	5 612 00 00	T 7 14 81 88 W 1 8 15 22 29 T 2 9 16 23 30 F 3 10 17 24 31 S 4 11 18 25		
-	- <del> </del>	10 3 30 37 30 111	3 20 17 17 30	J J		~ 4		
1	•		-		TABLE Q			
-	JAN.	TABLE F.	MAR.	JAN.	TABLE Q.			
5		TABLE F.	MAR.	JAN.	TABLE Q.	MAR.		
		TABLE F.	MAR.	JAN.	TABLE Q.	MAR. S 4 11 18 25		
T	. 613 ao ay 714 ar a8 1 815 as ag	TABLE F.	MAR.	JAN.	TABLE Q.	MAR. S 4 11 18 25		
	. 613 ao ay 714 ar a8 1 815 as ag	TABLE F.	MAR.	JAN.	TABLE Q.	MAR. S 4 11 18 25		
T W T	. 613 ao ay 714 ar a8 1 815 as ag	TABLE F.	MAR.	JAN.	TABLE Q.	MAR. S 4 11 18 25		
T W T	. 6 13 80 27 . 7 14 81 88 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4.11 18 25 5 12 19 26 .	TABLE F.  FEB  5 3 10 17 24  M 4 11 18 25  T 5 12 19 26  W 6 13 20 27  T 7 14 21 28  F 18 15 22 29  S 2 9 16 23	MAR.  55 3 10 17 24 31  M 4 11 18 25  T 5 12 19 26  W 6 13 20 27  7 14 21 28  1 8 15 22 22 23  2 9 16 23 30	JAN.  55 7 14 at a5 M 1 5 15 as a9 T a 9 16 23 30 W 3 10 17 24 31 T 4 21 18 25 F 5 12 19 26 S 6 13 20 27	TABLE Q.  FEB.  S 4 II 18 25  M 5 12 19 26  T 6 13 20 27  W 7 14 21 28  T . 8 15 22 20  F a 9 16 23  S 3 10 17 24	MAR.  55 4 II 18 ag M 5 IS 19 36 T 6 I3 30 37 W 7 14 11 38 I 8 19 36 39 F 2 9 16 23 30 S 3 10 17 24 31		
T W T	. 6 13 20 27 . 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4.11 18 25 5 12 19 26	TABLE F.  FEB  S 3 10 17 24  M 4 11 18 25  T 5 12 19 26  W 6 13 20 27  T 7 14 21 28  F 1 8 15 22 29  S 2 9 16 23  MAY.	MAR.  \$3 30 17 24 31  M 4 11 18 25  T 5 12 19 26  W 6 13 20 27  7 14 21 28  1 8 15 22 29  2 9 16 23 30  JUNE	JAN.  55 7 14 at a5 M x 8 15 as a9 T s 9 16 a3 30 W 3 10 17 a4 31 T 4 11 18 a5 F 5 1a 19 a6 S 6 13 ao 27	TABLE Q.  FEB.  4 11 18 25  M 5 12 19 26  T 6 13 20 27  W 7 14 21 28  T 1 8 15 22 (20)  F 2 9 16 23  S 3 10 17 24  MAY.	MAR.  S 4 II 18 sg M 5 IS 10 s6 T 6 I3 30 37 W 7 14 31 38 T I 8 15 32 30 F a 9 16 22 30 S 3 10 17 34 31 JUNE.		
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## Astronomical Glossary.

bodies appear to be affixed to the inner surface of a sphere of which the observer is the centre, and this colertial sphere is supposed to be marked with merthans and parallel circles just as is the terrestrial globs. The central of these as is the terrestrial globe. The central of these chicles is the extension of the Earth's Equator. On the celestial sphere Right Ascension is the counterpart of longitude on the Earth. Declination is the counterpart of terrestrial latitude.

The Elliptic.—The extension of the plane of the Ecliptic (see p. 99) marks a circle round the celestial sphere called the Ecliptic The position of the Ecliptic in the sky may be traced approxi-mately by the positions of the moon and planets which always lie near it. The Sun is always

in the Brliptic.

The First Point of Aries.—The Reliptic and Equator intersect in two points, the Sun being at one of these at the Spring Equinox. This point is called the First Point of Aries, and this is taken as the zero point from which Right

Ascension is measured.

A similar system of circles parallel to the Ecliptic, with meridians at right-angles to them, is imagined, and the position of a heavenly body with reference to these is called its celestial latitude and longitude Celestial longitude is also measured from the First Point of Arles, and does not differ greatly in amount from Right Ascension.
The R A. and Dec of a Star, except for changes

mentioned on p 83, are constant. The R.A. and Dec. of a Planet change because of the movement of the Earth and Planet round the Sun. The Right Ascension of the Sun continually increases because of the Earth's movement.

Opposition - Since the Earth and planets move round the bun at different rates the Earth will ! at certain times pass between the Sun and an exterior planet, and the latter is then said to be in Opposition. The longitude of the planet measured from the Earth differs then from that

Right Ascension, Declination.—The heavenly of the Sun by 180°, and the planet is in the South at midnight.

Connenction. - When the Earth and an Exterior Planet are in line with the Sun, the latter being between the two other bodies, the Planet is in Conjunction, and the Sun and the Planet have the same longitude. For Mercury and Venus, this configuration is called Superior Conjuction. When either of these planets is in line with the Sun and Earth and between these two hodies, it is said to be in Inferior Conjunction. A planet in either kind of Conjunction has the same lougitude as the Sun, and therefore approximately the same Right Ascension.

In the course of its movement round the Earth, the Moon in every month is brought in line with each of the planets in turn; or it sometimes happens that two of the planets are brought by their orbital motion into line with the Earth (or nearly so). In such cases the two objects are seen near together in the sky, and are then said to be in Conjunction. Technically, the word is here used in a somewhat different sense from that of the preceding paragraph, the definition being that the two objects are in conjunction when they have the same Right Ascension.

Elongation of Mercury and Venus (see p. 85) Stationary Points - A line being supposed joining the Earth and a planet, at certain epochs on either side of Opposition, or of Inferior Conjunction in the case of Mercury and Venus, this line remains parallel to itself for some days, and the planet does not change its position among

Heliocentric Position -For some purposes it is convenient to consider the position of a celestial body supposed to be seen from the centre of the Sun In this convention the position is given in latitude and longitude, but the longitude is not the same in amount as that referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

Occultations (see p. 50).

## MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR (1339th Year of Hejira, A D 1920 1921.)

	Year of Heysan				You of Hedia		Year of Hejiin			
	×339.		A 1: 1940		1330	AD Igai,	2339 Dur)hanguin		A D 1921	6
	Muharram		. September	15	Journal II	reordary to	Durneggu	• • •	August	0 ;
	Saphar	• •	. October	15	Rajab	March 11	Muhariam		Hantonikon	- 1
	Rabia I					Aprii 10	Managan	•	September .	4
	Rabia II		December	12	Kamadau .		Saphar			4
ı			4 1) 1041		Shawall		Rabia I			
ı	Jomada I.	••	January	11	Dulkaada	July 7	Rabia II			
						•	Jomada I		December	31
u										- 1

#### ROMAN CALENDAR

In the ancient Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the mouth were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days before the next coming fixed day. These three points were (x) the kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (a) the Nones, which tell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always tell eight days after the Nones. The first day of a month being called its "Kalends" the last day of the preceding month is called the day before the Kalends (pridie Kalendas). Thus December 32 would have been written "pridie Kal Jan." The day before that, Decemtaken in the reckoning, and so on back to the Ides, and from thence again to the Nones.

### THE COPTIC CALENDAR

Year 1637. A D. 1981.	Year 1637 A D. 1981.
Tubah Jan.	MasriAugust 7
	Intercalaty Sopt. 6-10
	Year 1638.
	1útSept. 11
Bashuns May	BabahOct. zz Hatur Nov. zo
Bunah June 👂	Hatur Nov. zo
AbibJuly 8	Kihak Dec. zo

In the Coptic Calendar, used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is composed of za months of 30 days each, followed "pridle Kal Jan," The day before that, December 30, is the third day of the Kalends, both the ber 30, is the third day of the Kalends, both the beginning and ending days of the interval being Calendar is that of Dioeletian, A.D. 384.

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate, spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are cilipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900 o miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926 7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved The mean density of the Earth is 5 5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the san in a plane which passes through the sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Sun and Moon moves in this plane, and the Earth revolves round this centre not remaining precisely in the plane The plane is called the plane of the Echptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of \$3\frac{1}{2}\, and it is this tilt which causes the Seasons, for the inclination is always in the same direction, and is such that the Northern end of the axis about which the Earth rotates points towards the Sun in the Summer of the Northern hemisphere, and away from it in the Winter. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the Sun appears to change its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter, the Sun being between the Earth and the Winter stars in summer and ruce-versa. Because of the inclination of the Equator to the Ecliptic, the Sun is high in the sky in Summer and low in Winter. The dates when the Sun is at the exact mean or intermediate positionsie, when it is at the points in the sky defined by the line of intersection of the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic—are called the Equinoxes, and on these dates day and night are of equal duration all over the globe. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 181/2 miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time. Because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis, the length of a solar day is more than the length of a rotation by about four minutes (see p. os) It has been shown almost conclusively in recent ears that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity circles about the pole of figure at a distance of a few feet.

## THE TIDES

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun but of less amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it might be possible to account for the observed phenomens and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the ides for any port depends mannly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and when these terms

are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, high water is at its lughest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water level as it does at aprings, and the low water rises only about half as much above the mean phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the age of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports.

## TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations, is known as Earth magnetism Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass. which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle. except in particular cases, is not the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a parallel line through Dover the West declination is at present about a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about 1½° greater; whilst at Dublin the declina-tion West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and which has be considered as a first arc known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. The position of the North Magnetic Pole is about latitude 73°, longitude 20° W.; the South is in latitude 72°, longitude 25° E., but these positions apparently undergo secular change. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p. res. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south,

hut that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1624.

Magnetic Declination at London.

2580				East.
			30	West.
				West.
1800	 	24	0	West.

In 1829 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about 24° 25', which was probably its maximum Since then it has been moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1220 are approximate.

Year.	Mean Magnetic	Horizontal Mag	Mean Inclina-
	Declination at	notic Force in	tion or Dip of
	Greenwich	C G S Units at	Nordle at
	West	Groenwich	Greenwich
1900 1910 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	16 29 0 15 41 2 14 56 5 14 46 9 14 37 0 14 27 7 14 18 8	'1846 '1855 1851 '1849 '1848 '1846 '1845 '1844	67 8 5 66 52 6 66 51 8 66 53 8 66 53 7 66 54's 66 53'6 66 54

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane.

The declination varies during the at hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about za' in summer and 7' in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about roh, and again about 18h, throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14h., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning according to season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity-for the variation is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are in some way dependent on solar radiation, and it is suggested that the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting, may produce the effect.

#### MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spoutaneous electric earth-currents, which, if unusually violent, cause hindrance to the working of osble and telegraph systems. These storms

begin suddenly, and practically simultaneously all over the Earth. The occurrence of a magnetic storm on March 28, 1920, which lasted for several days, at a time when a long train of spots was crossing the Sun's visible disc, helps to make plausible the hypothesis that these storms are caused by the direct artion of streams of electrified particles driven into space by solar action (see p 27). But the theory has not passed without criticism, and is not finally accepted Dates of previous magnetic storms of some violence are. Angust 21, 1925, 1925, 1920, Oct 31, 1923; Nov 27, 1882.

#### GRAVITY.

The law of attraction of universal gravitation affirms that two bodies exert on one another an attraction directly proportional to their masses and in inverse ratio to the square of the distance between them, and since this is so the terrestrial mass exerts an attraction upon all the bidles at its surface. The combination of this attraction with the (so-called) centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth produces a resultant force which is known as gravity. The direction of this force is the vertical.

It is found by experiment that the force of gravity (generally indicated by the letter g) adfiferent in different istitudes. At the Pole the force exceeds that at the Equator by rather more than a two-hundredth part, or, in other words, a person who weight soo lbs at the Equator by a spring balance would weigh by the same balance sor lbs at the Pole.

The experiments consist in finding the time of oscillation of the same pendulum in different latitudes, the time being smaller as g is larger A pendulum which makes a swing in exactly one second is longer at places where g is large.

The following table gives the relative values of the force of gravity and the length of the seconds pendulum at various places—g is the acceleration due to gravity in centimetres.

	g	l.
Equator	978 05	99 997
Latitude 45° .	980 63	99 359
Greenwich	g8x ax	99 418
Ediuburgh	6gz . eo	99.457
Pole	983 23	99 6aa

#### EARTHQUAKES

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point. This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands, of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are right by longitudinal waves (r), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path. From the length of the interval between the appearance of the P and the S waves the distance of the earthquake is inferred.

## The Motld."

THE Superficial Area of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The Diameter of the Earth at the Equator is 7.926\(\frac{1}{2}\) English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial Circumference is 24,872'4 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69 00 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

#### AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population
Kurope	3,750,000 17,000,000 17,500,000 8,000,000 6,800,000 3,450,000 5,000,000	400,000,000 920,000,000 180,000,000 180,000,000 38,000,000
	55,500,000	1,646,000,000
	1	1

The British Empire extends over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest country (8,400,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq miles, the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c , covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Lrazil 3,220,000 sq miles.

#### THE RACES OF MANKIND.+

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian (Taucasian Negro Seinitic Malayan Red Indian	Asia Europe & Orient Africa North Africa Australana America	655,000,000 645,000,000 190,000,000 81,000,000 58,000,000 83,000,000

The Earth is a Sphere, with a Northern and Southern Hernuphere; the Ocean surface is called the Hydrosphere, and the gaseous envelope the Almosphere. The arbone concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is the surface of the Surface of Southern the Surface of Southern the Surface of Southern the Surface of Southern the Surface of

18 about 00,000 miles an near 1900,000 for the farth can maintain it is that been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000 a total which will be reached about a p. 2200, at the present rate of increase.

#### THE LARGEST CITIES.

The following cities have a population exceeding half a million :-

nan a minion:-	
LONDON (Greater), England (1918)	7,432,929
New York (Greater), U.S.A. (1919)	6,141,445
PARIS, France (1911)	2,888,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1919)	2,700,000
PETROGRAD, Russia (1915)	2,318,000
TOKYO, Japan (xox2)	2,225,000
VIENNA, Austria (xox4)	2,150,000
BERLIN, Prussia rozo)	2,071,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914)	1,818,000
	1,825,000
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1916)	1,597,000
Osaka, Japan (1916)	1,460,000
Canton, China	1,250,000
Calcutta, India (rgrr)	T,282,000
Canton, China	t, 130,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1911)	1,008,000
PEKING, China CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey Cleveland, U.S.A. (1919) Bombay, India (1911) Detroit, U.S.A. (1919)	1,000,000
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey	1,000,000
('leveland, U.S A. (1919)	1,000,000
Bombay, India (1911)	980,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1919)	950,000
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	909,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (xoxo)	880,000
Birmingham, England (1911)	840,000
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1919)	810,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1919)	807,000
Liverpool, England (1911)	745,000
Manchester, England (1911)	716,000
Montreal, Canada (1914)	700,000
Baltimore, U.S A. (1919)	700,000
Naples, Italy (1915) Milan, Italy (1915) CAIRO, Egypt (1907)	698,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1907)	654,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1918)	644,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
SYDNEY, New South Wates (1911)	637,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
COPENHAGEN, Deumark (1916) Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1919) Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1919)	605,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1919)	604,000
Manageles, U.S.A (1919)	600, <del>00</del> 0
Madrid, Spain (1910)	600,000
Munich, Davaria (1910)	596,000
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1912)	598,000
ROME, Italy (1915) Leipsic, Saxony (1910)	59x,000
Barcelona, Spain (1910)	590,090
San Francisco, U.S.A. (1919)	587,000
Managillas France (sees)	580,000
Marseilles, France (zozz)	55x,000
Dresden, Saxony (1910)	550,000
Lyons, France (1911)	548,000
Madres India (vors)	524,000 520,000
Cologne Prussis (rozo)	517,000
Rreslau Prussis (rore)	517,000
Cologne, Prussia (1910) Breslau, Prussia (1910) Milwaukee, U.S. A. (1919) Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918)	505,000
Rotterdam, Netherlands (1018)	gos,a6z
Toronto, Canada (sere)	500,000
Toronto, Canada (1919)	500,000
Newark, U.S.A. (1919)	500,000
manack, 1921.	

	a <b>ins, Is</b> lands, and	1611618.
OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.	THE LARGE	ST ISLANDS
The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the	Name of Island	Ocean Sq Miles
Pacific, off Mindanao, 22.080 feet) is not much	Greenland (Danish)	Arctic 827, 300
greater than the greatest land height (in the	New Gunnea (Br.t Neth	) Pacific 330,000
i Himsiavas), but the mean debth of the Ocean '	Borneo (Brit - Netherland	ls) , . <b>a8</b> 0,000
floor exceeds xx,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above	Bafin Land (British)	Arctic . 236,000
of the surface of the land area of the Earth above	Madagascar (French)	Indian . 228,000
sea level is only 2,300 feet The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas,	Sumatra (Netherlands) Great Britain	
with the greatest known depth of each —	Honshin (Japan)	
Occa us	Celébes (Netherlands)	Pacific <b>87,500</b> Indian <b>72,000</b>
Name Area of Busin Greatest Depth	Prince Albert, &c (Brit.	
Pacific (sq miles) (fect) Pacific (63,986,000 Off Mindanao,	South Island, N Z (Brit	(sh) Pacific 58,500
Pacific . 63,986,000 Off Mindanao, 32,089	Java (Netherlands)	Indian 48,400
Atlantic 3r 530,000 Porto Rico Trench,	North Island, > Z (But	tsh) Pacific 44.500
31,366		Atlantic 44,000
Indian 28,350,000 Sunda Trench,	Luzon (I S A ) Newfoundland (British)	Pacific . 41,000
22,968	Lee land (Danish)	Atlantic 40,200
Arctic 5 541,600 North Polar,13,200	Ellesmere (British)	Arctic 40,000
Seas 15 a flyanish	Mindanao (USA)	. Pacific 37,000
Malay 3,x37,000 Kei Trench, xx,342	Hokkaido (Japan) .	,, 36,500
Central American 1 770,170 Caribbean, 20,568 Mediterranean 1,148,000 Pola Deep, 12,276	Ireland (UK) .	Atlantic 32,600
Mediterranean 1,145,000 Pola Deep, 12,276 Behring 878,000 Buldu Trough,	Novaya Zemlya (Russiai	i) Aictic 30,000
13,428	Sakhalin (Russo Japane	
Okhotsk 582,000 Kurile Trough,	Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic 28,200 Pacific 26,215
10,554	Tasmania (British) Ceylon (British) .	
East China 480,000 about 10,500	Banks (British)	Arctic 25,000
Hudson Bay 478,000 about 1,500	North Devon (British)	
Japan 405,000 about 10,200   Andman 305,000 about 11,000	Vancouver (British)	Pacific . so,ooo
Andaman 305,000 about 11,000 North Sea 221,000 Skaggerak, 1,998	Melville Land (British)	
Red Sea . 178,000 20' N , 7,254	Tierra del Fuego (Arge	ntine) Atlantic x8,500
Baltie 158,000 about 12,000	Southampton (British) West Spitsbergen (Norw	Arctic . 17,800
THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS. Height	Prince of Wales (British	ay) ,, 15.260 ). ,, 15.000
Name Range in Feet	Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific 13,500
Everest Himalayas . 29,002	North Somerset (British	) Aictic 12,000
Godwin Austen (K z) ,, z8,250	Sicily (Italian)	. Medit <b>10,000</b>
Kanchanganga 1 . ,, 28,146	THE LONGE	ST RIVERS + Length
Makalu ,, 27,790	River	Outflow In Miles
Tengri khan Thian Shan \$4,000	Amazon Atlar	tic 4.000
Chumalhari Himalayas 23,944	Nile . Medi	terranean . 3,600
Aconagua Andes 22,868		1 Pacific . 3,400
*Sahama	Yenisel Arcti Mississippi Gulf	
Illampa (Sorata) Andes		of Mexico 3,160 ssippi River 3,000
Chimborazo . ,,		tic 3,000
Lullialiuco 30,343	Lena Arcti	
McKinley . Alaska . 20,300		
	Niger Gulf	of Guinea 3,000
kilima Njaro German E Africa19,720	Niger Gulf Obi . Arcti	of Guinea 3,000 c Sea 3,700
*Cotopaxi	Niger Gulf Obi . Arcti Hoangho . Nort	of Guinea . 3,000 c Sea . 2,700 h Pacific . 2,600
Kilima Njaro German E Africa19,720 *Cotopaxi 19,612 Mount Logan Rockies 19,539	Niger   Gulf   Obi   Arcti   Hoangho   Nort   Amui	of Guinea . 3,000 c Sea . 2,700 h Pacific . 2,600
Kilima Njaro  Cotopaxi Andes 19,612  Mount Logan	Niger Gulf Obi Arcti Hoangho Nort Amui, Parana Atlan	of Guinea 3,000 c Sea 3,700 h Pacific 2,500 tic 2,450
k. Hima Njaro German E. Africano, 720 *Cotopaxi . Andes	Niger Gulf Obi Arcti Hoangho Nort Amu ,, Parana Atlan Volga Caspi	of Guinea 3,000 c Sea 2,700 h Pacific 2,600 tic 2,450 an Sea 2,400
Kilima Njaro   German E Africa19,720	Niger Gulf Ohn Arcti Hoangho Nort Amu '' Parana Atlar Volga Casp Mackenzie Beau La Plata Soutl	of Guinea 3,000 c. Sea 2,700 h. Pacific 2,500 h. Pacific 2,500 die 3,500 an Sea 2,450 cort Nea 2,300 l. Atlantic 2,300
Kilima Njaro   German E Africano,720	Niger Gulf Obs Arcti Hoangho Nort Amu Narana Atlar Volga Caspi Mackenzie Beau La Plata Soutl Yukon Behr	of Guinea 3,000 c Nea 3,000 c Nea 3,000 h Pacific 2,500 itic 2,500 an Sea 3,400 fort Sea 2,300 i Atlantic 3,300 ing Sea 3,000 sign Sea 3,000 ing Sea 3,000 sign Sea 3,000 ing Sea 3,000 sign Sea 3,000 ing Sea 3,000
Kilima Njaro   German E Africa19,780	Niger Gulf Obi Arct Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 2,000 an Sea 6,000 fort Sea 2,300 c. Rea 1 Atlantic 2,300 ing Sea 3,000 c. Rea 2,000 c
Kilima Njaro   German E Africano,720	Niger Gulf Oth Arct Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 2,500 an Sea 8,400 fort Nea 3,000 ing Sea 2,000 sipp Sea 2,000 sipp Sea 3,000 s
Kilima Njaro   German E Africano,720	Niger Gulf Obi Arcti Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c. Sea 3,700 h Pacific 3,600 h Pacific 3,600 an Sea 6,400 fort Sea 3,300 ing Sea 5,300 ing Sea 5,000 on 5,000 on 5 t Lawrence 1,800 f St Lawrence 1,80
Kilima Njaro   German E Africano,720	Niger Gulf Obs Arct Hoangho Arct Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 5,000 c.
Kilima Njaro   German E Africano,720	Niger Gulf Obs Arct Hoangho Nort Arct Hoangho Nort Arct Hoangho Nort Arct Arct Hoangho Nort Arct Arct Arct Hoangho Nort Arlana Mackenzie Beau Yukon Behr Arkanaas Missi Madeira Ama St. Lawrence Gulf Sao Francisco Atlan Banuba Bhod	of Guinea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 5,000 c.
Kilima Njaro   German E Africano,720	Niger Gulf Obn Arcti Hoangho Arcti Hoangho Nort Amu . , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	of Guinea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c.
Kilima Njaro   German E Africatoj 200	Niger Gulf Obi Arcti Hoangho Arcti Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c. Rea 3,700 h Pacific 3,600 m. Rea 5,700 m. Rea 6,400 fort Sea 2,300 m. Rea 1 Atlantic 3,300 m. Rea 1,000 fort Sea 3,000 for St. Lawrence 1,800 for Maxico 1,800 for Sea 1,785 m. Rea 1,785 m. Rea 1,785 m. Rea 1,785 m. Rea 1,785 m. Rea 1,780 m. Rea 1,793 m. Rea 1,700 m. Rea 1
Kilima Njaro   German E Africano,720	Niger Gulf Obn Arct Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,400 foot Sea 4,400 foot Sea 4,400 foot Sea 4,400 foot Sea 5,000 for Sea 5,000 for Sea 5,000 c. Rea 5,000 for St. Lawrence 1,800 for Muxico 1,800 f
Kilima Njaro	Niger Gulf Obi Arcti Hoangho Arcti Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c.
Kilima Njaro   German E Africang-720	Niger Gulf Obb Arct Hoangho Nort Arct Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,000 c. Rea 3,400 foot Sea 4,400 foot Sea 4,400 foot Sea 4,400 foot Sea 5,000 for Sea 5,000 for Sea 5,000 c. Rea 5,000 for St. Lawrence 1,800 for Muxico 1,800 f
Kilima Njaro   German E Africang-720	Niger Gulf Obb Arct Hoangho Nort Arct Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c 86 a 3,700 c 86a 3,700 c 86a 3,700 c 86a 8,400 c 8,4
Kilima Njaro   German E Africang-720	Niger Gulf Obb Arct Hoangho Nort Arct Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c. Sea 1,700 c. Sea 1,700 c. Sea 1,700 c. Sea 1,400 c. Sea 1,400 c. Sea 1,400 c. Sea 1,400 c. Sea 1,400 c. Sea 1,500 c. Sea 1,800 c. Sea 1,800 c. Sea 1,725 an Guil 1,700 d. Sea 1,700 d
Kilima Njaro   German E Africang-720	Niger Gulf Obb Arct Hoangho Nort Arct Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c. Sea 1,700 c. Sea 1,700 c. Sea 1,700 c. Sea 1,400 c. Sea 1,400 c. Sea 1,400 c. Sea 1,400 c. Sea 1,400 c. Sea 1,500 c. Sea 1,800 c. Sea 1,800 c. Sea 1,725 an Guil 1,700 d. Sea 1,700 d
Kilima Njaro   German E Africano,720	Niger Gulf Obb Arct Hoangho Nort Arct Hoangho Nort Amu	of Guinea 3,000 c 86 a 3,700 c 86a 3,700 c 86a 3,700 c 86a 8,400 c 8,4

#### RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

		RELIGI	ons o	FTHE	WORLD.			
	1			CONTIN	ENTAL DISTRI	BLTION		
Religion	Europe	Asia	, A	frica	N America		Oceania	Total
	Durop.					1	- Commu	
CHRISTIANS -	1				1		1_	
Roman Catholics	183,760,000	5,500,	000 2,	500,000	30,700,000		8,200,000	
Orthodox Catholics	98,000,000	6,000,	000, 3,	B00,000				120,000,000
Protestant Churches				750,000			4,500 000	
Total Christians .	374,760,000	20,700,	000, 9,	050,000	102,700,000	30,000,000	12,700,000	564,510,000
Non-Christians	:		1		1	i		
Jews	9,250,000		000	400,000	2,000,000			12,205,000
Muhammadans	3,800,000					10,000	25,000,000	
Buddhists		138,000,	000	11,000		110,000	20,000	
Confucianists and		210,000,		300,000	100,000	210,000	30,000	210,540,000
Taoists		300,000.	000	30,000	100,000		700,000	300,830,000
Shintoists		25,000,		30,000	,,,,,,,		,,	25,000,000
Animists		42,000,		000,000		1,250,000	17,000,000	158,270,000
Unclassified	1,000,000			x30,000			x50,000	15,280,000
Total Non-Christian	14,050,000	863.500 (	249,	871,000	10,235,000	1,400,000	42,925,000	000,189,180,1
								1,646,491,000
	<u> </u>							
TANCITACIO O				Ī	OTTE C	T. 73 A (1) 12 C/W		71d
LANGUAGES O					THE G		SEAPOR	
OF the 1,646,000,000				1		Entered Tons	Clear d Tons	Trade £
about 600,000,000 speak				New	York x	0,943,000	10,548,000	772.800,000
tongues, of which Engl	he predom	nance c	f that	Liver	pool	7,159,000	6,658,000	*835.849,867
of adherents through t tongue in the United	States of A	mence	and in		n	7,745,000		*819,875,330
the British Dominions				Hamil	ourg 1	<b>8</b> ,99 <b>7,000</b>	13,192,000	380,320,000
Language		People		Antw	erp x	3,757,000	13,722,000	242,269,000
English		160,000,0			illes real	5,299,000 x,898,000	3,402,000	164,610,000 145,840,000
		100,000,0				3.350,000	3,296,000	116,998,000
		100,000,0 70 000,0		Brem		1,511,000	1,506,000	116,460,000
Spanish		50,000,0		Philac	lelphia	1,965,000	2,118,000	108,750,000
Italian		50,000,0		Havre	·	2,642,000	1,112,000	108,384,000
Portuguese		25,000,0				5,336,000	5,119,000	101,707,000
				Kone		5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
THE LONG	est bride			Calcu		3,153,000	3,068,000	99,749,200 96,262,000
Name	Country	Mile	ength s Yds			1,173,000	1,364,000	96,156,000
	tlaud	. 2	73			3,456,000	3,350,000	95,052,000
	ited States	3		Singa		6,602,000	6,612,000	91,839,200
	dia	<b>t</b>	1,591			3,909,000		90,956,000
	nada	x	1,320			1,240,000		*146,890,745
	lia otland	X	1,272			2,824,000	1,014,000	86,145,000
	ited States	. 1	784			7,810,000 1,979,052	7,906,000 1,474,034	83,009,800 *148,023 115
	ited States		740	Bomb	AV	1,698,000	1,451,000	79,733,000
	ited States		676	Sydne	y,NSW.	1,079,000	1,102,000	78,910,000
Mohanadı Ind	ila		544	Glasge	)W	1,927,780	2,961,790	*110,248,762
	ited States		520		ndria .	967,000	1,344,000	56,840,000
	ited States		345			3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Brooklyn Uni Izat (Ganges) Ind	ited States lia	. 1	245			5,599,000	6,163,000	30,981,600 19 527,000
Hardinge (Gauges) Ind	lia	. I	367	.ava.ce	7 TUEU (	5,489,000	6,473,000	-9 32/,000
Quebec Car	nada		1,080	•	1919 figures,	others 1918	or latest at	ailable.
•		QUID 4		u Ar	THE WOL	חומ		
	OREAL						Width.*	j
Canal		,	Opened, year	J.c		ргд, et	feet	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherland			x876			13	88	£2,600,000
('orinth (Greece)		•	1893			ю. <b>s</b> g	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (German	n <b>y)</b>		1900			to	7=	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)	· · · · ·	• •	1895			5	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (F Manchester (England)	tusniaj .	• •	1890 1894			10,20 10,20	220 120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)			1914			15	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.)	A )		1855			13 12	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste Marie (Canadauez (Egypt)	da)		1895			10.82	142	560,000
ruez (Egypt)	••••••		1869	9	po 3	31	208	20,000,000
Welland (Canada)	···· ···· · ···	••••	1887			14	100	5,000,000
	• A	the bott	om.	† Be	constructed.			l

106 Area and Population of the Principal Countries.

	9- M/I	Popul A	riox	VITAL ST	ATISTICS	,	Population
Country.	8q Miles	Total	Per Sq Mile	Births per 1,000	Deaths	C'aintal i	of Capital
British Empire		435,000,000	-		1		
U.K	121,377	45,407,037	32 374	21 1	14 6	London (Greater)	7,432,929
India	1,803,000	315,000,000	158		309	Delhi	233,000
Canada	3,730,000	7,300,000		27.82	15 13	Otlawa	88 000
Newfoundland	162,750	250,000	2	28 8	10 6	St Johns 4	33,000
Australia New Zealand	3,153,041 105,000	5,500,000 1,800,000	2	27 7 26 3	10 5	Canberra ( Wellington	95,000
South Africa	795,300	6,000,000	8	26 97	95	Pretoria	42,000
Egypt	363,181	12,600,000	31		,	Cairo	785,000
Sudan	984,520	3,000,000	3		,	Khartoum	30,000
United States	3,027,000	95,000,000	31		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Washington	440,000
Extra US Abyssinia	717,100	10,000.000	14		•	Adıs Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	7,000,000 5,000,000	20 21			Kabul	180,000
Argentina .	1,132,000	8,250,000	7	43 1	21 6	Buenos Arres	1,250,000
Armenia	20,600	3,000,000	6			Erivan	-1-5-1
Austria	31,600	7,140,000	886	3º 4	21 9	Vienna .	1 850,000
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	*3 7	15 2	Brussels '	760,000
Bollvia	570,000	2,800,000	4			· La Paz · Rio de Janeiro	95,000
Brazil Bulgaria	3,300,000 71,450	5,000,000	7 69	40.0	26 4	Sofia	200,000
Chile	20,000		14	40 3 37 #	31 1	Santiago i	420,000
China	4,300,000	420,000,000	97	3, -	3	Peking .	I 000,000
Colombia .	462,000	5,500,000	12			Bogota	130,000
Costa Rica	23,000	460,000	20	43 B	26 1	San Jose	39,000
Cuba	44,178	2,600,000	49	34 4	11 2	Havana	635,000
Czecho-Slovakia Denmark	54,450 15,500	3,000,000	238 180	26.4	23 4	Prague Copenhagen	550,000 510,000
Dominica	18,750	700,000	37	/	-3 4	San Domingo	85,000
Renador	276,000	2,000,000	7			Quito .	55,000
Finland	145,600	3,300,000	20			Helsingfors	130,000
France	213,000	48,000,000	197	18 7	19 6	Paris	2,850,000
Georgia	45,000 208,780	3,200,000	71	ag 8	16 a	Tiffin	356,000
Greece	56,000	6,000,000	311		102	Athens	300,000
Guatemala .	42,500	8,800,000	51	1		Gustemala	90,000
Haiti	10,800	8,000,000	196			Port-au-Prince	100,000
Honduras .	44,275	650,000	13	35 3	178	Tegucigalpa .	35,000
Hungary	32,500	7,500,000	287	-:-		Budapest	1,100,000
Italy Japan	236,000	38,000,000 77,000,000	316 320	3x 5	21 4 21 9	Tokyo	650.000 2,400,000
latvia	10,000	900,000	90	37		Riga	570,000
Liberia	40,000	8,000,000	50			Monrovia	6,000
Lithuama	40,000	5,000,000	125			Vilna	210,000
Luxemburg	1,000	260,000	<b>260</b>	•		Luxemburg	21,000
Mexico	769,000 12,761	6,850,000	536	27.8	14 5	Mexico	470,000 360,000
Nicaragua	51,700	800,000	15	-/	-4.3	Managua	40,000
Norway	184,400	2,600,000	20	25 9	13 2	Christiania	260,000
Panama	31,890	400,000	13			Panama .	37,000
Paraguay	65,000	800,000	12			Asuncion	80,000
Persia Persi	630,000	10,000,000	16 6	•••		Tehran Lama	270,000
Peru	538,000 300,000	3,500,000	100		•••	Warsaw	151,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30.4	10.4	Lasbon	340,000
Rumania	188,300	17,000,000	139	46 =	23 4	Bucharest	400,000
óRussia Saivado:	4,850,000	108,000,000	22			Moscow	750,000
	7.225	1,300,000	165	•••		San Salvador	60,000
Siam	200,000 196,700	8,000,000	40 103	31 8	***	Bangkok	550,000 600,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	#3 8	23 7 13 8	Stockholm	348,000
Switzerland	15,950	4,000,000	236	<b>25</b> 0	15 1	Berne	96,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16			Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	148,000	9,300,000	65			Coustantinople	1,200,000
Ukraine	174,000	30 000,000	278	-::-		Kieff	600,000
Uruguay Venezuela	78,800	3,000,000	15 6	31.4	14'5 22'I	Monte Video Caracas	380,000
* CHECKIECIE	363,7≥8	3,000,000		32.0	22 X		91,000
*Yugo-Slavia	87,000	12,000,000	¥37			Belgrade	100,000

Figures for United Kingdom 1919-1920; Other Countries (mainly) 1918-1919.

	Γ	REVENUE		1	<b>Р</b> вят			*SPECIAL TRADE					
Country	Population	Total.		Head	-	Total							
		10tal.	rer	1102	u	Total	Per	He	~	Total	Per	He	wd.
	,	£	£	8. (		_ £	£	8.	d.	£	£	8	đ.
U. Kingdom		1,200,000,000	26	13	4	8,000,000,000	×77	15	6	2,000,000.000		8	10
India	315,000,000			10	9	316,000,000	1	•	۰				•
Canada	7,300,000 250,000		. 8	4	4	280,000,000	38		1				4
Australia	5,500,000		, 7	13	٠,	7,200,000	-	13	7	15,000,000			-
New Zealand	1,200,000			•••	-	160,000,000		6	8	60,000,000		5	4
South Africa		20,000,000	. 3		8	150,000,000	*33	ŏ	ŏ	103,000,000	17	3	4
Egypt	12,630,000	25,000,000		10	8	250,000,000	, -3		۳	50,000,000	. 3		2
-011	,,	-5,,	!	-,	Ī,					3=,===,===	, ,	-,	•
United States	105,000,000	1,050,000,000	10	0	0	2,500,000,000	<b>*</b> 3	16	2	2,400,000,000	22	¥7	1
Argentina	8,000,000	35,000,000	: 4	7	6	120,000,000	15	0	0	260,000,000	38	10	•
Austria	7,140,000		;			2,280,000,000	319	6	6		-	••	
Belgium .	7,700,000		4	3	2	720,000,000		10	I	308,000,000	40	0	•
Bohvia	2,800,000		. 1	0	0	5,600,000		0	0	20,000,000	7	3	10
Biaril	24,500,000		. 1		0	180,000,000	7			,,		_	7
Bulgaria	5,000,000		, 4	•	0	114.000,000	23		0	-3,,	3		
Chile China	4,200,000			14	3	56,000,000	13		8	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		.7	
Colombia	480,000,000		; 0	3	٥	215,000,000		10		-30,000,000	0		IC
Costa Rica	5 500,000 460,000		-	14	4	5,500,000	1 -	10	0	112,000,000	•	3	2
Cuba	2,600,000		5	-7	ö	15,500,000	5		2	1186,000,000	71	10	9
Czecho-Slovakia	13,000,000	-3,300	3	-	-	-3,300,000	3		-	, _55,555,666	,,,		,
Denmark	3,000,000	19,500,000	6	10	0	30,000,000	10	0	۰	150,000,000	50		•
Dominica	700,000		2	0	o	3,500,000	5	ō	ō				
Ecuador	8,000,000	1,700,000	. 0	17	0	5,300,000	2	<b>x3</b>	٥	11,000,000			•
Finland	3,300,000		3	13	8	7,700,000	2	6	8		i -	٠.	
France	48,000,000		20	0	0	6,300,000,000	150			1,500,000,000	35	14	3
Germany	60,000,000			16	8	-,,	133		8			•••	
Greece	6,000,000		7	12	6	120,000,000	30	_	0	-3,,		, .	
Guatemala Haiti	2,200,000				0			10	٥	13,500,000	1	11	5
Honduras	\$,000,000 650,000		. 0	16	8	5,000,000	-	10	0	te 200 000	١.	10	
Hungary	7,500,000		1 "		Ĭ	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		٠.		12,300,000	3		5
Italy	38,000,000		5	7	4	3,360,000,000	88	8	<	310,000,000	8	3	
Japan	77,000,000		1 2	ź	1	330,000,000	4		ž		5		-
Laberia	2,000,000			0	6	400,000			0				
Luxemburg	<b>26</b> 0,000	1.750,000	1 -	14	7	1,840,000	7	ĭ	6		آ		_
Mexico	16,000,000		1	ò	0	67,000,000	4	3	9	50,000,000	3	15	•
Montenegro	400,000		İ	•••	ļ		1	•••	اً	•••	-	•••	
Netherlands	6,850,000		7	-	٥,	<b>168,000,000</b>	24		6	434,,		_	
Nicaragua	800,000			10	0	3,000,000	3		0	2,400,000			
Norway	8,600,000			1	6	55,000,000	81	2	11	133,000,000	51		
Panama Paraguay	400,000		1 -	10 12	6			:	۰	12,000,000		10	0
Persia	800,000 10,000,000		. 0	3	0	1,000,000 7,000,000		5 14	0	27,000,000		10	0
Peru	3,500,000		1	8	7	6,000,000	1	14	3	131,500,000		**	0
Poland	30,000,000		i -		•	.,,	1 -		3	, 32,322,000	,		•
Portugal	6,000,000		2	3	4	260,000,000	35	16	8	34,000,000		13	4
Rumania	17,000,000	26,000,000		10	o'	360,000,000	21	3	6	45,000,000		12	z
†Russia	108,000,000		1	•••	ì	•••						•••	
Salvador	1,300,000			<b>15</b>	4	2,600,000	3	0	0	3,600,000	8	15	4
Serbia	4,000,000		i	•••	i		1	•••	_	٠		••	
Siam	8,000,000		0	15	2	7,000,000	0	17	6		*		
Spain	21,000,000	73,000,000	3	9	6	496,000,000	43		4	195,000,000		10	
Sweden Switzerland	6,000,000		5	10	9	85,000,000	14		4	1238,000,000			
Turkey	4,000,000			5 8	0	57,000,000	14	5	0				
Uruguay	9,300,000		3	ö	9	437,100,000 34,000,000	47		8				8
Venezuela	3,000,000		5	ö	0	6,000,000	7	_	ŏ	, , , , ,			_
óYugo-Slavia	12,000,000		1				١ -		•		, ,		•
		· · · · · ·	1			•••	1	•			l		
The World (1918)	1,700,000,000	8,000,000,000	1 4	10	4	26,000,000,000	15	5	10	9,400,000,000	5	10	2

Special Trans includes Imports retained for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce or Manufacture, and excludes Imports that are re-exported.

† Greeks Trans includes the total value of Imports and the total value of Exports, and the combined total under these two headings is given where the value of the Special Trade cannot be definitely ascertained.

§ Montenger and Serbia are included in Yugo-Slavia.

† Particulars for Secust Eussia.

## 108 The Warid's Crops.

THE WORL	<b>JD'8 PR</b> O	DUCTION	OF 1	Wheat
(In mill	ions of a	narters o	f allo	ih i

(in millions of da	arters of 4	Se ID }
	(Actual.)	Season 1916 (Estimated
U.S.A		115
Russia (say		(88y) 40
India	. 47	25
Canada	. 89	23
Australasia	15	**
Hungary (say	) 15	(8ay) 14
France		32
Spain		16 5
Italy	*3	10
Germany (say)		(88y) 13
Argentina	. 80	83
Rumania (say)		
Austin (say)	7	(may) 7
United Kingdom	10 5	(may) 7 (may) 8 5
Other smaller Producers,	tht so	abt so
	452	402

The figures for the Indian, Argentine, and Australasian crops are of those harvested in the early months of each calendar year; the other crops harvest June September

## THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF BARLEY. (In millions of quarters of 400 lb.)

(and minimum or d			,	
	Senso (A	n 1918 etuni	Seas (Esti	on zgzg mated
Russis	(say)	50	(say)	40
T.S.A		31		23
India		16		zĞ
Germany	(say)	15	(say)	13
Japan		ğ		11
Spain		11		21
Austria .	(RRY)	8	(say)	8
United Kingdom		7 5		
Canada				8
Hungary	(481)	9 8	(say)	8
France		3		3
Other smaller Producers	abt	<b>25</b> 5		
		193		

# THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF OATS. (In millions of quarters of 304 lb.) Season 1918. Season

	( <b>A</b> et	nal)	(Estimated
U.S.A	I	63	130
Russin	. (NA1) I	8o	(8ay) 6o
Germany	. (say)	50	(8u) 40
Canada		48	43
France	. :	80	43 18
Austria	. (481)	25	(8ay) az
United Lingdom		38	• • • •
Sweden	, , `	6	6
Denmark		4	4
Argentina		7	Ś
Other smaller Prod	uccis, abt :	ž	
1			
1	Al	66	

## THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RYE. (In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

. Se	(Actual)	Season zoro (Estimated.)
(say)	80	(8B) 70
(say)	40	(say) 35
(say)	10	(say) to
	10	9
(say)	5	(say) 4
	3 5	4
loers, al	bt. 245	abt. 24
	173	156
	(say) (say) (say) (say)	(say) 80 (say) 40 (say) 10 10 (say) 5

## THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF MAIZE (CORN) (In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1918 (Actual)	Heason 1919 (Estimated
U.S A	301	337
Hungary (say	7) 31	(88y) so
Argentina	. 20	•••
Mexico	18	12
Rumania (say		7
Italy	9	ġ
Egypt	. 2	7
Russia	. 5	(88y) 5
Union of South Africa .		5
Other smaller Producers	, abt. 15	•••
		-
	399	•

## THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS OF WHEAT AND

WHEAT-FLOUR.
(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of Wheat.)

	mon 2925-16. . 2-July 32.	Heason 1916-17. Aug 1-July 31.
TRA	30	22
Canada	30	#3.
Argentina	8	7
Australasia	4	9
India	1	9 6.2
Ru-sia (North)	1	4
Other smaller Export-	x	11
	-	
	75	69

## THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS (BY SEA) OF WHEAT AND WHEAT-FLOUR

Neason 1929 (Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of (Estimated)

	iert.)	
Imports, Sea	sum 1915 to	Senson 1916 17
Au	g ե⊸Մանյ3	r Augr July 3x.
United Kingdom	<b>a</b> 6 5	19
France .	10 P	robably 15
Italy	10	· ž
Belgium	3	i
Holland	3	2
Smaller Importing) European Countries	10	10
Extra European Countries	12	z=
	73 5	<u>67</u>

## THE UNITED KINGDOM'S IMPORTS OF FORRIGH GRAIN AND FLOUR (Calendar Year January x to December 2x)

			-		
	W 11 + T 415 480 (h)	Bam + 5 (q18 400 lb )	(dre 304 lp.)	Maire (qrs 480 lb )	Frot R (sacks #80 lb )
1913	24 704,700	6, 283,000	6,691,500	11,469,500	4,791,200
1914	' 24 <b>849 600</b>	4,402,400	5,215,700	9,109,500	4,024,100
1915	20.689,000	3,447,000	5,762,000	11,333,000	4,192,000
1910	23,349,000	4,429,460	4,506,500	7,970,480	3,984,130
1917	21.668,000	2,559,000	4,650,000	5,835,000	5,735,000
1918	13,540,000	1,407,000	4,028,700	3,441,000	10,543,000

Merchant	ant	Shipping		Poned	m c	each		Country.		Extracted from	rom,	Lloyd	Regu	"Lloyd's Register Book	K 198	0-19at.)		
	18	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESEIS (see tons and upwards)	N ON	OTOR VE	SIES	(ree tons	adn pue	'ards'		SAILING	G VE	VESSELS	ree tons	nos tons and upwards	(sp.ra		Breamb Sail 140	VISA 147
FI.AG	<u>L</u> .	STEFF	-	IROV	Woon & COM	E COMP	TOTAL	FA L.	5	re.	IRON	= -	000 AV	AND   ONE	Tor	2	Grand Total	Totals
-	×	faross Tons	Š	Gross	%	Gross	%	Grows Tons	- oN	Grass	ر د	Tons	, %	Gross Tons.	٥,	(, говя Торя	°,	Gross Tons
Inited Kingdom	1,00	17,798,671	717	119,659	\$ 8	35,484	8,113 18	18,110,65;	33	156.847	8 % 	2,561	5, 5°	29.458 169.899	<b>48</b>	210,771	8,561 1	8,330,42, 2,252,23
Total British	8,333	322 19,568,112	897	396,157	8	178,611	9.779	9,779 20,142.880	272	186 388	8	54.027	88.	199,357	1,05s	439.77# zo,831	10,831	9,683,65
J.S.A.:—Sea	2,6	6ao 10,99a,189	11 00 C	197,836	် ရှိ	216,698	3,573 12.	1.406,123	28	160.619 88,861	නි :	14,751	1,188 1,	168.381	1,316	,383,761 88,861	86, 5 0, 24	3,789,87
Philippines	, H	81,709	2 17	19.361	, ,	80.00 41.00	r.	49.68	'	٠.	:		w.	302	'n	2,302	ዩ	51,98
Total I.S.A.	8	092 13,113,082	150	287,585	868	\$33,708	¢,110 14	-574 37E	118	249,480	36	54,751	1,193 1	170 683	1,347	474,914	5,457	6,040,8
rentine	1	133,178	9	7,503	, #	437	3	311,081	22	10,115	*	3,554	-6 <u>1</u>	6,236	6	19,905	86	150,03
gian	<b>.</b>	390,467	-	0,030	8 .	13,026	8	410,423	m 00	2.64	H V	1,423	۹ ۾	1,83	n i	4,089	21.3	407.85
lien	Ę.	966.00	m 8		٠ :	990	8	88,612	,		ο'n	0,610	9	5,266	, e	15,176	112	103,7
Chinese		115,116	2	15,359	#	12,359	ğ	142,834	•		- ,		:	- ;	:	:	102	142,83
8n	*	37.367	9	3,337	<b>©</b> (	4,620	<b>6</b> 2	45.324	ოტ	5,057	ë ç	1,437	171	36,748	£ 5	82.067	2 X	53,435 803,411
ch	±.8	1.757.120	- 9	14.235		1,050	18	1,773,392	20	14 730	~	2,427	77	2,857	Š	20,00	8	1,793.39
ish ish	·6'	63,799		11,00	₩,	7,406	121	82,295	5	27,139	E a	7,545	9 1	39,710	101	8 q	313	166,06
nen	5.4	2,593,609	14.5	104.875	182 -	204-745 20-745	, 8 9 9 9	419,438	8.8	240,411	•	4,461	, F	8,36	3 2	253,233	, ,	
Greek	-	1	ž.	2,976	ž,	11,756	<b>\$</b>	96,000	;			x 323	6	31,924	1	33 265	405	\$30,26
Italian	- A	1,898,065	H 4	150,377	S.É	8,99	2 3	978,878	8	14.5yt	۳, ه	212,0	2/2	72,150	B	±06.5 :	, 1 1 1 1 1 1	N N N
Norwegian	1 2	1,798,066	3	80.00	13	109,16	965	979,360	73	124,999	8	3,905	ĝ,	20 924	181	239.828	1,777	2,219,36
uvian		62,667	H	75	*	2,847	2	8,13	rī v	2.52 2.52 2.53 3.53	m •	4179	, s	10,117,	<u> 1,8</u>	22,824	8 5	8.5
Rumanian	2 2	280,053	<u>ē</u> <	13,734	'n	1,911	100	74,117	n .	, ñ :	٠.		7	43	*	432	8	7.5
+   Russian	2	473,116	2	70,20	#	2,187	ż	509 564	÷	5,507	19	3,060	83	17,416	&ි	24 983	613	
Spanish	Š	799,594	8	124,256	\$	13,430	8	937,280	0	80 e	۳.	20 00	127	31,901	14.	59,750	\$	6,79
NWedish	5	784,717	73	108,384	191	43,323	2,0/2	990 423	9	90,0	:	9 9	S		Ç	13.280	į	62.83
Other Countries	R <u>S</u>	153.315	<u>n</u>	36.56	~ 2	7,766	, Å	200,344	oo	2, 20 S	٠,	1,342		32.554	J.	36,101	ţ	136.4
Flag not Recorded	4	1,234,750	S,	38,00	0	2,437	497	375,216	•	2,431			æ	28,180	8	30,611	8	1,305,82
Grand Total	20,709	709 49,848,335	,673	,812,813 3	, 131 B,	243,540	26,513 53	53,904,688	98° 1,	,151,373	334.33	372,687	3,768 1,	885,317	5.082	1,409,377	31,595	57,314,06

4 2 2

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Lioud's Regarder Book does not include vessels trading on the Carpan Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Greet Lakes of North America.

\*\*\*Authorization the reconstruction and the present the property of the property of the property of the property of the property and so the property of the property

110	Rulers	of	the	Principal	Countries.

COUNTRY	Ruya Walzeru Zauditu, Empress Amanulia Khan, Arair. (Not yet appointed) Hypolito Irigoyen, Prevident Ib. M. May: Sirie Changeller	ļ	Born	-	Acceded
Abventula	Walzarn Zanditu Kurwase	`		-9-6 300	
A full and a full and	American and and an annual an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual an an			1876 Sep	t 27, 1916
Algnamstan	Amanula Khan, Amir	June	z,	1892 FUD	. 20, 1919
Albania	(Not yet appointed)		•••		***
Argentine Republic	Hypolito Irigoven, President			Oct.	. x2, 1916
Austria	Dr M Mayr, State Chancellor			Nov	20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, Kug Ugyen Wangchuk, Maharaja Said Mir Alim Khan, Emir J. M. Escalin, B Saarodra, J. M. Ramirez		٠.	-0 110-	· au, ryau
Desgrate	Third to the state of the state	Apru		1075 1760	. 17, 19 <b>0</b> 9
Doutan	Ugyen wangenuk, Maharaja		••		1907
Bokhara	Said Mir Alim Khan, Emir			1880	1911
Bolivia	J. M. Escalin, B. Saaredra, J. M. Ramirez			July	12, 1920
1	Council of Covernment		•••		,
Russil	J. M. FACAIM, B. SAATOUTA, J. M. KARINTEZ   Commet of Government Epitacio da Silva Pesson, President (feorge V., Krag. Emperor			00 1	
Tout de la marie	ispresero da onva ressoa, r resident			1805 (111)	28, 1919
prician Empire	George V., King-Emperor	June	3,	1865 Nay	' 6, 1910
Bulgaria	Boris III., Tsur	Jau	30.	1804 Oct.	4, 1918
Chile	Arturo Alessandri, President			Dec	23, 1920
Chine	Han Shi-chang President		•	- Bra Out	-3, 1950
Colombia	Marga Fidal Sugar A Daniel A			1053 000	10, 1918
COIORITIA	Marco rate states, Frence ii		•	Aug	7, 1918
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), Sovereign	4 prii	8,	1875 Dec.	17, 1909
Costa Rica .	Julio Acosta, President .				1980
Cuba	Alfredo Zayas, President			May	20, 1920
Czecho-Slovakia					
Danmark	Christian X , King	hant	-c	1850 Nov 1870 May	14, 1918
Demnark	IT CL Name I A. I. CA	rept.	20,	1070 3183	14, 1912
Dominican Republic	U S. Noval Administration .				1917
Ecuador	Luis Tamajo, President				1920
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, Sultan	Mai	26	1868 Oct	9, 1917
Finland	Kaarlo Julio Stahlberg, President .		-0,	1865 July	31 .347
1 Kmm	Alaxandra Millannad Diameters			-ous uly	
France	Alexandre Millerand, President			1859 Yepit	23, 1980
Georgia	President		•••		
Germany	Friedrich Ebert, President	Feb	4.	1870 Feb.	11, 1919
Great Britain and Ireland	George V , King	June	3'	1865 May	6, 1910
Greece		Aug	3,	-0 N/11	
		T OF	22,	1851 Nov	1980
Guatemala .	Carlos Reinera, President			Apri	1 30, 1930
Haiti	General Dartiguenave, President			Aug.	12, 1915
Hejaz	El Hussem ibn Ali, King			June	5, 1916
Honduras .	Ralacl Lopez Gutierez Presment				1920
Hungary .	Micales von Horthy Garages		•	. BC \1	
Tauland	Nicolas von Horthy, Governor Christian X., King of Denmark a Teeland		_ ;	1867 Mar.	I, 19 <b>30</b>
lociand .	thristian A , King in Trainiting & Liefang	rept	26,	1870 1111	14, 1912
India	George, Emperor	June	3.	1870 May 1865 May	6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III. King	Nov	11.	ո86o ∫ա կ	29, 1900
Janan	Voshihito, Emperor	Aug	28	879 July	30, 1912
Khiva	Said Asfendiar, Khan .				
				1871	1910
	Salim ibn Mubarak, Sultan		•••		)
Liberia	C. D. B. King, President			Jan.	1, 1980
Lacchtenston		Oct	5. 3	1840 NOV.	22, 1858
Luxemburg		Jan	*3	1896 Jan	15, 1919
	Alvaro Obregon, President		-3,	Dic	*3, *9*9
36 trans		<b>.</b>	•		1, 1980
	Albert, Prince	Nov.	13,	<b>:848</b> Sept	10, 1889
Montenegro, see Yugo Slavia,					- 1
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, Sultan			Aug	18, 1912
Nepal	Bir Bikram, Maharaja Wilhelmins, Queen Fmiliano Chamorro, President	June	20.	god Dec	11, 1911
Notherlands	Wilhelmins Owen	Aug			
Winner	Prollings Chamana Daniel at	ri uga	32, 1	(88a) NOV.	<b>23, 1890</b>
Nicaragua	CHURANO CHAMOTTO, ETESHIERE		•	Jan.	1, 1917
Norway	Haakon VII., Aing	Aug	3, 1	872 Nov	18, 1905
Oman	Seyvia Talinur, Sultan		1	886 Oct.	5, 1913
Norway Oman	Seyvid Taimur, Sultan Belisano Potras, President			Oct	1, 1980
Paraguay	Mannel Gondra, President				-, 2900
Dancin	Ahmed Mirza, Shah	lan	•	0-0-1-1-	1980
	America D. Lamina D 1 - 4	411	20, 1	898 July	17, 1917
Peru	Augusto B Tegnia, Provident		•••	Aug	9, 1919
			1	867 Nov	19x8
Portugal	oosem Fishiuski, Frisheem Antonio José d'Almeida, President Benedict XV., Pope		-	Oct.	6, 1919
Rome, See of	Benedict XV Pone	Non			
Damania	Englinand Some	1	al, I	854 Sept.	3, 1914
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	24, I	865 ()ct.	10 1914
Russia	ladimir I U Lenin, Bolsheid President	vpr.	<b>3</b> 3, 1	870 Nov.	7, 1917
Salvador	lorge Mclendez, President			Mar.	I, 1919
Cambia see I sure blooms		•			-, -,-,
Siam	Rama VI. King Altonso XIII. King Sastaf V. King Sashuthess, President Guhammad VI. Salton. J. Aarren Gamaliel Haiding, President Baltazar Erum, President uan Vicente Gomez, President Calva Mubanmad Hanid ed Din Logan.	lan.		<b>880</b> Oct.	
Onnin	Manage VIII Kana	1011,	., X	ood Utt	23, 1910
opani	Summer All Laing	nay	17, 1	886 May	17, 1886
Sweden	instary, Kung	une	16, I	<b>858</b> Dec.	8, 1907
Switzerland I	Schulthess, President		••	lan.	1, 1921
Tarkey	Juhammad VI, Sultan	an.	12. T	862 July	
United States of America 1	Agrien Gamaliel Harding President	Jan.,			3, 1918
Theretary	Interior Livery Dr. m. Land			865 Mar.	4, 1921
Orman	mionzal Diuli, i institut	•	••	Mai.	1, 1919
venezueia J	uan vicente Gomes, President		• •		1919
			••		
Yugo-Slavia F	eter I. King	uly	12. 1	Saa June	15, 1002
	1001			77	-31 -3-3

### The League of Mations.

One of the results of the War of 1914-1918 was the formation of a League of Nations, with a Covenant, and a charter of XXVI Articles. The principle underlying the formation of the League was adopted by the delegates to the Peace Congress at Versailles on Jan 25, 1919, and its influence was shown in the terms of the Treaties.

The High Contracting Parties agreed to the Covenant in order to promote International Co-operation and to achieve International Peace and Security, by the acceptance of obliga-

tions not to resort to War

"by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between Nations;

by the firm establishment of the understandings of International Law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments;

and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous regard for all Treaty Obligations in the dealings of Organized Peoples with one

another

The territonal integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League is guaranteed by the League In case of any dispute between members, likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter to arbitration or enquity, and agree not resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrator or the report by the Council, such award to be made within a reasonable time, and such report to be made within as months of the submission of the matter in dispute. Any member resorting to war in disregard of these rules shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the remaining members of the League, who undertake to subject the aggressor to the severance of all intercourse and trade or financial relations, while the Council of the League shall recommend to the Governments concerned what effective force—shall be contributed by each to protect the covenants of the League

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a State which is not a member (or between States that are not members) invitation shall be made to the State or States that are not members to accept membership, with its privileges and obligations. If the invitation be refused, and the State that is not a member resort to war against a member of the League, such State shall be deemed to have made war or every member of the League and shall be so dealt with If the invitation be refused by States that are not members, the Council shall take such steps as may be possible to svert

hostilities and to settle the dispute

Article XXIII provides for securing fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children in the countries of members, and in those in which members have commercial and industrial relations, and provides for the just treatment of natives, for the suppression of the "White slave traffic;" for the suppression of the traffic in optum and dangerous drugs, and in arms and ammunition; for the freedom of communications and trade between members, and for the prevention and control of disease.

The formation of the League was very largely the work of Woodtow Wilson, President of the Inited States of America 1913-28, but his action in committing the United States to participation in the League was repudiated by the longia Relations (ommittee of the Senate of the U.S. and was not endorsed by the electors in the Presidential Election of 2020.

The Council of the League consists of representatives of the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League selected by the Assembly of Representatives of the members of the League. Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

The original members of the League were the Signatories of the Treaty of Peace at Versailles on behalf of the Allies, June 38, 1919;—

Belgium Haiti Bolivia Hejaz Brazil Honduras British Empire Italy Canada Japan Australia Liberia South Africa Nicaiagua New Zealand Panama India Peru China Poland Cuba Portugal Czecho Slovakia Rumania Ecuador Siam France \*United States Greece Uruguay Yugo-Slavia Guatemala

The following States were invited to enter:-

Argentina Persia Salvador Colombia †Spain †Sweden †Netherlands †Switzerland †Norway Venezuela

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony, not named as an Original Member, may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly.

Any member of the League may, after two years notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations, and all its obligations under the Covenant, shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

SEAT OF THE LEAGUE, Geneva, Switzerland.
OFFICERS OF THE LEAGUE.

President (1921), M. Paul Hymans.

Secretary-General, Hon Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (and allowance £ 500) . £5,000 Organizing Secretary, Raymond B. Fosdick. Financial Director, Sir Heibert B. Ames, Li.D. High Commissioner for the Feeding of Europe,

Herbert C. Hoover. Director, Labour Section, Prof. Louis Varlez,

Director, Labour Section, Prof. Louis Varies London Office, 117, Piccadilly, W.z.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 25, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—President, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, R.G.; General Sec., J. C. Maxwell Garnett.

\* The U S Senate has declined to participate in the League † Has since jouned the League.

112	British Embassies and Legations	Abroad.
Embassies Belgium	Ambassadors. Rt Hon Sir George D. Grahame, K.C.V O. (1920)	Address of Embassy.  a Rue de Sps, Brussels.
Brazil .	Rt Hon Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, K C.M G., C.V O (1918)	1
France	Rt. Hon Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K G, P C, G C.B, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, I S O (1980)	Paru
Germany	Rt Hon. Lord D'Abernon, 6.0 M (1 (1920)	70, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin
Italy Japan	Rt. Hon Sir C. N. E. Eliot, K. C. M. G., C. B. (1919)	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, Rome Tokuo.
Russia	(Vacant)	4, Court Quay, Petrograd
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sh Esmé Howard, K C B , K C.M.G (1919)	26, Calle Fernando el Santo Madrid.
Turkey .	Rt Hon Sir H Rumbold, Bart, K C M G, M V O (1920)	Constantinople
United States	Rt Hon Sn Auckland Geddes, K C B (1920)	1300, Connecticut Avenue.
Legations ·	Europs, Minrsters, de E. E., Envoy Betravidinary; Mv., Minister Pleuipotentiary, Ch. d' if Charge d'Afaires, e. a. Consul Genera.	Address of Legation
Abyssinia Argentina Austria	Hon Ernest S Scott, $c$ M $G$ ( $E$ - $E$ $d$ $M$ - $P$ $d$ $C$ $G$ , $zyzg$ ) J W. R. Macleay, $c$ M. $G$ ( $E$ - $E$ $d$ $M$ - $P$ , $zyzg$ ) Hon F. O Lindley, $c$ B. ( $E$ - $E$ . $d$ $M$ - $P$ , $zyzg$ )	Adis Ababa   Arres 314, Reconquista, Buenos 57, Reisnerstrasse Vienna.
Bolivia . Bulgaria .	William E O Reilly (EE & M -P. & C -G , 1920)  Su A R Peel, k C M.O (E -E & M -P , 1920)	La Paz. Sofia.
Chile China Colombia Costa Rica Cuba	Lord Herbert Hervey (EE. d. MP. d. CG., 1919)  A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (EE. d. MP. d. CG., 1919)  Hon W. Erskine, M.Y.O. (EE. d. MP. d. CG., 1919)	Santrago Pekin i Begotá See Panama San Juan de Dios
Czecho- Slovakia Denmark Dominica		Pragu"  Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen See Cuba.
Ecundot	Arthur Grant Duff (EE. & MP, 1920)	See Peru.
Finland	George Jardine Kidston, C.M.G. $(E E \in M \mid P$ , x920)	Helsingfors.
Georgia Greece Guatemala	Comm. Luke, D. S.O., R. N. (High Commissioner, 1920) Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G. C. V.O. (EE. & MP., 1917). Hugh William Gaisford, (EE. & MP. & CG., 1920).	Trfix Athens, Guatemala,
Haiti Honduras Hungary	Hon, W. Eiskine, M.V.O. $(M\cdot P)$ , 1919	See Cuha See Guatemala, Buda Pest,
Liberia Luxemburg	R. C. F. Maugham (Consul-General, 1923)	Monroma See Netherlands
Mexico	H Cummins, OBE (Ch. d'Aff, 1919)	3A, Calle de Laima, Mezico
Netherlands	Sir Ronald W. Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (EE. d. MP., 1919)	zz, Hooge, Westeinde, The Hague
Nicaragua	z9z9) Hugh William Gaisford ( <i>E -E &amp; M -P. &amp; C -G , x9z</i> 0) Sir M. de C. Findlay, K.C.M G ( <i>E -E &amp; M -P., x9zx</i> )	See Guatemala
Panama Paraguay Persia	A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (EE. d. MP., d. CG., 1919) J. W. R. Maclesy, C.M.G. (MP., 1920) Herman, C. Norman, C.B., C.S.L., C.I.K. (EE. d. MP.	Panama See Argentina
Barre	C - G , zgso)  Arthur C Grant Duff (E - E d M - P , zgso)	Tehran Lima 18, Nowy Swiat, Waisaw. 63, Rua de São Francisco de
Rumania .	M -P 1913) Su H G. Dering, K C M G., K C LE (EE & M -P , 1920)	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, Lusbon, Bucharest
Salvador . Siam Sweden Switzerland	Hugh William Gaisford ( <i>E · E &amp; M · P · &amp; C · G ·</i> , 1920) . Richard S Seymour, M.V O ( <i>E · E &amp; M · P ·</i> , 1920) . Colville A de R Barclay, c B ( <i>E · E &amp; M · P ·</i> , 1919) Hon. Theo Russell, c B · c V.O ( <i>E · E · &amp; M · P ·</i> , 1919)	See Guatemala. Bangkok. Strandvagen, 17, Stockholm 50, Thunstrasse, Berne.
1	Sir C C. Mallet, C.M G (EE. & MP & C -G , 1919) .	
Vatican Venezuela .	'Count de Salis, K C M.G. (EE. & MP. Special Mission) H. H. D. Beaumont (EE. & MP., 1919)	Rome. Carácas.
	Sir C. A. Young, K.C.M G, M.V.O. (E -E. d MP, 1919)	
I	t	•

Embassies, ?	Legations, and Consulates-Ge	meral in London. 113
Embassies :	Ambassadors and Embassies.	Consulate-General.
American	Mr. John W. Davis, 4, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. z.	18, Cavendish Square, W. z.
Belgian	Baron Moncheur, 23, Belgrave Square, S. W. z.	37, Bedford Square, W.C. z.
Brazilian	Mr. John W. Davis, 4, Grovenor Gdns., S. W. z. Baron Moncheur, 23, Belgrave Square, S. W. z. Senhor Domicio da Gama, 29, Upper Brook	so, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. a.
	Street, W. z. Count de Saint-Aulaire, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. z. [race, S.W. z. Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, e, Carlton House Ter- Signor de Martino, so, Grosvenor Sq., W. z. Baron G. Hayashi, so, Grosvenor Square, W. z. (Vacant) Charyé d'Af., 44, Curzon St., W. z Señor Don Merry del Val, z, Grosvenor Gardan S.W. z.	- D-141 C 777 C
German	Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, o. Carlton House Ter-	o, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. z.
Italian .	Signor de Martino, so, Grosvenor Sq., W. z.	44, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.
Japanese	Baron G. Hayashi, so, Grosvenor Square, W. z.	z, Broad Street Place, E.C. z.
Russian	(Vacant) Chargé d'Aff., 44, Curzon St , W. 1	30, Bedford Square, W C. z.
Spanish	Señor Don Merry del Val, z, Grosvenor	40, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
	Gardens, S.W. z. (Not yet appointed)	
Tenetions:	Ministers, &c., and Legations.	
Legations .	(Vacant) - Palace (late W &	zzz Oxford Street, W. z
Austrian	(Vacant) z, Palace Gate, W. 8	(None)
	Señor Don Adolfo Ballivian, 54, Holland Park	1
Bulgarian	Monsieur D. Stancioff	(None).
Chilean	Senor Don A Edwards, az, GrosvenorSq., W.z.	94, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
Chinese	VikyuinWellingtonKoo,49,PortlandPl.,W.x	31, Eaton Square, S W. z.
Colombian	Senor Dr. Don Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42,	7, Siciliana venue, Southampton
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Cuban	(W J. Le Lacheur, Consul-General)	46. Kingsway, W.C.
Cuban	Regent's Park, N.W. 1. IS.W. 1.	
Czecho-Slovak	Dr. Adalbert Mastny, 8, Grosvenor Place.	8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. z.
Danish	Dr. Adalbert Mastny, 8, Grosvenor Place, Monsieur de Grevenkop-Castenskiold, 29,	8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. z. 8, Byward Street, E.C. 3.
	Pont Street, S.W. z.	· .
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Ecuadorian	Señor Don E Caseaux, Cons -Gen Señor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alcua Monsieur Antonius Piip, Chargé d'Affaires	23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C.4.
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Finnish	Monsieur Antonius Pilp, Chargé d'Affaires Monsieur O Donner, z, Moreton Gdns., S. W. z.	29, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.
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Guatemalan	Señor Don Manuel Arroyo	12, Queen Victoria Street, R.C. 4.
Haitian	76, Victoria Street, S.W. z	32, Fenchuich Street, E.C. 3.
Houduras	(A. B. Ryde, Consul-General)	4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C 3.
Hungarian	(Not yet appointed)	D
Latvian	(Vacant)	4, Diapers Gardens, E.C. 2.
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Luvenhure	Mynheer H. S. J. Mass. Countl-General	as. Langham Street W
Mexican	Senor Mignel Covarrubias	s. Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. s.
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	Mr. Theodore Lumley, Cons. Gen Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marces van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W. 1.	1 , 1
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Norwegian	Monsieur Benj. Vogt, 25. The Boltons, S.W. 20.	23, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
ranama	Senor Don Heater Veleguiez	232, rinspury ravement H'se, E. C.z.
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	Gardens, S.W. 5.	
	Senor Don Dr. Francisco Garcia Calderon,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Rumanian	Monsieur M. Boerescu, 4, Cromwell Place,	3, Mincing Lane, E C 3.
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Uruguayan	Señor Don Federico Vidiella, 3. Elvaston	57-58, Chancery Lane, W.C.
	Place, S. Kensington, S W. 7	
Venezuelan	Place, S. Kensington, S.W. 7 Señor Dr. Don Pedro Cesar Dominici, 7, Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W. 5.	zo, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.
Yugo-Slavian	Dr. M. Gavrilovic, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W	195, Queen's Gate, S.W 7.

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4 4 17 0	K C 8 I., High Commissioner	
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Oucensland	J. M. Hunter, Agent Gen.	400 Strand, W C 2
South Australia	Hon, E Lucas, Agent-Gen	Australia House, Strand, W.C.
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l'ictoria	Hon, Sir P McBride, Agent-Gen	Melbourne Place, Strand, W C s.
Western Australia	Hon, Sir J. D. Connolly, Agent-Gen	Savoy House, Strand, W C s.
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British Columbia	. Hon. F. C. Wade, K. C., Agent Gen	r Regent Street, S W r
Manitoba	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria St , S W x [W.C a
New Britishick	(Vacant)	37 Southampton Street, Strand,
Aova scotta	Dr. C. C. Croulman Agent-Gen	57A Pall Mail, 5 W I
Prince Edward Liland	The Canadian High Commissioner	10 Victoria Street, S.W. v.
Quelec	LtCol. J P Pelletier. Agent-Gen	28 Kingsway, W (' a.
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Yukon	. The Canadian High Commissioner	zg Victoria Street, S W. z
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New Zealand		413 Strand, W C z
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M.M. Tra	de Commissioners in Brit	tish <b>Dom</b> inions.
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W.M. Tra	de Commissioners in Brit	tish Dominions.
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W.M. Tra	de Commissioners in Brit Trade Commissioner. . G. T. Milne, O.B.L. Li, 200 to Li, 500 20. . Capt E. J. Edwards Li, 200 to Li, 500 20.	Address Gold Queen Street, S W z B St James Street, Montreal
W.M. Tra	de Commissioners in Brit	Address 5 Old Queen Street, S W x 5 St James Street, Montreal
Dominion.  London Headquarters  Canada	Trade Commissioners in Britania Commissioner.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, 200 to £x, 500 as F. W. Field £800 to £x, 000 as 1. B. Beale £600 to £800 6	Address  Gold Queen Street, S W x  S old Queen Street, Montreal  S t James Street, Montreal  S to Tonederation Life Buildings, Toronto.  Electric Railway Chambers,  Winnings
Dominion.  London Headquarters  Canada	Trade Commissioners in Britania Commissioner.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, 200 to £x, 500 as F. W. Field £800 to £x, 000 as 1. B. Beale £600 to £800 6	Address  Gold Queen Street, S W x  S old Queen Street, Montreal  S t James Street, Montreal  S to Tonederation Life Buildings, Toronto.  Electric Railway Chambers,  Winnings
D.M. Tra	Trade Commissioners in Brit Trade Commissioner. G. T. Milne, O.B.E. L. 1,000 to L. 1,500 32. Capt E. J. Edwards L. 1,000 to L. 1,000 44. F. W. Field	Address 5 Old Queen Street, S W 1 8 St James Street, Montreal 1 150 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto, 10 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg See Canada) ommerce House, Flinders Street, Molloware
D.M. Tra	Trade Commissioners in Brit Trade Commissioner. G. T. Milne, O.B.E. L. 1,000 to L. 1,500 32. Capt E. J. Edwards L. 1,000 to L. 1,000 44. F. W. Field	Address 5 Old Queen Street, S W 1 8 St James Street, Montreal 1 150 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto, 10 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg See Canada) ommerce House, Flinders Street, Molloware
D.M. Tra	Trade Commissioners in Britania Commissioner.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, 200 to £x, 500 as F. W. Field £800 to £x, 000 as 1. B. Beale £600 to £800 6	Address  Address  Old Queen Street, S W x  St James Street, Montreal  -50 Confederation Life Buildings, Turonto.  o Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipg See Canada) ommerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne  P O. Box 369), zi Giey Street,
D. M. Ttd  Demnuon.  London Headquarters  Canada  Newfoundland  New Zealand	Trade Commissioners in Brit Trade Commissioner. G. T. Milne, O.B.E. L. 1,000 to L. 1,500 32. Capt E. J. Edwards L. 1,000 to L. 1,000 44. F. W. Field	Address  Old Queen Street, S W x  S St James Street, Montreal
D. M. Ttd  Demnuon.  London Headquarters  Canada  Newfoundland  New Zealand	Trade Commissioners in Britania Commissioners.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, soo to £x, soo see £x, soo to £x, soo see £x. W. Field £800 to £x, soo see £x. W. Field £800 to £x, soo to	Address  Gold Queen Street, S.W. 1  St. James Street, S.W. 1  St. James Street, Montreal  St. Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto.  Bettic Railway Chambers, Winnipeg  See Canada)  ommerce House, Flinders Street,  Melbourne  Fitt Street, Sydnen  P.O. Rox 3690, 11 Giey Street,  Weltington  P.O. Rox 3590, 12 Giey Street,  Weltington  P.O. Rox 3590 (Soldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg  ings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg  ings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg  ings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Deminion.  London Headquarters  Canada  Newfoundland  Australia  New Zealand  South Africa	Trade Commissioners in Britande Commissioners.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, 200 to £x, 500 30.  Capt E. J. Edwards £x, 200 to £x, 500 20.  L. B. Beale	Address  Gold Queen Street, 8 W x  St James Street, 8 W x  St James Street, Montreal  -260 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto.  To Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg See Canada)  ommerce House, Finders Street, Melbourne P O. Box 369), xi Giey Street, Wellington P O. Box 399 Goldfield's Buildings, Rioff Street, Johannesburg. P O. Box 3246 Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town  Buildings, Cape Town  P O. Box 320 L B E A. Bildes
Deminion.  London Headquarters  Canada  Newfoundland  Australia  New Zealand  South Africa	Trade Commissioners in Britanie Commissioners.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, soo to £x, soo 32. Capt £ J. Edwards £x, soo to £x, soo 32. F. W. Field £800 to £x, soo 33. F. W. Field £600 to £x, soo 63. Capt. £ J. Edwards (6. S. W. B. McGregor £x, soo to £x, soo C. A. Simpson £600 to £800 st. R. W. Dalton £600 to £x, soo (1. W. G. Wickham £x, soo to £x, soo (1. Maj. G. Fetherston, D.80 , M.C. (1. £600 to £800	Address  Gold Queen Street, S.W. 1  St. James Street, S.W. 1  St. James Street, Montreal  St. Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto.  Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg  See Canada)  ommerce House, Flinders Street,  Melbourne  Fitt Street, Sydney  P.O. Box 369), 11 Grey Street,  Wellington  P.O. Box 3890, 12 Grey Street,  Wellington  P.O. Box 1246) Norwich Union  Buildings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg,  P.O. Box 1246) Norwich Union  P.O. Box 1246, Narioh.  P.O. Box 320, I B E.A. Bldgs.,  Govt Rd., Narioh.  P.O. Box 3830 & Royal Exchange
Dominion.  London Headquarters  Canada  Newfoundland  Australia  New Zealand  South Africa  India and Ceylon	Trade Commissioners in Britanie Commissioners.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, 200 to £x, 500 32. Capt E. J. Edwards £x, 200 to £x, 500 42. F. W. Field	Address  Address  Old Queen Street, 8 W x  St James Street, Montreal
Dominion.  London Headquarters  Canada  Newfoundland  Australia  New Zealand  South Africa  India and Ceylon	Trade Commissioners in Britande Commissioners.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, 200 to £x, 500 30.  Capt E. J. Edwards £x, 200 to £x, 500 20.  L. B. Beale	Address  Gold Queen Street, S W x  S t James Street, S W x  S t James Street, Montreal  -250 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto.  To Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg  See Canada)  ommerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne  S Pitt Street, Sydnen  P O. Rox 369), 11 Grey Street, Wellington  P O Box 839) Goldfield's Buildings, Koff Street, Johannesburg,  P O. Box 246) Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town  P O Box 830 S Royal Exchange  Place, Calcutta  ombay  Place, Calcutta  ombay
Deminion. London Headquarters Canada  Newfoundland  Australia  South Africa  India and Ceylon  British West Indics  Straits Settlements	Trade Commissioners in Britaniae Commissioner.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, soo to £x, soo se £x, soo se £x, soo se £x, soo se £x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &	Address  Gold Queen Street, S.W. 1  B. St. James Street, Montreal  - 360 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto.  Betric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg See Canada) ommerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne  S. Pitt Street, Sydnen  P.O. Box 369), 11 Giey Street, Wellington  P.O. Box 369, 12 Giey Street, Wellington  P.O. Box 339 Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, Adamnesburg,  P.O. Box 3246) Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town  B.O. Box 320 I B.E.A. Bldgs., Govt Rd., Nanoh.  P.O. Box 369, 6 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta  ombay  he Red House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Deminion. London Headquarters Canada  Newfoundland  Australia  South Africa  India and Ceylon  British West Indics  Straits Settlements	Trade Commissioners in Britaniae Commissioner.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, soo to £x, soo se £x, soo se £x, soo se £x, soo se £x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &	Address  Gold Queen Street, S.W. 1  B. St. James Street, Montreal  - 360 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto.  Betric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg See Canada) ommerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne  S. Pitt Street, Sydnen  P.O. Box 369), 11 Giey Street, Wellington  P.O. Box 369, 12 Giey Street, Wellington  P.O. Box 339 Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, Adamnesburg,  P.O. Box 3246) Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town  B.O. Box 320 I B.E.A. Bldgs., Govt Rd., Nanoh.  P.O. Box 369, 6 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta  ombay  he Red House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Deminion. London Headquarters Canada  Newfoundland  Australia  South Africa  India and Ceylon  British West Indics  Straits Settlements	Trade Commissioners in Britaniae Commissioner.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, soo to £x, soo se £x, soo se £x, soo se £x, soo se £x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &	Address  Gold Queen Street, S.W. 1  B. St. James Street, Montreal  - 360 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto.  Betric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg See Canada) ommerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne  S. Pitt Street, Sydnen  P.O. Box 369), 11 Giey Street, Wellington  P.O. Box 369, 12 Giey Street, Wellington  P.O. Box 339 Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, Adamnesburg,  P.O. Box 3246) Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town  B.O. Box 320 I B.E.A. Bldgs., Govt Rd., Nanoh.  P.O. Box 369, 6 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta  ombay  he Red House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Deminion. London Headquarters Canada  Newfoundland  Australia  South Africa  India and Ceylon  British West Indics  Straits Settlements	Trade Commissioners in Britaniae Commissioner.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, soo to £x, soo se £x, soo se £x, soo se £x, soo se £x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &x. &	Address  Gold Queen Street, S.W. 1  B. St. James Street, Montreal  - 360 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto.  Betric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg See Canada) ommerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne  S. Pitt Street, Sydnen  P.O. Box 369), 11 Giey Street, Wellington  P.O. Box 369, 12 Giey Street, Wellington  P.O. Box 339 Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, Adamnesburg,  P.O. Box 3246) Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town  B.O. Box 320 I B.E.A. Bldgs., Govt Rd., Nanoh.  P.O. Box 369, 6 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta  ombay  he Red House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Dominion. London Headquarters Canada  Newfoundland  New Zealand  South Africa  India and Ceylon  British West Indies  Note.—There are all Edmonton, Alberta, Van Nid.; in Australia and Nid.; in Australia (at Yealand at Junetla).	Trade Commissioners in Britariae Commissioner.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, soo to £x, soo 32. Capt £ J. Edwards £x, soo to £x, soo 32. F. W. Field £800 to £x, soo 32. F. W. Field £800 to £x, soo 33. L. B. Beale	Address  Address  Address  Gold Queen Street, S W x  S t James Street, Montreal  S to Confederation Life Build- ings, Toronto.  Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipag  See Canada) ommerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne  5 Pitt Street, Sydnen  P O. Box 350), 11 Grey Street, Wellington  P O. Box 359) Goldfield's Build- ings, Rloff Street, Johannesburg.  P O. Box 1346) Norwich Union  Buildings, Cape Town  P O. Box 320) I B E A. Bidgs.,  Govt Rd., Narobi.  P O Box 683) 6 Royal Exchange  Place, Calcutta  ombay  he Red House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.  Angapore.  S II CANADA (at Calgary and  S, and Quebec), at St. John's,  Is, and Quebec), at St. John's,  Is, and Quebec), at Durban.
Dominion. London Headquarters	Trade Commissioners in Britariae Commissioner.  G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £x, soo to £x, soo 32. Capt £ J. Edwards £x, soo to £x, soo se £x. W. Field £800 to £x, soo se £x. W. Field £600 to £800 fo Capt. £ J. Edwards (6.8 N. B. McGregor £x, soo to £x, soo C. A. Simpson £600 to £800 fo £x. W. Dalton £600 to £x, soo (1.8 N. D. S. O. Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E. D. S. O. Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E. D. S. O. Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E. D. S. O. Col. W. H. Sranklin, C.B.E. D. S. O. Col. W. H. Stanklin, C.B.E. D. S. O. Col. W. Stanklin, C.B.E. D. S. O.	Address  Gold Queen Street, S.W. 1  St. James Street, S.W. 1  St. James Street, Montreal  St. James Street, Montreal  St. Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto,  to Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg  See Canada)  ommerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne  Fitt Street, Sydiney  P.O. Rox 369), 11 Grey Street, Wellington  P.O. Rox 3830 Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg,  P.O. Box 1246) Norwich Union  Buildings, Cope Town  P.O. Box 220) I B.E.A. Bldgs., Govt Rd., Nariobi.  P.O. Box 683) 6 Royal Exchange  Place, Calcutta  ombay  he Red House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.  mygapore.  3 in Canada (at Calgary and  Lag, and Quebec), at St. John's,  18, and Perth, W.A.), in Naw  East London, Cape, at Durban, sere are, in addition, Honoran, were are, in addition, Honoran,

The Sove	reigns of Ungland from A.D.	827 t	0 1603.		115
Name.	DYNASTY.	Acress.	Died.	Age	Rgnd.
ATHRESTAN	Son of Egbert Son of Ethelwulf Second son of Ethelwulf Third son of Ethelwulf Fourth son of Ethelwulf Son of Alfred Eldest son of Edward the Elder Brother of Athelstan Brother of Edmund Son of Edmund Second son of Edmund Second son of Edmund Half-brother of Edward	8=7 839 858 858 866 871 901 940 946 955 975 975	839 858 860 866 871 991 945 946 955 975 979	52 55 45 25 18 32 48	18 19 8 5 30 24 15 6 9 3 17 4 37
EDMUND IRONSIDE CANUTE THE DANE HAROLD I HARDICANUTE EDWARD THE CONFESSOR HAROLD II	Eldest son of Ethelied By conquest and election Son of Canute Another son of Canute Son of Ethelred II. Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor  The House of Normandy.	1016 1017 1035 1040 1048 1066	1016 1035 1040 1048 2066 1066	87 40 — 62	18 5 24 0
WILLIAM I	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066 1087 1100	1087 1100 1135 1154	60 43 67 50	21 13 35 19
HENRY II	The House of Plantagenet Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I Eldest surviving son of Henry II Sixth and youngest son of Henry II. Eldest son of John Eldest son of Henry III Eldest surviving son of Edward I. Eldest surviving son of Edward I. Eldest son of Edward II. Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd III.	1154 1189 1199 1216 1272 1307 1327	1189 1199 1216 1272 1307 1377 Dep. 1399	56 42 50 65 68 43 65 34	35 10 17 56 35 20 50
HENRY IV	The House of Lancaster. Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399 1413	1413 1428	47 34	13

ELIZABETH

HENRY VI. ...... Dep 1461 49 1422 39 The House of York. His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III; and his EDWARD IV. .... 1461 **1483** grandmother, Anne, was great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.) Eldest son of Edward IV..... EDWARD V 13 RICHARD III. Younger brother of Edward IV. . ..... 1483 1485 35 The House of Tudor. Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his 1485 1500 53 mother, Margaret Beaufort, was greatgranddaughter of John of Gaunt . .... **1509** 56 16 2547 EDWARD VI. 1547 1553 MARY I. 1558

Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn The Lovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to 1603.

1553

Names Began to Reign Malcolm Ceanu-mör 1057, Apr.	Names Alexandel III .	Began to Reign   1249, July 8 J	Names Ames IV	Began to Reign.
Donald (Bane) 1093, Nov.		ayız86, Mar 19 Ja		
Duncanzo94, May.		1292, Nov. 17 M		
Donald Banrest.rogs, Nov		1306, Mar 27 F		
Edgar 1097, Sept.		1329, June 7 'M		
Alexander L 1107, Jan. 8		rt) 1371, Feb. 22' H		
David Ixxx4, April sy		1390, April 18   M		
Malcolm (Maiden) 2153, May 24		1406, April 4   Ja		
William (The Lion) 1165, Dec. 9		1437, Feb. 20		
Alexander IIzsz4, Dec. 4.	James III	1460, Aug. 3	as James I., Mar	ch 24, 1603)

## 116 The Sovereigns of Great Britain from 1603 to 1801.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access	Died.	Age	Rgnd
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI of Scot.) {	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddan. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1665	59	22
CHARLES I	Only surviving son of James L	1645	Beh. 1649	48	24
Oliver Cromwell.	Lord Protector, 1642 8. Richard Crowwell, Lo	ord Pro	tector, 164	<b>L</b>	
CMARLES II	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)		1685	54	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot );	Second son of Charles I (died Sept. 16, 1702) Interregnum, Dec 12, 1668—Feb. 12, 1680)	1685	Dec 1701		3
WILLIAM III and Mary IL	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I	1689	1708 1694	51 33	13 6
AMNE	Second daughter of James 11.	1702	1714	49	13
Gmorge I	The House of Hanover Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, aughterof Elizabeth, daughterof James I	1714	1727	67	13
CHRORGE II	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33

## The Sobereigns of the United Mingdom from 1801.

Mame.	DYNASTY.	Ассевя	Died	Age	Rgnd
GEORGE IV	The House of Hanorer—continued (Regency commenced February 5, 1811) Eldest son of theorge III Third son of George III. Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	180t 1820 1830 1837	1820 1830 1837 1901	82 67 71 81	59 10 7 63
EDWARD VII,	The House of Saxe-Cobierg Eldest son of Victoria The House of Windsor. Surviving son of Edward VII.	1 <b>901</b>	rgro Whom Go	68 PRE	9 Serve

## The Presidents of the United States of America.

Name	State.	Party.	Born	Years of Office.	Dfed.	Age
2. GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va	Fed.	1730	1789-1797	1799	67
a John Adams	Mass.	,,	1735	1797-1801	1826	90
3 Thomas lefferson	٧ u.	Dem. Rep.	1743	3801 1809	1826	83
4. James Madison .	۱a.	1,	1751	1809-1817	1836	85
g laines Monroe	Va	95	1758	1817-1805	1831	73
6. John Quincy Adams	M ash.	,,	1767	1825-1829	1848	80
2. Andrew Jackson	Tenn	Dem.	1767	#8ag-18 <u>3</u> 7	2845	78
Martin Van Buren.	NI.	. ,,	1782	1837-1841	186a	79 68
William If cmy Harrison	Ohio	Whig	1773	March-April, 2841	1841	68
o John Peler (a)	۱a	,,	2790	1841-1845	1862	71
z. James knov Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	2795	2845- 2849	1849	53
a Zachary Paylort	î.e	Whig	1784	1849-1850	2250	65
3. Millard Fillmote (a)	NY.	,,	1800	1850 1853	1874	74
A. Frankin Pierce	NH	Deni.	1804	1853 1857	186g	64
g. James Buchanau	Pa	15	1791	1857-1 <b>86</b> 1	1868 J	77
6 Abraham Incolut	111	Rep	1809	1861 1865	1865	96
2. Andrew Johnson (a) .	Tenn.		1808	1865-1860	1875	96 66
1. Ulyskes Simpson Grant	111		1822	1869-1877	2885	63
o. Rutherford Buchard Hayes .	Ohio		1822	1877 1881	1893	70
James Abram Garffeld !	Obbo	,,	1831	March Sept., 1881	1881	49
L. Chester Alan Arthur (a)	NY.	,,	1830	1881 - 1885	1886	56
Grover (Teveland	NI	Dem	1837	1885-1889	<b>1908</b>	71
3 Benjamin Harrison	Ind	Rep	1833	1889-1893	Igor	97
Grover Cleveland	NV	Dem	1837	1893-1897	1908	71
William McKinles ;	Ohio	Rep.	1843	1897-1901	1901	58
Theodore Roosevelt (a)	NY.	,,	1858	1908-1909	1919	60
2. William Howard Taft	Ohio	"	1857	1000-1013		
8 Woodrow Wilson	NJ.	Dem.	1856	1013-1021	١ ١	
warren Gamaliel Harding	Ohio	Rep.	1865	1991-1985		

(a) Elected as Vice-President

Norks -+ Died in office.

## The Family of King George IKK.

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha). this Majesty was born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; succeeded to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; married Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was crowned with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of Prince Regent. King George III. died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being :-

r George IV George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, boin Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Thione, Jan ag, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830

a Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, born Aug 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan 5, 1827

3. WILLIAM IV William, Duke of Clarence, born Aug 21, 1765, was Lord High Admiral of England, married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Thione, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837
4 Charlotte, Princess Royal, born Sept 29,

4 Charlotte, Princess Royal, born Sept 29, 1766, marved Frederick, King of Wurttemberg,

and died without issue

- 5 Edward, Duke of Kent, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Save-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan 23, 1820 Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837
- 6 Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried

Sept 23, 1840.
7. Ehzabeth, born May 23, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died with-

out issue Jan 10, 1840

8. KING OF HANOVER Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V, Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV King of owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the

provisions of the Salic Law, died Nov. 28, 1851

a. Augustus, Duke of Sussex, born Jan 27, 1773, died without succe-sion April 24, 1843

b. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of brederlet Landrava of Haceas) died Link 2002. Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), died July 8, 1850.
11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William

Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, died without issue

- April 30, 1857.
  12. Sophia, born Nov 3, 1777, died unmairied
- May 27, 2848

  13 Octavius, born Feb 23, 1779, died May 2, 1783
- 14. Alfred, born Sept 22, 1780, died Aug 26. 1782.
- 15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov 2, 1810.

DESCENDANTS OF H.R.H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

I HRH Prince George, Duke of Cambrulge, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Cluef of the Bitish Army, 1856-1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

- 2. H.R H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822. married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz.
- 3 H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married H H Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—
- (1) HS H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louiss Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), born May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, HR.H Prince George of Wales, Duke of York, who succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, as King GEORGE V. (see "House of Windsor," p. 110), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 2022.
- (z) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus, Manquess of Cam'rudge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, their issue being (a) George Francis Hugh Cambuidge, Earl of Eltham, born 1895. (b) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1807; (c) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899, (d) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907.
- (3) H.S.H Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870. dled Oct. 22, 1910.
- (4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, Earl (4) Alcane, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., born April 14, 1874, married H.R.H Princess Alice of Albany (see "Queen Victoria's Family," p. 118).

#### CHILDREN OF H M. KING CHRISTIAN IX OF DENMARK,

#### born April 8, x8x8; died Jan. 20, x006.

- 1. H M KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.
- B H R H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), born Dec 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, HR H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII at Westminster Abbey, Aug 9, 1902 (see P 118).
- 3 H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I, KING OF THE HELLERES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec. 24, 1845, married Oct 27, 1867, H.R. & I H. the Grand Duchess Clga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.
- 4 HRH PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK. born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III , Emperor of All the Russias.
- 5 H.R H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 23, 1853, married Dec. 21, 1878, the Duke of Cumberland.
- 6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADEMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

### The Family of Queen Victoria.

VICTORIA, the only daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:-

z. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (Princess Royal), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards

German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901.

a. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., q.v.

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April a5, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand

Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue—
(1) Victoria, born April 5, 1852, married
Admiral the Marquess of Milord Haven, PC,
G.C.B., G.C.V.O., R.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Pers King George V; and has issue > (a) Alice (Princess Andrew of Greece), born

Feb. 25, 2825.
(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten, born July 13.

(c) George, Earl of Medina, K.C V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N., (d) Lord Louis Mountbatten, M.V.O., born

June 25, 2900, Sub-Lieut., R.N (ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (Grand Duchess Ser-

gius of Russia), born Nov. z. z864.
(iii) Irene (Princess Henry of Prussia), born

July 22, 2866.

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov 25, 1868. (v) Alix (Tsaritsa of Rusma), born June 6,

2872, died July 26, 2918. (vi) Mary, born May 24, 2874, died Nov. 25, x878.

4 Admual of the Fleet, H.R H Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct 25, 2500), only daughter of Alexandrovna Empero of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. as, 1893; died July 30, 1900.

S. H R.H. PRINCESS HELENA, born May 25. 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H.R. H. Prince Christian of Schlesung-Holstein, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (died Oct. 28, 1917). Issue (i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.,

born April 14, 1867, died Oct 29, 1900

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb 26, 1869

(iii) H H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870 (iv) H H. Princess Louise Augusta, born Aug. 18, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 18, died

May 20, 1876
6. H R.H PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, the Marchess of 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K G

7. Kfeld-Marshal H.E. H. Fffines Archau, D. J. OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.E., G.C. Y.O., born May x, z850, married March x3, x870, H.E.H. the late Princess Louisa of Prussia, died March x4, x927. Field-Marshal H. R. H. Prince Arthur, DUKE

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret (horn Jan 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H R H the Crown Prince of Sweden, 6. R. B. C. V. O., leaving issue (ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H Prince Arthur, K G., KT, PC, GCM.G, GCVO., CB, Personal A D C to King George V., Governor General of the Union of South Africa, born Jan. 13, 1883; married

oct 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife, having issue Earl of Machiff, born Aug 9, 1914 (iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Ramsay), born March 17, 1836, married Capt Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S. O., R. N., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec az.

8. H R H.Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY KG, K.T., PC, &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helens of Waldeck, died March 28,

1884. Issue —
(i) Alice Mary, born Feb 25, 1883, married Feb 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (Barl of Athione), GCB, GCVO, D.S.O.
(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saze-Coburg-

Gotha, born July 19, 1884
9 H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April

14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H R H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan 20, 1896) Issue --

(i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, G C V.o , born Nov 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison (ii) Victoria Eugenie, born Oct 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H M. Alfonso XIII, KING OF SPAIN. (iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.c. v o , boin May 21, 1889.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, x89x; died of wounds

received in action, Oct. 27, 2014

## The Family of Ring Edward WHE.

EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, born December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALFXANDRA, see also p 117), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne January 22, 1901; crowned at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; died May 6, 1910. Issue -

x HRH. Prince ALBERT VICTOR Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1852.

a. H.M. KING GEORGE V., q.v.

3. H.R.H LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dag mar, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867 married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Issue

(1) H H Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (II R II Primers Alexandra, Juchess of Fife ([IR II])
Primers Arthur of Comanghi, born May 17
1801; married Oct. 15, 1802 to H R H Prince
Arthur of Comnught, 2 o and has issue
(see "Family of Queen Victoria 'above) 4

(ii) H H Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893 4. H R H Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga

Mary, born July 6, 1868.

HRH Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (II M Queen of Norway), born Nov 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAL Issue :-

HR H Olav, Crosen Prince of Acres, born July 2,

6. II.R H. Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

## The bouse of Windsor.

HIS Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, born May 26, 1867 (see "Family of King George III.," p. 117); succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue :-

I H.R.H THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Sociand, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., G M w G., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., M.C., F.R.S., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welch Guards, Col.-in-Chief D.C L.I., Col.-in-Chief Royal Wilts Yeo., Col.-in-Chief Cadet Corps of U.K., a Captain

Col. in Cliffe D. S. 1894.
 H. R. I. John Julie 23, 1894.
 H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Raron Killarney, Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Lieut. R.N. and Wing Comm. R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H. M. the King, born Dec. 14, 1895.
 H. R. H. PRINCESS MARY (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, born

April 25, 1897

4. H.E.H. PRINCE HENRY William Frederick Albert, and Lieut. K.R.R., born March 31, 1900.
5. H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund, a Naval Cadet, born Dec. 20, 1902.
6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 12, 1905, died Jun. 18, 1912.

### The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, The Viscount Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G C.I.E., G.C V.O.

The Lord Steward, The Viscount Farguhar, G C V.O.

The Master of the Horse, The Earl of Chesterfield, K G , G C V.O.

The Treasurer of the Household, Commander B M Eyres Monsell, R.N., M.P.

The Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. Hon, G. F. Stanley, C M G , M.P.

The Vice-Chamberlain, W. Dudley Ward, M P.

#### Department of Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt Hon. Sn Frederick Ponsonby, KCB, KCVO

Assustant Treasurer to the King and Secretary of the Privy Parse, Sir John H. G. Chapple, K C B., C.V.O.

Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M v o.

Clerks, Hugh K Punshon, w v o ; Alfred V. Marten. Land Steward, Windsor, W S MacWilliam.

Agent, Sandrin tham, Arthur C Beck. H.M. Commessioner, Bulmoral, Capt. J. D.

Ramsay. Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept ,

F J. Worledge. Accountant, Ceremonial Dept , H. J '1 Joist Accountants, Crown Equerry's Dept , W. Cullen,

M V O , W. A. Hastie Accountant, Pay Office, G D Field.

#### Royal Almonry,

7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. Hered Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter. Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells, is D

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D. D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal). Secretary, T T. Norgate, F R G.S., F.R. HIST.S.

Assistant do , E E. Ratcliffe.

#### Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, The Rt Hon. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I, K C.M.G., I S O.

Equerries in Waiting, Capt. Sir Charles Cust. Bart., G.C. V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Sir Biyan Godfrey Faussett, K.C. V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Col. Cilve Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O. (and Assistant Private Secretary); Maj. R. H. Seymour, M.V.O.; Capt. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, M. C. (and Assistant Private Secretary); Lt.-Col A. E. Erskine, D.S.O.

Secretary of the Private Secretary's Office, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.B.E., M.V.O., I.S.O.

Press Secretary, F. H. Mitchell, C.B.E.

Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Milsom.

Clerks, Miss M L Alcock, Miss C. Howland, Miss M E. V Marston, Miss V. Whishaw, Miss M. C Knox.

#### The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, The Rt Hon Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., GCIE, K.C.S.I., KCYG, LS.O

Deputy Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, c.v o. Assistant Keeper, Sir Francis Morgan Bivant. C B E., M V.O., LS.O.

Recorder, Rev. Albert Lee, B.Sc.

Recorder & Assistant, M188 B. Williams.

Binder, F. Vaughan.

#### Lord Chamberlam's Office.

Buckingham Palace.

State Chamberlain, Brig.-Gen. Sir Donglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Secretary, F. S. Osgood, O.B.E., M.V.O Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster. Lords in Waiting, The Lord Annaly, G C.v.o.; The Lord Staumore, Maj. tien. The Lord Ranks-borough, C.B., C.Y.O.; The Lord Somerleyton, R.C.Y.O. The Viscount Valentia, C.B., M. VO; The Earl of Bradford, Brig. Gen The Earl of Lucan, K.B E., C.B Extra Lord in Waiting. The Viscount Farguhar.

a.c.v o.

Grooms in Waiting, Hon. H J Stonor, C V 0; From the watering, 10th. It is stoner, c.v.o.; Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.v.o.; C.M. G.; H. L. Verney, c.v.o.; Maj. P. Hunloke, M.v.o.; Col. Hon. C. Wilbunghby, Vice-Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, M.V.O.

Gentlemen at Arms Captain, The Lord Cole-brooke, c. v.o. Lieutenant, Col. Sir Henry H Oldham, K. C. v.o. Standard Bearer, Lt. Col. Sir H.A. Fletcher, c v o May Gen., B R Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Brg.-Gens., Newton, Gas-colgne, C.M.G., D.S.O., Carleton, D.S.O., Home, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Colonda, C. C. Gore, N. O., Kelsey, Keppel, Lloyd, C.B., M.V.O.; Mitford, c.M.G., A.D.C.; Burn, A.D.C., M.P.; Durand, C.B., C.LE.; Paget, Viscount Maitland, Gore-Brown, Agnew, D.S.O., M.Y.O., Fergusson, C.M.G., Lieut-Colonels, Davidson, How W. C. C.M.G., Lieut-Coloniels, Davidson, Hon W. Rowley; Spragge, D.S.O.; MacKae-Glistrap, Villiers; C. F. Campbell, C.I. E., O.B. F., Webber, Schoffield, F.W., Stewart; Maxwell, O.B.E.; Pollen, C.M.G., Crookshank, Skeffington-Smyth, Majors, Richardo, Milner, Potter, O.B.E. Captains, Waller, M.V.O.; Liddell, M.V.O.; Towse, F.W., C.B.E. Clerk of Chaque & Adtr., Col. St. J. C. Gore, C.B., C.B.E. Sub.-Officer, Lt. Col. W. A. Scott

Yeomen of the Guard : Captain, The Lord Hylton Lieutenant, Col Sir R Hennell, C.V o , D S o , O B.E. Ensign, Maj. Sir E H Elliott, M V O Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant, Capt H. French, CUERE Of the Conque & Adjutant, and Inference, C.V.O. Exons, CO B de Sales La Terrête. Maj. Colin W. MacRae; Brig Gen C Wiay, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O; LL.-Col G R Lascelles Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, Rt Hon Sir Edward Goschen, Bart, G.C.B.,

G.C.M.G., G C.V O.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen Sir John Hanbury-Williams, KCB, KCVOCMG Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, C Hubert

Montgomery, C B., C.V.O. Grown of the Robes, Montague C Eliot, O B R Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Lionel Cust C.V o Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon John Fortescue, c.v o

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parintt,

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt -Col. The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C B., G.C.V O., CMG

Deputy do., The Viscount Esher, G C.B., G C V.O. Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj-Gen. Sir G Younghusband, K.C M G., K C LE., C.B.

#### Ecclesiastical Household.

### The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev Canon J N

Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev Canon J K Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A., Rev Cauon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Chaplatins to the Kring, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.Y.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon C Smith, M.Y.O., M.A., Rev Canon Hon L. Tyrwhitt, M.Y.O., M.A., Rev F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.Y.O., M.A., Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.Y.O., M.A.; Rev. H. S. Wood, D.D., Rev. Canon E. R. Bernard, M.A.; Rev.

J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. G. F. Wilson, D.D., Ven Archdeacon Armstrong Ball, 0.B E., B.D.; Rev. J. Wickins, M.A.; Rev. Lord Wenlock, M.A.; Rev. E. M. Blackie, B.A.; Rev. Canon P. Gleen, M.A.; Rev. W. Temple, M.A.; Rev. R. H. L. Sheppard, M.A.; Rev. B. Bicketsteth, D.D.; Rev. Canon R. Lovett, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. Burroughes, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. E. Bicok, D.D.; Rev. C Rev. T. G. Bogers, M.C., B.D., Rev. B.O. F. Heywood, M.A.; Rev. C. S. Woodward, M.A., Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, M.A.; Rev. Prebendary Cronshaw, M A ; Rev. Canon Newsom , Rev B. K. Cunuingham, M.A.; Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, M.C., M.A., Rev. W. H. Blackburne, M.C., M.A., Rev. E. H. Talbot, M.C., M.A.; M.C., MA., Rev. E H. Talbot, M.C., MA; Rev E. M Walker, MA., Rev G E. Raven, MA.

#### Chapels Royal

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London Sub-Dean & Chaplain, Rev Canon Eugai Sheppard, K C V O , D.D. Priests in Ordinary, Rev L. J Percival, MA.

Rev T R Hine-Haycock, M A ; Rev D Aikin-Sneath, M A , Rev W L Nixon, M A Deputy Priests, Rev W. P Besley, M A , Rev. G H O McCheane

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev Canon H G Daniell Bainbridge, M A. Organist and Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper,

Buckingham Palace - Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K C V O , D D.

Windsor Castle - Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A V Baillie, M A., Dean of Windsor, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, KCVO, CMG, MA Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M A

HamptonCourt-Chaplain, Rev. A G Ingram, M. A

#### Medical Household.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt , G C.V O. KCB, MD; Sir R. D Powell, Bart., K.CVO, MD, The Lord Dawson, G.C.VO., KCM.G, CB, MD

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Bailow, Bt, Kevo, M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, L.C.Vo, M.D. Physician to Household, Herbert French, M.D., F.R C.P.

Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt , G C V O., CB., LL D.; Sir R. H Charles, GC V.o

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bart, Kevo, Ms, Sir A A. Bowlby, KCMG., K.CV.O., C.B., F.RCS; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt, KCMG, CB, FRS.; Sir A. D. Fripp, & C.VO, C.B, M S.; Sir Hugh M. Rigby, KCVO, FRCS

Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh M. Rigby. KCVO., FRCS

Surgeon Apothecary, F S. Hewett, M.V O., M D Surgeons Apothecaries to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, O.B.E. MV.O., MRCS; L. H. Martyn, M.B., FRCS.

Do at Sandrengham, SirAlan R. Manby, M. V. o , M D. Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary, Sir G Anderson Critchett, Bart., K.c.V.O., F.R.C.& Ed Surgeon Oculist Extraordinary, Richard R.

Cruise, C V.O , F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S. Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milsom Rees,

c v o , F.R.c s Ed.

Surgeon Dentist, Sir Hy. Baldwin, M.R.C.S., L.D.R. Ancesthetist to the Household, H. Low, M.A., M.B. Coroner of the Hing's Household, A. W. Mills.

Master of the Household's Department.

(Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace)
Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, GCVO, CHO, CI.E.

Deputy Master of the Household, Hon. Henry

Stonor, C V o. Assistant Secretary to the Board, Maj. C. G. H.

Macthill, M V 0. Clerk to the Master of the Household, F. J. Bailey. Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Balerin. Gentleman of the Cellars, Maj. R. T. Kingscote.

Cleik of the Cellers, C. Lixon.
Inspector, Buckingham Palace, W. S. Sands.
Inspector, Windsor Castle, G. E. Miles.
Consulting Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.
Chief Cook, H. Cédard; and do., L. W. Gower.

#### Ceremonial Department. Bt. James's Palace.

Comptroller, Col Hon George Crichton, M.V o Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell, O.B.E., M.V.O Clerks, Jocelyn Godefroi; Austin Hertslet (Resident), G. M. Critchett; A. S. Buchanan.
Gentlemen Ushers, Hon. Henry Stonor, C.v.o.,

Horace West; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; Llonel Cust. C v o , Percy Armytage, M.v.o.; Col. Lord William J.C. Brinton, D. B.O., M.v. O.; Capt. C. A. L. Li. Col. J. C. Brinton, D. B.O., M. v. O.; Capt. C. A. L. In to 1.3. C STINGON, D S.O., M.V. O.; CADIL C. A.L.
ITVINE, M.V. O., O.B.M.; REAT-Adm. P. MelsonWard, M.V. O., Capt. Lord Dormer, C.B.E., R.M.;
Capt. E. M. C. Cooper-Key, M.V.O., B.R.; Brig.Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.;
Brig.-Gen. M. G. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.;
Maj. Beckelev Levett; H. P. Hansell, C.V.O.

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Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Sir David Erskine, heto (of Cardross), Brook Taylor; Thomas

Kingscote, C.V.O.; Maj. Gerald Ellis.

Pages of Honour, J. A. Murray, G. C. Dugdale,
H. P. Hunloke, G. B. Godfrey-Faussett.

Examiner of Plays, George S Street.
Barremaster, W G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, T. B. Abnett.
Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt. Caretaker, St James's Palace, G Grove.

Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle, F J Seymour, Capt H. Wells, R.F.A. Sermants-at-Arms, Richd. Edgcumbe ; Maj. Evan

Martin C v o., D.S O , Capt. Ernest B. Towse, W. Sir Walter M. Gibson, C. V.O., ISO. Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Kenting (Kenwington

Palace); Miss A. Symonds (Hampton Court Palace).

#### Crown Equerries Department.

Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, KCV0

Extra Equerries, Lord Marcus Beresford, K C V O , the Earl of Cromer, M.V.O ; Col Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. ; Maj-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, GCVO, CB., CM.G.; Lt Col F Dugdale, CVO; Maj Gen. Sir Henry Ewart, Bart., G.C.V.O, K C.B.; Capt. Hon Sin Charles Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon Sir Seymour Fortescue, K C.V.O., C M G., RN, Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, KCVO, C.B. C.M.G. D.B.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Alwyne Greville, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, CMG, C.V.O.; Sir Edward Henry, Bart, a.c.v o , k.c.k., c.s.r.; Lt. Col. Sir George Hol-ford, K.c.v.o., c i.z.; Adm. Sir Colin Keppel,

K.C.I.B., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.O.Y.O., O.M.G., O.I.B.; Col. Hon. Sir Harry Legge, G.C.Y.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.O.B., K.C.V.O.; Adm. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.O.V.O., K.O.B.; Bt. Hon. Sir Frederick Posservice. sonby, K.CB., KC.V.O.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, T'e, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I s.o ; the Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.E., G.C.V.C., K.C.S.L.,K.C.M.G.,I.S.O. ; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Capt. Hon. Sir John Ward, K.C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Lord Wester-Wemyss, e.C.B., C.M.G., M. V.O.

Supt Royal Mews, London, Capt. A Benbow. , , , , Windsor, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O. Storekeeper, William Shackleton. Clerk, J. H. Ould. Hon. Vetermary Surgeon, Major P. Hobday,

C.M.G., F.R.C V.S , F R S.R.

#### CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. z.

Brig -Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C V.O., C.B, C M G. (Registrar and Secretary); Maj. H H F. Stockley A. C. Michils, G. A. Titman, V. N. Peel, O.B.E. Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss V. de Gaury.

#### THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K C V O. Treasurer, Sir E W. Wallington, K.C V.O., C.M.G. Private Sec , Harry L. Verney, C v.o. Equerry, Lt.-Col Frank Dugdale, C.v.o.

Mustress of the Robes, The Duchess of Sutherland. Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Minto, C.I; The Lady Ampthill, G.B E., C I.; The

Countess Fortescue; The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G B.R. Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of

Bradford, The Lady Lamington, The Countess of Shaftesbury; The Lady Desborough. Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale, The Lady Mary Fothes Trefusis; The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Joan Verney; The

Lady Elizabeth Dawson. Maids of Honour, Hon. Mabel Gye; Hon. Ursula

Lawley. Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.VO., CB
Assistant Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J. V.

Thomas, Bart., M.V.O.

Equerries, Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton, C M.G., D.S O., M V.O., Capt. Hon. Piers W. Legh, C.B.R., M.V.O. Clerks, T H. Carter; F. H. Evans.

#### THE DUKE OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Wing-Comdr Louis Greig, M. V O. Equerry, Capt. Hon. James Gray Stuart, M.C.

#### QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland. Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Antrim; The Countess of Gosford; The Marchioness of Lincolnshire

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby.

Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

Maids of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian; The Hon. Lucia White.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G C V.O. Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K P.

Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, GCV.0 Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, GC.B., G.C.V.O., K.C M G, LS O

Comptroller, Gen Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, For, GCB., GCSI, GCVO, 180 Private Sec , Col. Sir Henry Streatfelld, K.C V O , C.B , C.M G

Equerries, Col Sir Arthur Davidson, k C B K.C V.O , Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O, C.I.E, Maj Hon Sir John Hubert Ward, K.C.V.O; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O , C B., C.M G.

Extra Equerry, Maj Gen. The Lord Ranksborough, c B , c v.o.

Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C. V.O., D.D., Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O., Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes, Rev.

A. R. H. Grant, M V O., B D Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves,

Bart., G.C V O., C.B Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh Mallinson

Rigby, K.C. V.O., F.R C S. Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon A pothecury at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Munby, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C S.

Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothe cary to the Household, Frederick Stanley

Hewett, M.V O, M D Laryngelogust, Sir Milsom Rees, C V O, F R.C.S Ed. Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M V.O., M.D. Clerks, R. H. Short , A G. Smalley

HOUSEHOLD OF H M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland) Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby.

#### PRINCESS CHRISTIAN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Capt. A F Liddell, M.V.O

Extra Equerries, Lt -Col. Cyrll Hankey, M v o , Brig -Gen. C. Wray, C M G , M v o ; Hugo Wemyss.

Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch: Miss Enid Du Cane; Miss Dorothy Seymour.

Honorary Bedchamber Women, The Lady Edward Cavendish; The Lady Agueta Montagu; Mrs. George Grant Gordon.

#### PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Equerry, Col J W. Smith-Neill. CBE

Extra Equerries, Maj Hon Murrough O'Brien.
M V O, D S O; Lt -Col. W. G. Probert. Physician in Ordinary, F S Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.

#### DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K C V O , C B Extra Equerry, Maj Gen Sir Ronald Bertram

Lane, KCB, kCV.o Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D. Fripp,

RCVO, CB, MS, FRCS Physician in Ordinary, Col Sir Edward S. Worthington, K.C V O , C B , C M.G. Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR Equerry & Comptroller, Maj Eric Bonham, M V.O. Extra Equery, Capt Master of Sinclair

#### DUCHESS OF ALBANY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Maj Edward Seymour, M V.O., D.S O. Ladies in Waiting, Miss E Heron-Maxwell, The Lady Evelyn Moreton; The Lady Katharine Meade

Hon Lady in Waiting, The Hon Lady Moreton.

Equerry, The Hon Lionel St. Aubyn.

Hon. Equeries, Col. S. Wallet, C.V.O.; Capt.

A. H. Patleton, M.V.O., R.N.

#### PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasurer, Victor S Corkran, C. V O. Equerry in Waiting, Capt. A W. Mackintosh. Extra Equerry, Col. Hon. Francis L L Colborne, M v o

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (extra), Hon Mrs. Victor S Corkran (extra)

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt . M D; A J R Oxley, M.D

Surgeons in Ordinary, Edgar Seymour, M v.o., M B. ; D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M B.

.... £70,000

#### ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the Cvel List, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII amounted to £470,000, in addition to which amulties to other members of the Rayal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £105,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made the following recommendations. tions, which were adopted by the House of Commons :-

	£110,000
Salaries of Household	125,800
Expenses of Household	
Works	80 000
Royal Bounty	13.200 8,000
Unappropriated	8,000

20,000	2	2,70,000
125,800	Princess Christian	6,000
193,000	Princess Christian	6,000
20 000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
13,200	Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
8,000	Duchess of Albany	6,000
	Princess Beatrice	6.000
£470,000	King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000

⊋ueen Alexandra

### The Peerage of the United Ringdom.

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords. It a broad sense this nesating is commonly taken as identical with that of the-fiouse of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But there are about an equal number of Feers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under the the may hold, so that the table of squivalent title formally given in this most in any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE"

Contractions.—S or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a Scottish or Irish title; the further addition of a "implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as Engl., Brit. or U.K. When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A  $\dagger$  appended to S, or I, implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords For the mark  $^\circ$  see heading to Marquesses: b, signifies born, s., succeeded; m., marned; w., widower or widow; divorced.

M , miuoi

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS,

ROYAL DUKES (3) -Style, His Royal Highness the Duke of -.. Addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness Eldest Son or Heir.

Wales, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337) (Scott. Duke, 

1874 b 1850, W

York, Albert, Duke of York, b 1895 ... .. 1020

Prince Arthur, b. x883 (None)

(None)

ARCHBISHOPS-Stule, The Most Rev His Grace the Lord Archbishop of -Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop, or, Your Grace

Trans Canterbury, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., b. 1848 Consec Bishop 1903 of Rochester 1891, transl to Winchester 1895

1909 York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., b 1864 Consecrated Bushop of Stepney 1901. DUKES -Style, His Grace the Duke of -Addressed as, My Lord Duke, or, Your Grace The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady



Caroline, &c Created Title, Name, de Eldest Son or Heir. Scott Earl, both Abercorn), b 1869, s 1913, m

1701 | Argull, | Stall Diarnaid Campbell (U.K. Duke, Argyll), b 1872, Douglas Walter C., 1892\* | Argyll, | s 1914 ...... Marq of Hamilton, b 1904

17035 \*Atholl, John George Stewart-Murray, K T., C B , D S.O., M V O.

(Brit Earl, Strange), b 1871, 8 1917, m ... Beaufort, Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, T.D.

beauther, Herliy averness visings of the Bedford, Herlirand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., b. 1858, \* 1893, m. 1894

Bedford, Herlirand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., b. 1858, \* 1893, m. 1911

Brandom See "Hamilton," Scott. Duke, below 16638 \*Buccleuch & Queensberry (1706), John Chailes Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (Engl. Earl, Doncaster), b. 1864, s. 1914, m. 189 Devonshire, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., 1694

G C M G., G.C.V O (Gov -Gen of Canada), b 1868, s. 1908, m Grafton, Alfred William Maitland Fit/Roy, b 1850, 8 1918, in 1675 16438 \*Hamilton, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (Brit Duke,)

Manchester, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P. C., b. 1877, s. 1892, m. 1702 Marchorough, Chas R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K. G. P. C., b. 71, s. 92, m. 17075 Montrose, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T. (Brit. 1

Earl, Gaham), b 1852, 8 1874, m .... Newcastle(u Lyme), Henry P.A D Pelham-Clinton, b 1864, 8 '79, m. 1756 Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1908, 1483 Norfolk.

8 1917, M. 1766 Northumberland, Alan Ian Percy, C.B F., M.V.O., b '80, s. 1918, m. 1716 Portland, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-

1710 Portland, William John Arthur Charles James Carettain-Benthick, K.G., P.C., 6 C V. O. b. 1857, 8. 1893, M. D.

1675 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., 1

1398 S \*Rothesay, H. R. H. Edward (Prince of Wales), K.G., b. 1894, 8. 1910

1707 S \*Rothurghe, Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (U.K. Earl,

Lord James S -M., b 1879 Marq. of Worcester, b. 2000 Marq. of Tavistock, b x888

(As Scottish) Earl of Dalkeith, b. 1894

Marquess of Hartington, b 1895 Earl of Euston, b 1914

Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1903 Marq of Carmarthen, b 'ox

Lord Edward FitzG., b. '92 (As English)
Visct Mandeville, b 1902

Marq. of Blandford, b 1807 Marq. of Graham, CB., C v.o., b. 1878 Lord Francis Hope, b 1861

Rt. Hon. Ld. Edmund Talbot, G.CVO, DS.O, MP. (Dep Earl Marshal), b. '55 Earl Percy, b zoza

Marq of Titchfield b. 1893 Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O , b. 1870

Marq. of Bowmont, b. 1913

Created Title, Name, &c. Eldert Son or Hear. Rutland, Henry John Brinsley Mannets, K. G., h 1852, 8 1906, m. Maig of Granby, b. 1886 1703 1684 St. Albans, Chas. Victor A A de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1870, s. '98 Ld Osborne B., b. 1874 Somerset, Algernon St. Maur, b 1846, s 1894, m. 1547 1833 Lord Ernest St. M., b 1847 Sutherland, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (Scott. Earl, Sutherland), b 1888, s. 1913, m. Ld Alistan S.-L -G.,b. x890 Wellington, Arthur Charles Wellesley, & G , G C v.o. (Irish Earl, 1814 Mornington), b 1849, 8 1900, m. ... ... ... ... ... Westminster, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenot, GCVO., D 5.0, Marquess Douro, b. 1876 1874 b 1879, 8 1899, dir Lord Arthur G., b. 1860 DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT 1900 Fife, Alexandra, Duchess (H. R. H. Princess Arthur of) Earl of Macduff, b Connaught), b 1891, 8 1912, 10 1914 MARQUINSER Style, The Most Hon the Marquess of ---. Addre Lord Marquess. In titles marked "the "of" is not used. Addressed as, My Abercorn See "Abercorn," Irish Duki (As Irish) 1790 Aberdeen and Teman, John Campbell Gordon, KT, PC, GCMG, Earl of Haddo, OB.R., b. 1016 a C.V o (Scott Earl, Aberdeen), b 1847 1st Marquess, m Abergapenny, Reginald William Branshy Nevill, b 1853, 8 1915 1879 Lord Henry G R. N , b. 1876 Adesbury, George W. J. C. Brudenell Bruce, DSO, T.D., b 1873. 1821 1854 Earl of Cardigan, b 1904 Adsa, Arch Kennedy (Scott Earl, Cassillis), b 1847, 8 1870, m Earl of Cassillis, b. 1872 1831 Capt Ld Victor P, M.C., 1815 Anglesen, Charles Henry Alex Paget, h 1885, 8 1905, m b 1889 Viset. Weymouth, b 1905 Bath, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., C.B., b. 1862, s. 1896, m. 1789 Breadalbane, Gavin Campbell, Ko, Pe, VD (Scott Earl, 1885 Breadalbane), b 1851, 1st Marquess, m (None to UK peerage) Bristol, Frederick William Fanc Hervey, W. V. O., b. 1863, 8-1907, m. Bute, John Crichton Stuart (Scott. Earl, Dumprus), b. 81, 8-00, m. Lord Walter H , b 1865 1826 Earl of Dumfries, b 1907 1796 Cambridge, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, 1917 de B., Gevo, e M.G., o 1868, ist Marquess, in.

"Canden, John Charles Pratt, b. & × 1872, in

Carisbrooke, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, Gevo, b. 1886, Earl of Eltham, b 1895 Earl of Brecknock, b 1899 1R12 1017 1st Marquess, m. (None) Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C., M.C. (Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley), b. 1858, s. 1884, m. Eatl of Rocksavage, b x883 \*\*Conyngham, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (U. K. Baron, Minster), b 1890, s 1918, die Crewe, Robt Officy A Crewe Milnes, Pc, Kg, GeVo, b 1858, Lord Charles C, b 1871 1st Marquess n Earl of Madeley b 1911 1701 1 \* Doncault, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester: lord Henry FitzWairine C. h 1834 (Brit Baron, Fisherwick), h 1903, x 1904, M 1780 1 Downshire, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbully Lord Arthur F Hy II , b Sandys Hill (Brit Earl, Hillsborowth), b 1894, v 1918 1895 Dufferin & 1ra, Frederick Temple Thomas Humilton Temple 1888 Blackwood, D S O (Irish Baron, Intherin & Claneboye), b 1875. Earl of Ava, b 1909 1 1918, III 1800 1 \* Ely, John Henry Lottus (U. K. Baron, Loftus), b 1851, 8 1889, m Lord George L , b 1854 1801 Ereter, William I Brownlow Cecil, CM G, CB F, b '76, '98, m 1800 I "Headfort, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (U K Baron, Kenlos), b 78 Lord Buighley, b 1905 Earl of Bective, b 1902 Lt -Col. Lord Henry S. 1894, m Hertford, George Francis Mexander Seymour (Irish Baron,) 1793 DSO / 1878 Conway), b 1871, \ 1912 1599 "Hantly, Charles Gordon, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Meldrum), b. 1847, Lieut Col Granville G, DSO, b 1883 1863, W. Lansdowne, Henry Chas Keith Petty Fitzmannec KG, Pr 1784 Earl of Kerry, DS.o., acsi, Genta, acti holds Roy Vict Cham (Dish Earl M V 0 , / 1872 Kerry, Scott Baron, Nations), b 1845, s 1866, in Lincolnshire, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, It Col Hon Rupert C 1012 KCM G (Irish Baron, Carrington), b 1843, 1st W, in C V O., b 1852 (to Bny.only) Linkthgew, Victor Mexander John Hope OB1 (Scott Earl, 1902 Hopetoun), b 1887, 8 1908, m Earl of Hopetoun, b. xoxx 18161 \* Londonderry, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest Stewart, RO, PC, M VO (U A. Larl, Vane), b 1878, v 1915, m Visct. Castlereagh, b 1902 "Lothian, Robt Schomberg Keri (U.K. Buron, Keri, h. 74, s. 00 Milford Haven, Tours Alexander Mounthatten P.C., G.C.B.) 1701 H Philip Henry K, CH, h 82 Lieut. Earl of Medina. 1917 ecvo, kewa, b 1854, 1st Marquess, m K.C V O , R N , b. 1802 Ammanbu, Rev Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (Irish 1838 Baron, Mulgrave), b 1846, 8 1890, m Earl of Mulgrave, b 1912 1812 Verthampton, William Bingham (Deuglas-Maclean) Compton, Edward Robt Compton,

b. 1891

... Earl of Ossory, b 1800

D = 0 , h. 1885, < 1913

Ormonde), b 1849, s. 1919, m

1825 1 \*Ormonde James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (I' K Baron,

Title, Name, &c. Eldest Son or Heir. Created. 1688 S. Queensberry, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, b. 1896, s. 1926, m. 1681 Ripon, Frederick Oliver Robinson, G.C.V.O., b. 1832, s. 1909, w. 1769 Salisbury, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., K.G., (None) a.c.v o, c B, T D, b. 1861, 8. 1903, 31.

2800 I \*Shgo, George Ulick Browne (U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle, b. 1856, 270; m. John Jas. Dudley S. Townshend, b. 1866, 6 1899, m. 1694 8 Tweeddale, Wm. George Montagu Hay (U.K. Baron, Tweeddale), Visct. Raynham, b 1916 1551 Zetland, Lawrence Dundas, K T , P.C., b. 1844, 1st Marq , m...... of 18g2 G C.I.E., b. 1876 EARLS - Style, The Right Hon the Earl of - Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hom., the daughters Lady. Where marked of the "of" is not used. 1606 S. \* Abercorn (As Irish) Earl of Haddo, b 1879 Lord Norreys, b. 1887 1682 S. Aberdeen 1697 1886 Lord Willoughby de 1802 1867. 5. 1910, 32.

1789 I Annesley, Walter Beresford Annesley, b. 1861, s. 1914, 31.

1781 I Antun, Randal Mark Kert McDonnell, b. 1878, s. 1918, 33.

1762 I Arran, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (U. K. Baron, Eresby, b 1907 Visct Glerawly, b 1894 Viscount Sudles, b. 1903 (None) 1730 1917 G C B., G.C V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1874, 18t Earl, m. ..... Aylesford, Charles Wightwick Finch, b. 1851, s. 1885, m. ...... Visct. Trematon, b. 1907 1714 Lord Guernsey, b 1908 Ronald P. H. B., b 1875 Viscount Borodale, b. 1905 Viscount Elmley, b. 1903 1815 Beauchamp, William Lygon, K G., P C , K C M G., b x872, s. x89x, m 1797 I Hon. Cecil L. C', b 1873 1679 (None) \*Bessborough, Edward Ponsonby, K.P., C B , C.V.O (Brit Baron,) 1739 1 Viscount Duncannon, Ponsonbuly, b 1851, \$ 1905, it 1905, it 1873, \$ 1915, m

Bradford, Orlando Bridgeman, b 1873, \$ 1915, m

Breadalbane See "Breadalbane," it K. Ma) q

Brooke. See "Warwick" 1815 1677 8 \*Breadalbane 1746 Brownlow, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow Cust, P.C., V.D., 1815 b. 1844, 8 1867, w Buchan, Shipley Gordon Stuart Eiskine, b 1850, 8 1898, m. .... 1460 S Lord Cardross, b. 1878 Buckinghamshire, Sidney Cair Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson, O.B.E., b. 1860, s. 1885, 11 1746 Lord Hobart, b. 1906 1920 Burton, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C. M.G., b. 1853, 1st Earl, m. (None) Calogan, Gerald Oakley Calogan, C.B.E., b 1869, s. 1915, m. .... Carris, Wilfred Dallas Cauus, C.M.G., b 1865, s. 1905, m. ..... Viscount Chelsea, b 1914 1800 1878 1831 Camperdown, George Alexander Philips Haldane-Duncan, [D S.O., M.C., b. 1888 (None) 1661 Hubert A G II, b. 1001 Lord Porchester, b. 1898 1793 (b. 1851 Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1903 (As U.K.) Viscount Stuart, b. 1889 Lord Greenock, b. 1919 1647 I †Cavan, Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K.P., G.C.M.G , K.C.B., M.V.O., Capt. Hon. Lionel D.S.O , R.N., b. 1873 18a7 16a8 Hon. Andrew C., b 1907 Chesterfield, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1854, s. 1887, m. ... Hon. Henry S .- S., b 1844 1801 1801 Chichester, Joselyn Brudenell Pelham, O.B.E., b 1871, s. 1905, m. 1803 I \*Clancarty, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (U.K. Visct., Clandro, 1804).

Lord Cecil C. D., b. 1898

Viscount Cranborne, b. '03

Earl of Altamont, b 1898

Lord Edward H , b , 1888 Lord William de la P. B.,

b. 1905 [b. 1873] Maj. Charles S. P., M.V.O., Ronaldshay,



Hon Bruce O., M.C., b. 1865 Visct. Bury, M c , b. **1882** Visct Holmesdale, b. **1896** 

Viscount Dunluce, b. rorr

Lord Apsley, D a o , b. 1895

C M G., M.P., b 1880 Viscount Newport, b. 1911 lam E H. Campbell, b. '85

Maj. Adelbert Cockayne Cust, b. 1867 (to Bny )

Visct Garmoyle, b. 1907 Rev Hn. Chas. Sinclair, b '65 Lt Col. Hon. Herbraud A.

Br.-Gen Hon. A E.D , C.B

Lord Pelham, b. 1905

Lord Kilconnel, b. 1891

carty), b. 1868, s. 1891, m.

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Title, Name, &c
Created.
                                                                                                                                              Eldest Son or Heir.
1776 ! *Clanwilliam, Arthur Vesey Meade (U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam),
Lord Gillford, b. 1914
                                                                                                                                        Lord Hyde, b 1906
Hon Dudley S., b 1853
                                                                                                                                       Hon Robert J L.B., b x864
Hon Mark E. P., b. x903
             Viscount Stopford, b 1877
1697
                                                                                                                                        Visct Deerhurst, b x865
                                                                                                                                        Viscount Dangan, b 1915
1857
                                                                                                                                        Hon Ralph G. H , b 1001
1892
z8oz
                                                                                                                                        Visct Uffington, b 1807
                 s. 1883, m
            13988
                                                                                                                                       Lord Balniel, b x000
                                                                                                                                       Viset Errington, b zoz8
IGOI
              Curzon of Kedleston, George N Curron, K G ,P C ,G C S.1 ,G C 1.E ,
IGII
holds Roy. Vict ('hain, b. '59, ret Earl, m
1633 8. Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (U. K. Baron, Ramsay),
                                                                                                                                       (None to Earldom)
                                                                                                                                       Lord Ramsay, b 1904
Lord Clifton, b. 1886
Visct Lewisham, b 1881
Dartmouth, William Heneage Legge, P.C., K.C.B., V.D., b. '51, 8. '91, m. Dartrey, Authony Lucius Dawson (Irish Baron, Cremorne),
1711
             b. 1855, $ 1920, m.
*Die La Warr, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville,
                                                                                                                                       (None to Earldom)
1761
              b. 1900, c. 1915, M
Denbigh Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding,
                                                                                                                                        Lord Sackville, b 1867
                                                                                                                                        Visct Feilding,
                                                                                                                                                                          CMG.,
1688
                 C V.O (Iruh Earl, Desmond), b 1859, 8 1892, 10
                                                                                                                                           DSO, b. 1885
              Derby, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., PC, GCVO, CB,
1485
Lord Stanley, b. 1804
(U.R., Baron, Desart), b 1848, s 1898, m ...

1638 I. *Deemond See 'Deubigh, Eng. Rart (' Deubigh and Desmond'')

1533 Devon, Charles Pepya Courtenay, b 1890, s 1904

1863 Donoaster. See "Buccleuch and Q." Scott Duke
                                                                                                                                      (As English, above)
                                                                                                                                      Rev Hon Henry C., b. 1872
                                                                                                                                      (As Scottish)
1800 I * Donoughmore, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C.
(U.R. Viset, Hutchinson), b 1875, s 1900, m 1861 I + Drogheda, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C M G , C B E., b 1884,
                                                                                                                                       Viscount Suirdale, b room
                                                                                                                                       Viscount Moore, b 1910
                 #. 1908, m. .
              Ducie, Henry John Moreton, P.C., G C V O., b 1827, 8 1853, w
Dudley, William Humble Ward, P C , G C B , G C M G., G C V O ,
                                                                                                                                       Hon. Berkeley B M. b
1837
1860
                                                                                                                                                                              [1834
T.D., b. 1867, s. 1885, sc. 1895, sc. 1895, sc. 1893, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 2000, s. 
                                                                                                                                       Visct Ednam, M.C., b 1894
                                                                                                                                       (As British)
Lord Cochrane, b 1886
1888 * Dinmore, Mexander Edward Multray, 7 e., D S. 7, m v. 7, (C. R. Baron, Dunnore), b 1871, s 1997, in 1997, in 1997, in 1821 * Dunraven & Mount Earl, Windham Thomas W yndham-Quin, p. C. R. P., C. M. G. N. N., T. D. (U. K. Bn., Kenry), b 1841, s '71, w '1833 Durham, John Geo Lambton, K. G. P. C. G. C. V. O., V. D., b '85, 8' 79, w Dusart, William John Manners Tollemache, b 1859, s 1878, m * Chackers University and at Bordon Mountain b 48 can be a 1998.
                                                                                                                                       Viscount Fineastle, b 1908
                                                                                                                                       Windham Henry W .- Q.,
                                                                                                                                       CB, DSO, b 1857
Hon Frederick L, b 1855
                                                                                                                                       WenefrydeA.T Scott,b 1880
1837 Efingham, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, b 1866, s 2808 ... 1868 * Editaton & Winton (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomeric (U.K. Earl Winton), b 1880, s 1919, m 1733 1.* Egmont, Charles John Perceval (Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland),
                                                                                                                                       Gordon H , b 1873
                                                                                                                                       Lord Montgomerie, b. 1914
             b x858, s x9x0, m
Eldon, John Scott, b x845, s x854, m
                                                                                                                                       Chas G D I P , b x847
                                                                                                                                       Viscount Encombe, b 1899
vRav
16338 * Elgin & Kincardine (1647), Edward James Bruce, C M G (I' K
             Baron, Elmin), b 1881, 8 1917, m
Ellemere, John Francis S Granville Egerton, M V.O., b 1872, 8
                                                                                                                                      Hon Robert Bruce, b x88s
2846
1989 I *Emmskillen, Lowry Egerton Cole, K. P. (U. K. Baron, Grunstead),
                                                                                                                                      Visct Brackley, b 1915
Maj Viscount Cole, C M.G.,
                                                                                                                                     b 1876
Lt.-Col Hon. George C.,
C.V O., b 1874
                                                                                                                                      Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G.,
                 b 1852, # 1891, m .....
                                                                                                                                          b. 1876
                                                                                                                                      Viscount Malden, b 1966
Visct Tamworth, b 1894
Hon David W. E. D, b.
1661
             Essez, Algernon George de Vere Capell, b. 1884, s 1916, m. ....
             1711
1868
                s. 1916, M.
ingall, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, Pc. (U.K. Baron,
1628 I. * Fingall,
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Mingall), b 1859, s. 1881, m. .....

Lord Killeen, M.C. b 1806

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Title, Name, &c.
  Created.
                                                Wm Chas De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, 
KCV.O., C.BE. DSO. (Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam),
 1716 I. Fitzuilliam,
                                                      b 1872, 8 1902, m
                 1789
  1841
  16038 Mallowau, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (Brit. Baron,
                                                                                                                                                                TD, b 1884
Alex David S, b. 1914
  10035 Stewart of Garlies), b. 1894, s. 1305 Stewart of Garlies), b. 1894, s. 1305 Stewart of Garlies), b. 1894, s. 1305 Stewart of Garlies, b. 1894, s. 1305 Stewart of Garlies, b. 1894, s. 1305 Stewart of Garlies, and s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1894, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart of Garlies, s. 1895 Stewart 
 1806 1 Gostord, Archibald Brabaron Sparrow Acheson, K P (U.K. Baron, Worlingham), b 1841, s 1864, m

1722 Graham. See "Montrose," Scott. Duke
  1722
  1684 I *Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, r. C.,
                KP, GCVO (UK. Baron, Granard), b 1874, s 1889, m. Granalle, Granville G Leveson-Gower, GCV.0, b 1872, s )
 1833
                     1891, 111.
                Gren, Charles Robert Grey, b 1879, 8 1917, m. .. Gudford, Fiederick George North, b 1876, s. 1885, m. .
 1806
 1752
                Haddington, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., b. 1894, 8. 1917 ...
Haig, Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.F., b. 1861,
                                                                                                                                                               Hon Chas. Wm. B. - H. . b. 'co
 1619 S.
 1919
                2808
                 Hardwicke, (harles Alexander Vorke, b. 1869, s. 1909, m
 1754
(As Irish)
 Douglas), b 1873, s. 1918, m 1703 S *Hopetoun. See "Linlithgow," U.K. Mary
                Honce, Richard G P Curzon, G C V.O., T D., b. 1861, s 2900, m
Huntingdon, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, b.
 1881
 1530
               1868, s. 1885, m
Iddesleyh, Walter Stafford Northcote, C B . b. 1845, s. 1887, m. .
Ilchester, Glies S. Holland Fox-Strangways, o B E., b. 74, s. 05, m.
"Innes See " Roxburghe," Scott Duke. ......
 1885
 1756
                                                                                                                                                              (As Scottish)
 1837
                Inverness. See "York," Royal Duke
 1020
                Ireagh, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., b 1847, 1st Earl, w
 IQIQ
                Jersey, George Henry Robert Child - Villiers (Irish Visct ,
 1697
 Grandison), b 1873, s. 1915, m .... 1801 I.*Kenmare, Valentine Charles Browne, CVO (UK
                                                                                                                                           Baron,
Kenmaie), b. 1860, $ 1905, m ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1723 I *Kerry & Shelburne (1753) See "Lansdowne," Brit Mary , p 126
                                                                                                                                                              (As British)
 1822 I † Kilmorey, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, b. 1883, 8-1915, in.
1866 Kunberley, John Wodehouse, b. 1848, 8. 1902, m. 1968; † Lungston, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, b. 1874, 8. 1896, m. ... 1833. * Kunoull, Geo Harley Hay, (But Banon, Hay), b. 1902, 8. 1916, M. 1877. * Kintore, Algerion Hawkins Thomond Ketth-Falconer, P.C. M. G. C. M. G. (U. K. Baron, Kirtore), b. 1852, 8. 1880, m. ... Kichener of Khartoum, Henry Elhott Chevallier Kitchener,
                   b. 1846, 8 1916, W
1756 I + Lanesborough, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M. V O , b '65, 8 1905, w
1880
               Lathom, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1895, 8 1910 ...
Lauderdale, Frederick Henry Maitland, b 1840, 8, 1884, m. ....
 1624 >
 1837 Lewester, Thomas Wm Coke, G C V O, C M G, b 1848, 8 1909, m. 1795 1 *Lewin, Charles Clements (U.K. Baron, Clements), b '79, 3. '92, m.
1837
                                                                                                                                                              (None)
16415 Leven & Melville (1690), Archibald Alexander Leshe-Melville,
1626
               Linday, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, b 1861, 8 1899, m
              Lisburne, Ernest Edmil. H. Malet Vaughan, b 1893, s. 1899, m |
Listowel, William Hare, K P (U K Baron, Hare), b 33, s 56, m
Liverpool, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P C., G.C B.,
1822 I * Listowel,
 1905
1807
 LOIL
                                                                                                                                                             (None)
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Eldest Son or Heir.

Viscount Milton, b 1910 [b x888 Viscount Ebrington, M C. Viscount Campden, o B E.,

Viscount Kelburn, b. 1010

Viscount Acheson, b 1877 (As Scottish)

Viset Forbes, b 1915 Capt. Hon W L-G, D 9 0R.N , b 1880 Rev Harry Geo G., b 1851 Lord North, b. 1902

Viscount Dawick, b 1918. Viscount Tiverton, b. 1880 Hon Alfred E. F. Y., b. 1871 Visct Lascelles, D S o ,b '82 Visct Petersham, b x887 Viscount Sandon, b 1892

Lord Dungiass, b. 1003 (As UK.) Visct. Curzon, M.P., b. 1884

Viscount Hastings, b 1901 Viscount St. Cyres, b 1869 Lord Stavordale, b 1905

Visct Elveden, CB, C.MG, M P , b. 1874

Visct Grandison, b zgzo

Visct Castlerosse, b x80x Capt Hon. Francis Edward

N., b 1886 Lord Wodehouse, м.с., b '83 Viset Kingshorough, b. 1897 Hon. Alistair G. II., b 1861

Lord Falconer, b. 1879

Viscount Broome, b 1878 Hon, Hy, Cavendish B., b '68 (None to Earldom) Viscount Maitland, b 1868 Viscount Coke, b. 1880 Capt. Hon, David L. M.

O.B R , b. 1892 Viscount Anson, b. 1913

Hon Edmund P, b 1888 Hon. Archibald B., b. 1878 Earl of Abingdon, b 1836 Viscount Vaughan, b 1918 Visct. Ennismore, b. 1866

Hon Gerald F ,D S.O ,b.1878 (None to Earldom)

Hon. Francis A. P., b. 1905 Hon Lancelot L., O B.E., [b. 1869

1880

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1838 Lovelace, Lionel Fortescus King, D.S.O., b. 1865, s. 2905, m. ..... 1795 I. Hacan, George Chailes Bingham, K. B. R. Ch., b. 1860, s. 1914, m. 1880 Lytton, Victor Alex Geo. Robert Lytton, v. 2.
                                                                                                      Eldert Son or Heir.
                                                                                                 Viscount Ockham, b. zoog
                                                                                                 Lord Bingham, b. 1808
                                                                                                 Viscount Knebworth, b. '03
1781
          Maccienfield, George Loveden Wm Hy. Parker, b. 1888, v. 1896, in.
                                                                                                 Viscount Parker, b 1914
          Malmesbury, James Edward Harris, b. 1872, s. 1899, m ...
zŠ00
                                                                                                 Viscount FitzHarris, b 1907
Lord Scone, b 1900
                                                                                                 Viscount Newark, b 1888
                                                                                                 Lord Garloch, b 1868
                                                                                                 Lord Erskine, b 1895
                                                                                                 Hon. Algernon B, b 1854
                                                                                                 Lord Ardee, C.B., CB.E.,
Chawoth), b 1841, s 1887, w. 1766 I. Mextorough John Henry Savile, b 1868, s 1916, m ........ 1930 Mildeton, William St John Fremantle Brottick, K.P., P.C., b
                                                                                                 b. 1869
Visct. Pollington, b 1906
                                                                                                 Viscount Dansford, M C ,
            1856, 1st Earl, m
                                                                                                    b. 1888
          Midlothian. See Rosebery, below
1911
1813 Mindo, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, b 1891, 8 1914 ... 19628 Moray, Monton Gray Stuart (Brit Baron, Stuart of Castle
                                                                                                Hon. Arthur R. D E., b 1846
Stuart), b 1855, s 1909, m.
1815 Morley, Edmund Robert Parker b 1877, s. 1905
1760 I. Mornington See "Wellington," U. K. Duke.
                                                                                                 Lord Doune, b. z8oz
                                                                                                 Hon Montagu P., b 1878 (As U K )
14588 + Morton, Sholto George Watson Douglas, b 1844, s 1884, m. . . .
                                                                                                 Lord Aberdour, b. 1907
Richd John F E, b 1843
Hon. Harold FitzC, b 1870
Hon Edward N., b 1850
         Mount Edgeumbe, Piers A. Hamilton Edgeumbe, b '65, s 1917,10.
Munster, Aubrey Filz (larence, b 186s s. 190a

Nelson, Thomas Horatio Nelson, b 1857, s 1913

Newburgh, Carlo Glustiniani Bandini, b 186s, s 1908, m
1789
1831
1805
1660 N
                                                                                                 Viscount Kynnaird, b 1886
1837 I. Norbury, Wm Brabazon Lindesay Graham Tolev, b '62, s '73,m' 1806 I. Normanton, Sidney J. Agar (U.K. Baron, Somerton), b '65, s '96,m' 1876 Northbrook, Francis George Bating, b 1850, s '1904, m' 1647 8. Northesk, David John Carnega, b 1865, s '1891, m'...
                                                                                                 Otway S G. T , b 1886
                                                                                                 Visct Somerton, b 1919
                                                                                                 Fras B (to Bny.), b 1882
                                                                                                 Lord Rosehill, h 1901
                                                                                                Visct Cianley, b. 1913
(Robert Hy. M. W., b. 1913)
         Onslow, Richard William Alan Onslow, O.B E., b 1876, # 1911, m
1801
         Orford, Robert Horace Walpole, b. 1854, 8 1894, m ... ......
x806
                                                                                                   (to Bny. only)
         Orkney, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, b. 1867, 8, 1889, m. . . Pembroke & Montgomery (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b.
                                                                                                 Lady Mary FitzM., b 1903
1606 S.
ISSI
          1880, s. 1913, m. Perth, William Huntly Drummond, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.
                                                                                                 Lord Herbert, b 1906
                                                                                                 Hon Sn Eric D., k ∈ M G.
1604 S
                                                                                                                          1/ 1876
1905
          Phynouth, Robert George Windsor-Clive, PC, GBK, CB,
        b 1857, 1st Earl, m
Portarlington, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymon: Dawson-Damet,
                                                                                                 Viscount Windsor, b x889
1785 I.
         b 1883, s 1900, m.
Portamouth, John Fellowes Wallop, b 1859, s 1917
Poulett, George Amias Filzwarine Poulett, b 1909, s 1918 M.
Pows, George C. Herbert (Irish Baron, Clove), b 1862, s 1891, m.
                                                                                                 Viscount Carlow, b 1907
2743
2706
2804
                                                                                                 Hon Oliver H H , h 1861
                                                                                                 (None)
                                                                                                 Viscount Clive, b 1904
          Radnor, Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, CIE, CBE, b '08. * 1000, in
2765 Radnor, Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, C.I.E., C.B.E., b. '68, s. 1000, in 1831 I *Ranturly, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron,
                                                                                                 Visct Folkestone, b x805
          Viscount Northland, b 1913
1917
            Justice of England), h 1860, 184 Earl, in
1771 I. † Roden, Robert Soame Jocelyn, b. 1883, 8 1915, m. 1801 Romney, Charles Marsham h. 1861
                                                                                                 Visct. Erleigh, M C , b 1880
                                                                                                 Viscount Joselyn, b 1909
z8oz Romney, Charles Marsham, b. z864, s. z905, m. z903.8. Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, K. U., K. T., P. C., Roy Victorian Chain, v.D. (U. K. Earl of Midlothian), b. z847, s. z868, w. j.
                                                                                                 Viscount Marsham, h 1802
                                                                                                Lord Dalmeny, D.S O . M.C.,
                                                                                                   h 1882
        1806 I.
                                                                                                Hon. Desmond E P , b '10
2 80Z
                                                                                                 Lord Loughborough, b 'cs
                                                                                                 Lord Leslie, b 1902
14588
1861
                                                                                                 Hon Bertrand R, b 1878
         (None)
1915
1815
                                                                                                Granville J. E., b 1867
                                                                                                isct. Hinchingbrooke " roo6
1660
1600
                                                                                                Br.-Gen. Hon. Osbert L.,
K.C.B. (Irish Visct, Lumley), b 1857, s 1884, m ... ... 1771 L. Sefton, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C (U.K. Baron, Sefton), b. 1871,
                                                                                                   C.M G , b. 1862
                                                                                                Viscount Molyneux, b 1808
             8. 1901, 1H
         Selborne, Wm Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P C , G C M G , b '59, F '95, m.
188a
                                                                                                Visct. Wolmer, M P , b 1887
         Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O, C.B.E, b x869,
1678
                                                                                                Lord Ashley, b. 1900
1756 1. Shannon, Robt. Hy. Boyle (Brit. Baron, Carleton), b. 1900.
                                                                                                Rear-Adm. Hon. Robert F.
                                                                                                  B., M. V.O , b 1863
         Shrewsbury & Talbot (1784), Charles Henry John Chetwynd-
Talbot, K.C.V.O. (Irish Earl, Waterford), b. 1860, s. 1877, 18....
1448
                                                                                                Viscount Ingestre, b 1914
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Sondes, Lewis Arthur Milles, b. 1866, s. 1907, m. .....

Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles Lade,

ð. x867

strafond, Edmund Henry Byng, b 1855, s 1918, m  1870 "Ntrathmore & Kinghorne (1666), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Baron, Bones), b 1855, s 1904, m  1871 "Ntrathmore & Kinghorne (1666), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Baron, Bones), b 1855, s 1904, m  1872 "Suffolk & Berkshire (1666), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Baron, Bones), b 1855, s 1904, m  1874 "Anaberville, George Montagu Bennet, b, 1855, s 1899, m  1875 "Sutherland See" "Nttherland," U.K. Duke  1876 "Switherland See" "Sttherland," U.K. Duke  1877 "Pemple of Stowe, Alg W Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b 1871, 1878 "Sogs, m  1879 "Vane. See "Londonderry," Irish Marq.  1870 "Waldegrave, Wn Friedk Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1851, s '59, m  1870 "Waldegrave, Wn Friedk Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1851, s '59, m  1871 "Waldegrave, Wn Friedk Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1851, s '59, m  1871 "Waldegrave, Wn Friedk Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1851, s '59, m  1872 "Warnek & Brooks (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, b '53, s '93, m  1873 "Warnek & Brooks (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, b '53, s '59, m  1874 "Warnek & Brooks (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, b '53, s '59, m  1875 "Warnek & Brooks (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, b '53, s '59, m  1875 "Warnek & Brooks (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, b '53, s '59, m  1875 "Waldegrave, Wn Friedk Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1851, s '59, m  1875 "Warnek & Brooks (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, b '53, s '89, m  1875 "Waldegrave, Wn Friedk Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1851, s '59, m  1875 "Waldegrave, Wn Friedk Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1851, s '59, m  1875 "Waldegrave, Wn Friedk Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1851, s '59, m  1875 "Waldegrave, Wn Stephen Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1852, s '89, m  1875 "Waldegrave, Wn Stephen Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1852, s '1859, m  1875 "Waldegrave, Wn Stephen Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1852, s '1859, m  1875 "Waldegrave, Wn Stephen Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1852, s '1859, m  1875 "Waldegrave, Wn Stephen Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1852, s '1859, m  1875 "Waldegrave, Wn Stephen Waldegrave, P.C. v. D., b 1852,	1/10 1 200	
9. 1905. M. James Barlymple, D. S. O. (W. Baron, Desentors) 1909 S. Nator, John James Barlymple, D. S. O. (W. Baron, Desentors) 1908 Section, John James Barlymple, D. S. O. (W. Baron, Desentors) 1918 State March Roger Grey, b. 1865. s. 1905. 1918 State March Roger Grey, b. 1865. s. 1905. 1918 State March Roger Grey, b. 1865. s. 1905. 1919 State March Edward Henry Byng, b. 1852. s. 1915. 1917 Strathmer & Knipherne (1666), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & Knipherne (1666), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & Knipherne (1666), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & Knipherne (1666), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & Knipherne (1666), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & Knipherne (1666), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & Knipherne (1666), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & W. Scholl, Barone & March (U.K. Duke (U.K. Barone & Knipherne (1666), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & W. Scholl, Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & W. Scholl, Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & W. Scholl, Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & W. Scholl, Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & W. Scholl, Barone & W. Scholl, Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone & W. Scholl, Barone & W. Scholl, Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone), Barone & W. Scholl, Barone & W. Scholl, Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone), Barone & W. Scholl, Barone & W. Scholl, Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Barone), Barone & W. Scholl, Baron	Created. Title, Name, &c.	,
1538 Stanting, Space (Frey, b. 1896, s. 1910.  Stanting, Space (Frey, b. 1896, s. 1910.  Stanting, Space (Stanting), James Richard Stanthope, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880. s. 1905.  Stanthope, James Richard Stanthope, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880. s. 1905.  Stanthope, James Richard Stanthope, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880. s. 1905.  Stanthope, James Richard Stanthope, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880. s. 1904.  Stanthope, James Richard Stanthope, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880. s. 1907.  Straffund, Edithund Henry Byng, b. 1850. s. 1918. m	1765 Spencer, Charles Robt Spencer, E.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b '57, 6. 2020,20.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1893 Viscount Althorp, b 1898
**Standays**, James Richard Stanholps**, 18. S., b. 1865.  **Standays**, James Richard Stanholps**, 18. S., b. 1865.  **Standays**, James Richard Stanholps**, 18. S., b. 1865.  **Standays**, 18. John Montagus R.C.M. G. 25. C. V.O., C. B. V. V. Scoutt Dunwich, b. 2503.  **Trange Standard Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1865.  **Standard Edimund Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1865.  **Standard Edimund Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1865.  **Standard Edimund Edimund Edimund Henry Landard Henry A. N. 1860.  **Standard Edimund Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1867.  **Standard Edimund Edimund Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1867.  **Standard Edimund Edimund Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1867.  **Standard Edimund Edimund Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1867.  **Standard Edimund Edimund Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1867.  **Westmerded Edimund Edimund Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1869.  **Standard Edimund Edimund Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1869.  **Standard Edimund Edimund Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1869.  **Standard Edimund Edimund Edimund Henry Byng, b. 1869.  **Standard Edimund Edim	h =0== 1 tot4 10	
1847 Stradyond, Edmund Henry Byng, b 285a, s 1918, m	1718 ONathope, James Richard Stannope, D.S.O., M.C., D. 1880, \$ 1905	
1070 (Salpide & Brekshires (2656), Charles Henry George Howard, b 1906, s 1917, M. 12308 Sutherland. See "Sutherland," U.K. Duke	y b, b 1862, 8 1886, m.  1847 Straffud, Edmund Henry Byng, b 1862, 8 1918, m	Viscount Dunwich, b 1903 Hon. Ivo Francis B, b. 74 (As Scottish)
1330 S *Sutherland. See "Sutherland," U.K. Duke 1714 Tankerland. See "Sutherland," U.K. Duke 1724 Tankerland. George Montagu Bennet. b. 1825, s. 1829, m. 1832 Temple of Store, Alg W Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1875, s. 1802 Perulam, James Walter Grumston (Irah Viset, Grimston, Scott. 1840 Baron, Forrsete.) b. 1825, s. 1825, m. 1729 Waldeynew, Wm Fredk Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., b. 185x, s. '59, m. 1731 Waldeynew, Wm Fredk Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., b. 185x, s. '59, m. 1732 Warmeck & Brooks (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, b. '53, s. '93, m. 1733 ** Hensel & March (1657), Hugo Richard Wennys-Charteris- 1734 Hostmeath, Anthony Firancis Nugent, P.C., b. 1870, s. 1883 1875 Wharmliffe, Francis John Montagu Stuart-Wortley-Mackenze, b. 1856, s. 1890, m. 1731 ** Witton, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, b. 1856, s. 1935, m. 1734 Winterdon, Elward Turnour, M. P., b. 1883, s. 1907 1735 Winterdon, Elward Turnour, M. P., b. 1883, s. 1907 1734 Valenton, Seymour Edward Trenderic Egerton, b. 1859, s. 1855, m. 1735 Winterdon, Elward Turnour, M. P., b. 1883, s. 1907 1734 Valenton, Seymour Edward Turnour, M. P., b. 1883, s. 1907 1735 Winterdon, Elward Turnour, M. P., b. 1883, s. 1907 1736 Tordon, Elward Turnour, M. P., b. 1883, s. 1907 1736 Tordon, Elward Turnour, M. P., b. 1883, s. 1907 1736 Tordon, Elward Turnour, M. P., b. 1883, s. 1907 1736 Tordon, Elward Turnour, M. P., b. 1883, s. 1907 1737 Tordon, Elward Turnour, M. P., b. 1883, s. 1907 1738 Meltort, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1884, a. 1736, s. 1737 1738 Meltort, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1884, a. 1736, s. 1737 1738 Meltort, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1884, a. 1736, s. 1737 1738 Meltort, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1884, a. 1736, s. 1737 1738 Meltort, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1884, a. 1738, s. 1739, m. 1739 Tordone, Edward Mensel Bulkeley Barrington (U.K. Baron, Saute) 1739 Tordone, General Mensel Bulkeley Barrington (U.K. Baron, Saute) 1739 Tordone, General Mensel Bulkeley Barrington (U.K. Baron, Saute) 1739 Saute See See See See See See See See See S	Baron, Bowes), b 1855, 8 1904, m	Lord Glamis, b. 1884
Tankernile, George Montagu Bennet, 5, 1852, 8 1899, m.  1812 Temple of Store, Alg W Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1891  182 Sey Man	* 1917, M.  1220 S *Sutherland See "Sutherland," U.K. Duke	
**See "Londonderry," Irish Mary	1714 Tankerville, George Montagu Bennet, b. 1852, 8 1899, m	, , ,
**Natural Arthur Princhers, b. 1852, s. 1863, m. Viscount Grimston, b. 1885 1759 **Warwick & Brooks (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, b. '53, s. '93, m. Viscount Grimston, b. 1886 1751 **Waterford. See "Shrewsbury and T.," Engl. Earl, above	1823 Vane. See "Londonderry," Irish Marg	(As Irish)
1446 1 *Waterford. See "Shrevabury and T.," Engl. Earl, above	Ration, Forrester), b. 1852, 8. 1895, m	Viscount Chewton, b 1881 BrigGen Lord Brooke,
100glas (I. K. Baion, Weinglas), D. 1857, 8. 1514, m		(As English)
## Westmorland, Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, C B E, b 1893, ##	1)Ouglas (I/. K. Ba) on. Webiuss). D. 1857. 8. 1014. Dl	Lord Elcho, b. 1918
## Wharm life, Francis John Montagu stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b 1856, s 1850, m.  ## 1851 ## 1856, m.  ## 1851 ## 1856, m.  ## 1852 ## 1859, m.  ## 1852 ## 1859, m.  ## 1852 ## 1859, m.  ## 1852 ## 1859, m.  ## 1852 ## 1859, m.  ## 1852 ## 1859, m.  ## 1852 ## 1859, m.  ## 1853 ## 1859, m.  ## 1853 ## 1859, m.  ## 1854 ## 1859, m.  ## 1855 ## 1859, m.  ## 1855 ## 1859, m.  ## 1852 ## 1859, m.  ## 1852 ## 1859, m.  ## 1853 ## 1859, m.  ## 1854 ## 1859, m.  ## 1855 ## 1859, m.  ## 1855 ## 1859, m.  ## 1855 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1857 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1857 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1857 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1857 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1857 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ## 1859, m.  ## 1856 ##	1644 Westmorland, Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, CBE, b 1859,	
1993   Wicklore, Ralph Francis Howard, b. 1877, 8. 1891, w	1876 Wharm liffe, Francis John Montagu Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie,	
b 1852, 8 1856, m  1859 Winterton, Edward Turnour, M P, b 1883, 8 1907 Winterton, Edward Turnour, M P, b 1883, 8 1907 Winterton, Edward Turnour, M P, b 1883, 8 1907 Winterton, Edward Turnour, M P, b 1883, 8 1907 Winterton, Edward Turnour, M P, b 1883, 8 1907 Winterton, Edward Turnour, M P, b 1853, 8 1907 COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Right Hon the Countess of ——————————————————————————————————	1793 I + Wicklow, Ralph Francis Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891, w. 1801 Wilton, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, b. 1896, s. 1915, m	Lord Clonmore, b 1908
Addressed as, My Lady.  Cromartie, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, b. 1876, 8. 1895, m	b 1852, 8 1808, m 1766 i Winterton, Edward Turnour, M P, b 1883, 8 1907	Visct Maidstone, b. 1885 Hon. Keith TFetherston- (As Scottish) [haugh,b '48 Lord Worsley, M O., b. 1888
1638 Meltort, Lady Edith Draumond, b. 1883, M. 1300, M. 1638 Meltort, Lady Edith Draumond, b. 1884, Title of Countess not used 180berts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, b. 1870, S. 1914  180berts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, b. 1870, S. 1914  180berts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, b. 1870, S. 1914  180berts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, b. 1870, S. 1914  180berts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, b. 1870, S. 1914  180berts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, b. 1870, S. 1915  180berts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, b. 1870, S. 1915  180berts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, b. 1870, S. 1915  180berts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, b. 1870, S. 1915  180berts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, b. 1870, S. 1915  180berts of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon Robert, Hon Mary, &c.  180berts, The Right Hon the Viscount————————————————————————————————————		e Countess of —
The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon Robert, Hon Mary, &c.  1919  Allenby, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.M.G., C.B., Erdk. Claude H. A., b. 185x, 1st Viscount, m	1633 · Loudoun, Edith Mand Abney-Hastings, b 1883. s. 1920, m 1688 · Meltort, Lady Edith Drummond, b 1854. Telle of Countess not used 1901 · Hoberts of Kandahar, Alleen Mary Roberts, b. 1870, 8. 1914	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1904 Lord Mauchline, b. 1928 Francis M. D., b. 1839 Lady Edwina Lewin, b. 1875 Lord Strathspey, q. v. Baron
b. 1861, 1st Viscount, m.  b. 1862, 1st Viscount, m.  c. B. Headale, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., b. 1866, 1st V., m.  16418 Arbuthnott, John Ogilvy Atbuthnott, b. 1893, s. 1920, m.  1751 I Ashbrook, Llowarch Robert Flower, b. 1870, s. 1920, m.  1751 I Ashbrook, Llowarch Robert Flower, b. 1870, s. 1920, m.  1751 I Ashbrook, Llowarch Robert Flower, b. 1870, s. 1920, m.  1751 I Ashbrook, Llowarch Robert Flower, b. 1870, s. 1920, m.  1751 I Ashbrook, Llowarch Robert Flower, b. 1870, s. 1920, m.  1751 I Ashbrook, Llowarch Robert Flower, b. 1870, s. 1920, m.  1751 I Ashbrook, Llowarch Robert Flower, b. 1870, s. 1920, m.  1752 I Barrington, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (U.K. Baron, Shute), b. 1848, s. 1907, m.  1752 Boyne, Gustavus William Hamilton Russell (U.K. Baron, Braneshoper, b. 1864, s. 1907, m.  1752 Boyne, Gustavus William Hamilton Russell (U.K. Baron, Braneshoper, b. 1864, s. 1907, m.  1753 Bruphort, b. 1850, s. 1904, m.  1754 Burnham, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., T.D., b. 1862, 125  Viscount, m.  1755 Viscount, m.  1755 Canterbury, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, b. 1872, s. 1918, m.  1756 C. B.R. R. N. b. 1862 V. N.  1751 Ashbrook, Llowarch B. b. 1870, s. 1890, m.  1751 Hon. Wellonth B. b. 1870, s. 1890, m.  1755 Hon. Edward W., b. 1908  Hon. Edward W., b. 1908  Hon. Wellonth A., b. 1909  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Edward W., b. 1908  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Edward W., b. 1908  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Edward W., b. 1908  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Edward W., b. 1909  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Edward W., b. 1909  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Edward W., b. 1909  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Edward W., b. 1909  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. General W., b. 1909  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Edward W., b. 1909  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. General W., b. 1909  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Salar W., b. 1909  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Salar W., b. 1909  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Salar W., b. 1909  Hon. William E., b. 1873  Hon. Salar W., b. 1909  Hon. William	The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive	title; they, as well behaded
1918   Bertie of Thame, Vere Frederick Bertle, b. 1878, s 1919, m	b. 1861, 1st Viscount, m	<ul> <li>C B.E., R.N., b. 1864</li> <li>Hon Wentworth B., b. 1899</li> <li>Hon Robin A., b. 1884</li> <li>Hon. Desmond F., b. 1905</li> <li>Hon. W.Waldorf A., b. 1907</li> </ul>
Bridport, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (Irish) Baron, Bridport, b. 1839, s. 1904, m	1918 Bertie of Thame, Vere Frederick Bertie, b. 1878, s. 1919, m	(None) Henry Percy St. J., b. 1854 Hon. Gustavus L. HR., b. 1907
Viscount, m	1868 Bridgort, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (Irish)	Rowland Arthur Herbert
1835 Canterbury, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, b. 1872, s. 1918, m. (None) 1928 Cate, George Cave, P.C., b. 1826, 1st Viscount, m	Viscount, m	(None to Viscounty)
1916 Chaptin, Henry Chaplin, P.C., 8. 1841, 1st Viscount, w	1835 Canterbury, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, b. 1872, s. 1918, m. 1918 Care, George Cave, P.O. b. 1825, 1st Visconut, m.	(None)
	1916 Chaplin, Henry Chaplin, P.C., b. 1841, 1st Viscount, w	Hon. Eric C., b. 1877

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1883
             *Clifden, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (Brit Baron, Mendip), b. 44, s. 99, m. Cobham, Chus, Geo Lyttelton (Irish Baron, Westcote), b' 42, s' 39, m. Colville of Culross, Chas Robt. Wm Colville (Scott. Baron, Colville)
 1781 I.
 1718
 1908
             Combermere, Fras I. W Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898, m. ...
Condermy, Veetman Dickinson Pearson, P. c. b. 1856, 1st Visct., m. Cross, Richard Assleton Cross, b. 1888, s. 1914, m. ...
†De Vesa, Ivo Richard Vesey, b. 1881, s. 1914, m. ...
Devoport, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P. c. b. 1856, 1st Visct., m. Primer Hussel Asslet Dillondon, p. 1881, s. 1803, m.
 1827
 1917
1886
 2776 I
 1917
1622 I
                Dillon, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, b. 1844, 8 1892, m . .. .. ...
                 Doneraile, Edward St. Leger, b. 1866, s 1891 ......
 1675 8 * Dunblane
                 Elibank, Montolieu Fox O Murray (Scott. Bn. Elibank), b 1840,
 IOII
                    ast Viscount, m
                 Esher, Reginald Ballol Brett, G C.B., G C V.O., b 1852, s. 1899, m.
                 Exmouth, Edward Addington H Pellew, b 1800, s 1809 ........
  1816
  2620 S † Falkland, Byron Plantagenet Cary, b. 1845, s. 1886, m. ... ......
                Falmouth, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, b. 1887, s. 1918, m. . . . . Farguhar, Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C. V. O., b. '44.18tVisct., m.
  1720
 1937
                 Finlay, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G C M.G., b. z84z, zst)
 1919
                     Viscount. ic.
                 French of Vpres, John Denton Pinkstone French, G M P., P.C.,
 1915
                    GCB, OM, GC.V.O., KCM.G (Viceroy of Ireland), b 1852,
                    1st Viscount, m
 18t Viscount, m

1918 Furness, Marinaduke Furness, b 1883, 18t Viscount, m

1730 1 *Gaar, Henry Rainaid Gage (Brit Baron, Gage), b 1805, s. 1912

1737 1 *Galary, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C B, T D

(U.K. Baron, Monckton), b 1844, s 1876, m. . . . . . . . . .
                 Gladstone, Herbert Jno Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E.,
  1010
  M C , b x886, # xgoz, m ...
                 Goschen, George Joachim Goschen, C B E , V D , b. 1866, s. 1907, m.
 1900
 1900 Goschen, (teorge Joseph (1908), R. C. B. F. V. D., A. 1805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, S. 1907, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M. 2805, M
                Haldane, Richard Burdon Haldane, K.T. PC, O.M., b. 1856,
  1911
                    zst Viscount
                Halifax, Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1839, s. 1885, w.
Hambleden, William Frederick Danvers Smith, b. 1868, s. 1913, m.
  x866
 z8oz
 1884
                Hampden, Thomas Walter Brand, C.B ,C.M.G , b 1869, s 1906, m.
 1791 I.
               Harberton, Ernest Arthur George Pomercy, b 1867, 8 1918 ....
 1917
1846
                Harcourt, Lewis Harcourt, P.C., b. 1863, 1st Viscount, in. .......
                Hardinge, Henry Charles Hardinge, C.B , b 1857, & 1894, m. . .
               Hawarden, Eustace Wyndham Maude, b. 1877, s. 1914 .........
 1793 I.
               1440
 z848
 1918
                   zst Viscount, m......
               Knollys, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C M.G., I.S.O.,
2911 Rollys, Francis Knollys, F.C., G.C.E., E.C.V.O., K.C.R.G., L.S.O., b. 1837, 18t Viscount, m.
2863 Knutsford, Sydney George Holland, b. 2855, s. 1914, m.
2767 Lemster. See "Leinster," Irreb Duke.
2761 L. Liford, Archibald Robert Hewitt, b. 1844, s. 1913, m.
2668 L.*Lumley. See "Scarbrough," Engl. Barl
2660 L.*Masserene & Ferrard (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy)
Skeffington, D.S.O. (U.K. Baren, Oriel), b. 1873, s. 1905, m......
 1911
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Eldest Son or Heir. Chas. Edw. St. Q. C., b. 1887 Hon. Adam D. C., b. 1904 Hon. Aretas A.-D., C M.G. b. 1876 (As U.K.)

Hon. Victor S., b. 1890 16. 1883 (As Irish) Hon Francis A.-R., M V.O., Hon. John C. L, b 1881 Master of Colville. 1888 Hon. Richard S.-C., b 1849 Hon. Harold W. P., b 1882

..... Hon. — C., b. reso .... Hon. Osbert E. V., o. B E , b '84 Hon. Gerald, K., b. 1890 Hon Harry L.-D, b 1874 Hon. Hugh St L., b. 1869 D.R.O., b 1879 (As English)

> Hon. Gideon M., b. 1877 Hon Oliver B., M B.E., b. 81 Henry Edward P., b. 1828 Master of Falkland, D.S.O., b 1880

Hon. Evelyn F. V. B., b. 2026 (None) Hon.Sir William F., K. B. E., K.C., b. 1875

Hon John R. L. F., b. 1881 Hon Christopher F., b 1922 Wm H St Q G., b 1880 Lt.-Col. Hon George M -A., D.S.O , O.B.K., b. 188s

(None) Hon. Jenico W. R. P., b. 1914

Hon. Charles S I', b zoza Hon SirW H.G., K.B.E., b. Capt. Guy V. Hugh G ,b.'87 (As English) (None) (As U K ) Maj. HughH. M. O'G., b 1860

(None) Hon. Edwd. W., M.P , b. 1881 Hon Wm. H. S., b. 1903 Hon Thomas H B., b. 1900 Maj. Hon. Ralph P., o. B.E., b 1869 Hon. William H., b 1908

Hon. Caryl N. H., b. 1905 Thos. Raymond M., b 1808 Hon. Robert C. D., b. 1865 Hon. Francis C.-H., b. 1866 Samuel H., b. 1910 (As Irish) Hon. George P. J. R. J.,

b. zgz8

Hon. Edward K., b. 1805 Hon. Arth. Holland-Hib-(As Irish) [bert, b. 1855 Hon. Evelyn Jas. H., b. 1880 (As English)

Hon. Nigel John S., b. 1984

	The Peerage Viscounts - Viscountesses - Dishop	78. 131
	Created. Title, Name, &c. Elde	est Son or Heir.
	Created.  Melville, Charles Saunders Dundas, 1.8.0., b. 1843, a. 1904, w	enry D., b. 1873
	agro Mersey, John Charles Digham, P.C., J. 1840, 186 viscount, m Lt. Col. B	ion Chvez.,c.m.g., glish) '(c.r. z., <i>h.'</i>
	Milner, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b 1854, 1st Viscount (None)	
	1716 I. Molesworth, George Bagot Molesworth, b 1869, s. 1906, m Hon. Ch	arles R. M., b. 1869
	Morley of Blackburn, John Morley, P.C., O.M., b '38, 1st Visct., m. (None)	variey M., O. 1905
	Mountagret, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (U.K. Baron.) LtCol.	Somerset Jas. B.,
	Mountgarret), b. 1903, s. 1918, M,	
		thur de M., b. 1879
	Northcliffe, Alfred Chas. Wm. Harmsworth, b. '65, 1st Visc, m. (None)	
		thur P., b. 1907 ud P., b 1864
	1873 Portman, Henry Berkeley Portman, b 1860, s 1919, m	
	Baron, Fowerscourt), b. 1880, s. 1904, m	ervyn W., b. 1905
	rgoo Ridley, Matthew White Ridley, b. 1902, 8 1916, M	sper N R., b. 1887 mond H ,M.P.,b.'98
	1018 St. Davids, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., b. 1860, 1st Viscount, m. Hn Jest	ynR.A.P P ,b.xqx7
1	1801 St. Vincent, Ronald Clarges Jervis, b. 1859, 8 1908, w Hon Jo	hn C. C. J., h. 1898
	Sundhurst, William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., b. 1855, 18t Viscount. m	o Viscounty)
3	soos Selbu, James William Herschell Gully, b. 1867, 8, 2000, m Hon Th	iomas G. b rorr
	1805 Sidmouth, Gerald William Addington, b 1882, 8 1915, m Hon Ra	ymond A , b 1887 bert S., b. 1898
	1776 I Southwell, Arthur Robt Pyers J. M Southwell, b 1872, s 1878, m. Hon Ro 1621 9 *Stormont. See "Mansfield," Brit Earl (As Briti	nert S., v. 1898
	1806 1 + Templetown, Henry Edwd M D Clotworthy Upton, b 1853, 8 '90, m Hon Hy	. Aug. U., b 1894
	1721 Torrington, George Master Byng, b 1886, * 1889, m LtCol	Atthur S. B., b.
ı	1622 I *Valentia, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.o (U.K. Baron, Annesley), b. 1843, s. 1863, m	1876 on Caryl A., b. 1883
	1918 Wimborne, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., b. 1893, 1st Viscount, m. Hon Ivo	or G , b 1903
	1908 Wolverhampton, Henry Ernest Fowler, b. 1870, 8 1911 (None)	
	VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT Style, The Right Hon	<b>ය</b> ක
	Viscountess —. Addressed as, My Lady.	TELE
	1918 Rhondda, Margaret Haw Mackworth, b 1883, 8 1918, m (None)	
	1885 Wolseley, Frances Garnet Wolseley, b 1872, s. 1913 (None)	
	BISHOPS (24) — Style, The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of — . Addressed as [Those marked * always sil—the rest except Sodor and Man, by da	
	Those marked * always sit—the rest except Sodor and Man, by da	te.]
	pptd	Succession
	1894 Bath & Wells, George Wyndham Kennion, D D, b. 1845, cons 1882, trans 18 1911 Birmingham, Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D, b. 1854, cons 1911	94 · · (70th Bp )
	1914 Bristol, George Nickson, D.D., b 1864, cons 1906, trans. 1914	(49th Bp )
	1914 Brustol, George Nickson, D.D., b. 1864, cone 1906, trains, 1914. 1914 Chelmsford, John Ewen Watts-Ditchfield, D.D., b. 1863, cone. 1914. 1919 Chichester, Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., b. 1858, cone. 1918, trains 1919.	(rst Bp.)
	1919 Chichester, Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., b. 1858, cons. 1912, trans. 1918 Corentry, Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D., b. 1845, cons. 1891, trans. 19	(96th Bp.) 918 (1st Bp.)
	1920 *Durham, Herbert Hensley Henson, D D., b 1863, cons. 1918, trans. 1920	(86th Bp.)
	1905 Ely, Frederic Henry Chase, D.D., b 1853, cons 1905	(6oth Bp.)
	1905 Gloucester, Edgar Charles Sumner Gibson, D.D., b. 1848, cons. 1905	(32nd Bp.)
	1900 Liverpool, Francis James Chavasse, D.D., b 1846, cons 1900	(and Bp.)
	1901 *London, Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P.C., K.C.VO., D.D., cons.	1897,
	1903 Manchester, Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, D D, b. 1847, cons. 1894, trans. 1903	(zzoth Bp.)
	IOIS Newcastle, Herbert Louis Wild, D.D., b. 1864, cone, 1015	(5th Bp.)
	1910 Norwich, Bertram Pollock, C.V.O, D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1910	(90th Bp.)
	1016 Peterborough, Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., b. 1824, cons. 1016	(35th Bp.)
	1905 Rochester, John Reginald Harmer, D.D., o 1857. cons. 1895, trans. 1905	(rorst Bp.)
	1914 St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich, Henry Bernard Hodgson, D.D., b. 1856, cons. 1911 Salisbury, Frederick Edward Ridgeway, D.D., b. 1848, cons. 2001, trans. 2012	974 . (zst Bp.) (94th Bp.)
	1914 Sheffield, Leonard Hedley Burrows, D D, b. 1857, cons. 1909, trans. 1913	(gaton Bp.)
	1904 Southwell, Edwin Hoskyns, D.D. b 1851, cons 1901, trans 1904	(2nd Rp.)
	1897 Wakefield, George Rodney Eden, D.D., b 1853, cons 1890, trans 1897 1911 Winchester, Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., b. 1844, cons. 1895, trans 1911	(and Bp.)
ı	The following (except Sodor and Man) await admission on vacancies	
1	1916 Exeter, Lord William Cecil, D. D. B. 1862, cons. 1916	(65th Bp.)
1	1918 Worcester, Ernest Harold Pearce, C.B E., D.D., b. 1865, cons. 1918	(rooth Bp.)
1	1918 Woroester, Ernest Harold Pearce, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1885, cons. 1919 Chester, Henry Luke Payet, D.D. b. 1853, cons. 1919 Chester, Henry Luke Payet, D.D. b. 1873, cons. 1919 2019 Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., b. 1873, cons. 1919	(34th Bp.)

- 3.	2100 2 001 dgo: 170010p2 2507 0100	
Appt.		Suc <b>cession</b> ,
1010	Southwark, Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., b. 1875, cons. 1919	(3rd Bp.)
1920	Lincoln, William Shuckburg Swayne, D.D., b. 1860, cons. 1919 .	(90th Bp.)
1920	Bradford, Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., b. 1867, cons	1920 (15t Bp.)
1920	St Albans, Michael Bolton Furse, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1909, trans	1940 (4th Bp )
1920	Ripon, Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., b. 1861, cons. 1920	(5th Bp.)
1920	Carlisle, Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1916 Hereford, Martin Linton Smith. D.S.O., D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1918, D.	(6rst Bp.)
1920	Herefora, Martin Lincon Smith DSO, DD, 0 1868, cons. 1918, ()	ans 1920 (98th Bp.)
	BARONS-Style, The Right Hon Lord	
1	Addressed as, My Lord.	232
Create		Eldest Son or Hen
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1911	Aberconway, Chas Benj Bright Wc Laren, P.C., K.C., b 1850, 18tB., m	MP, b x879.
1801	Abereromby, John Abereromby, b 1841, # 1917	(None)
x873	Aberdare, Henry Campbell Bruce, V D, b 1851, # 1895, m.	Hon Clarence B b 1885
1835	Abinger, Robert Brooke Campbell Scallett, b 1876, 8 1917, m	{Lt-Col Hon. Hugh 8,
	Acton, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, K C.V.O., b 1870, 8 1902, m.	U D S.O., b 1878
1869 1887	Addington, John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., b. 1883, 8. 1915	Hon John D -A , b 1907
1907	Airedale, Albert Einest Kitson, b 1863, 8 1911, m	Hon Raymond II., b. 1884 Hon James C. K., b. 1864
1806	Aldruham, Alban George Henry Gibbs, b 1846, s 1907, w	Hon Gerald G, b 1879
1876	Alington, Namer George Henry Sturt, b 1896, s 1919	(None)
1908	Allerton, George Herbert Jackson, b. 1867, s. 1917, m	Hon George W. J., b 2003
1892	Amherst of Hackney, Win Alexander Evering Cecil, b 1912,8 '19,M	Hon. Henry C, b 1914 Hon J. Hugo R, b 1896
1881	Ampthill, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G C S 1, G C I E, b 69, s. 84, m.	Hon J. Hugo R , b 1896
1863	Annaly, Like White, Gev O, B 1857, K 1888, W	Hon Luke Hy. W, b 1885
1917	Austre Tours Morles ( B. h Res. vet Reson w	As Irish (None)
1916	A manhale John Browniee Longdale b 1822 1st Baron in	(None)
1903	Annaly, Luke White, a e v o , b 1857, k 1888, m  Anneeley See "Valentia," Irish b necount Auslow, Tonman Mosley, c B , b 1850, 181 Baron, m  Armstrong, William Hy Armstrong FilePatrick Watson Ann	Hon. Wm. J. M W -A.,
-9-3	strong, T D., O 1803, 150 Daron, W	// 18ga
1605	Arundell of Wardour, Edgar Clifford Arundell, b 1859, c 1907, m	Gerald A A, b. x86x
x885	Ashbourne, William Gibson, b 1868, 8 1913, m	Hon Edward $G$ , $b$ 1873 Hon. Alexander $B$ , $b$ . 1898
1835	Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edwd Baring, b 1866, v 1889, m	Hon. Alexander B , b. 1898
x892	Ashcombe, Henry Cubitt CB, h x867, 8 x917, m	Hon Roland C C, b 1899 (None)
1920 1895	Ashheld, Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., b 1875, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1911	Ashton, James Williamson, b. 1842, 1st. Baron, m. Ashton of Hyde, Thomas Gair Ashton, b. 1855, 1st. Baron, m.	lion Thos R A , b rgox
1800 I.	Aubtumi. Frederick Oliver Trench. b. 1868. s. 1880. m	Hon Robert T., b. 1897
1010	Askwith, George Ranken Askwith, & CB, b 1861, 1st Baton, m	(None)
1863 I	*Athummey, James Herbett Gustavus Mercaven Somervine	
	(U.K. Baron, Mercdyth), b. 1865, s. 1873, m	(None to peciage)
1917	Atholstan, Hugh Gisham, b. 1848, 1st. Baion, m. Atkinson, John Atkinson, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1844, w	(None)
1905 1789 I	Alkinson, John Atkinson, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1844, w	(Life peerage)
1793	Auckland, land) b. 1805 # 1017. 10	Hon George E., b 1861
1900	Avebura, John Bukbeck Lubbock, b. 1848, 8 1013	Hon Norman L , b 1861
B T	Animae Matthew Avitner ii that 8 toot in	Hon John A , b 1880
1780	Bagot, William Bagot, b. 1857, s. 1887, m	Hon Walter B, D wo, b '64
1607 R	+Ballour of Burleigh, Alex H. Bince, PC, KT, GCMG, GCVO,	
	b 1849, # 1869, m. Balinhard. See "Southesk," Scott Earl	Master of Butleigh, b 1883
1869	Bainard, Christopher William Vane, M.C., b. 1888, 8, 1918, m	(As Scottish) Hon Ralph F V, b x80x
1698	Barrymore, Arthur Hugh Smith Barry, P.C., b. 1843, 1st Bu., m.	(None)
1902 1887	Banng, John Limbrey Robert Schater-Booth, b 1890, 8 1919	Hon Charles SB, b 1862
1837	Bateman, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, b. 1846 * 1901, m	Hon Charles B -H , b 1877
1017	Beaverbrook, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., b 1879 1st Baron, m	Iln J W Maxwell A , b.'zo
1647 S	Belhaven & Stenton, Lt -Col Robert Edward Archibald Unmilton	flion Robert A. B H,
	C1 E . 0. 1871, 8 1980, M	( b. 1903
1848 I.	+Bellew, George Leopold Bryan, b. 1857, 8 1911 .	Hon Richd E Bellew, b 1858
1856	Belper, Algernon Henry Strutt, b. 1883, s. 1914, m. Berners, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, b. 1883, s. 1918	Hon. Alexander S., b 1918
1455 1784	Berwick, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, b. 1877, 8 1897, m	Hon. Clement T , b 1857 Chas. M. W. N - 11 , b 1897
1903	Biddulph, Michael Biddulph, b. 1834, 1st Baron, w	Hon. John M. B., b 1869
1919	Birkenhead, Frederick Edwin Smith, PC (Lord High Chan-	
	cellor), b 1872, 18t Baron, m	Hon. Fredk S b 1907
<b>2928</b>	Bledisloe, Charles Bathurst, K B E., b. 1867, 1st Baion, m	Hon Regiamin L B . b. 'co
1907	Blyth, James Blyth, b 1841, 1st Baron, w  Blythswood, Archibald Douglas-Campbell, H v o, b. 1870,	Hon, Herbert W B, b 1868
ziga	Nivinswood, Archibaid Douglas-Campuch, P. 10, b. 1870,	Hon. Barrington S. DC.,
	× 1918, m	U. 1077
1700	Rollon, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, b 1848 & 1808 11	Hn Wm. O.P h 1860
1797 1761	Rollon, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, b 1848 & 1808 11	Hn Wm. OP., b. 1869 Hon Cecil S. L., b. 1869
1797 1761 1 <b>86</b> 7	Bolton, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, h 1845, & 1895, w	b. 1877 Hn Wm. OP., b. 1869 Hon Cecil S. I., b. 1868 (As Scottish)

Created. Title, Name, &c.  1800 Brabourne, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull - Hugessen, b. 1863,	Eldest Son or Heir.
	Hon. Michael KH., b. 1895
1866 Brancepeth. See "Boyne," Irish Viset	(As Irish) Hon. Richd. H. C. N., b.'z8
1539 Braye, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, b. 1849, s 1879, m.	Hon Adrian VC, b 1874
1794 I * Bridport See "Bridport," U K Visct	(As U.K.) (As Irish)
i into pronuntina i tent, itenti C. Diougham, k.C. v.o., o. 30, o. 60, ne	Hon. Henry B., b. 1582
1925 Buckmaster, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., b. 61. 181 Baion m.	Hon. Owen Stanley B, b, 90 Hon. Alex. L., b. 1906
Ruruhclere, Herb. Coulstoun Gardner, P.C. b 1846, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1912 Butler See "Carrick," Iruh Earl	(As Irish)
M V O, b 1862, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1643 Byron, Rev. Fiederick Ernest Charles Byron, b. 1861, s. 1917 .	Capt Augustus Wm B.,
1796 Calthorpe, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, b. '62, 8. 1912, m.	Hon. Frederick G -C., b 1898
1383 Camous, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b 1884, s. 1897, m	Hon. Ralph S., b. 1913 Hon. Ralfe EF., b. 1897
1834 I Mart Shapland George Julian Carew (U.K. Baron,	
1838   1 (Carew), b 1860, 8 1881, m	Hon George P. J. C., b 1863 (As Irish)
1912 Carmichael, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G C 4 I., G.C I E,	•
KCMG, b 1859, 19t Baron, m	(None) Capt. Hon. Fredk Archi-
KCIE, b 1849, 18t Baron, $m$	_ bald N, M C., b. 1883
1796 I *Carrington. See "Lincolnshine," U K Marquess	(Hon Rupert Carrington, C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1852
1812 I + Castlemaine, Albert Edward Handrock, b. 1863, s. 1892, m.	Hon. Robert H., b. 1864
1869 Castletown, Bern Edwd B FitzPatrick, P. C., K. P., C. M. G., b. '48,8'83, m. 14608 *Catheart See "Catheart," U. K. Earl	(As U K.)
1918 Cawley Frederick Cawley, P.C., b. 1850, 1st Baron, m	Hon Robt. Hugh C., 5 '77
Chalmers, Robert Chalmers, P. C., G. C. B., b. 1858, 1st Baron, m. 1912 Channing of Wellingborough, Francis Alston Channing, b. 1841,	(None)
rst Baron, m	(None)
1911 Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, b. 1864, 1st Baron, m	Hon John R B, b. 1901 (As Irish)
1858 Chelmsford, Fredc J. Napier Thesiger, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.	
G.C.M.G., G.B.E., b. 1868, s. 1905, iii. (Viceroy of India)	Hon Andrew T, b 1903 Hon.Jno. Chas C C., b 1916
1887 Cheylesmore, Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1848, §	Iln. Francis E , D.S o , b '93
8 1902, m	Hon Richard Y -B., b 1910
1800 I Clanmorris, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, b 1879, s. 1916, m. 1828 Clanwilham, See "Clanwilham," Irish Earl	Hon Jno Michael B., b. 1908
1800 I (/arına, Lionel Edward Butlei-Massey, b. 1837, 8 1807, w	(As Irish) Hon. Eyre N. M., b 1880
1831 Clements See "Leitrim," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1672 Clifford of Chudleigh, Wilham Hugh Chifford, b. 1858, 8 1916, m. 1299 Clinton, Chas J.R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, b '63, s.'04, m.	Hon Chas. O Hugh C ,b.'87 Two co-heiresses
1299 Chnton, Chas J.R Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, b '63, s.'04, m. 176a l *Chre. See "Powis," U.K. Earl	(As U K ) Col Hon. Robt V. D., b. '38
1789 I Walentine Fredk. Lawless (U. K. Baron, Cloncurry),	Cor Hon. Mont V. D., v. 38
17891 (Concurry, Valentine Fredk, Lawless (U. K. Baron, Cloncurry), 1831 (Concurry, b. 1860, s. 1863, st. Baron, There is a straight of the concurry), 1919 (Clayd, John Herbert Roberts, b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edward L., b. 1841
1313 Cobham, Gervase Disney Alexander, b. 1880, claim established)	Hon Jno. Trevor R, b. 1900 Hon. Robert A, b. 1885
1919 Cochrane of Cults, Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, b.	
1857, 1st Baron, m	D S.O., b. 1883 Hon. Guy C., b 1893
1874 Coleridge, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, b. 1851, * 1804, 10	Hon. Geoffrey C , b. 1877
1604. *Chulle of Culross See "Colville," U.K. Viset	(As U.K.) Hon. Frederick S, b 1887
1841 Congleton, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, b. 1802, # 1914, m.	Arthur Regd. B. P, b 1871
1712 I.*Conway. See "Hertford," Brit Marq	(As British) (Hon. John W. H F., b.
1874 Cottesloe, Thomas Francis Fremantle, b 1862, s. 1918, m	тдоо
8 TO20, 7R	Hon. Edward H. CH., b. 1873
1899 Cianworth, Bertram Francis Thomhagh Gurdon, M.C., b. '77, s. '02, m. Ciaushaw, William Brooks, b. 1853, s. 1908, m.	1873 Hon Robert G., b. 1904 Hon Gerald B., b. 1884
1797 1 *Cremorne. See "Dartrey," UK Earl	AIR] -CION. V CHEY,J. I/DWSOD.
1797 I † Crofton, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, b. 1866, 8 1913, m	C V O., b. 1853 Hon. Edw. Chas C , b. 1856 Hon. Charles B M. C ,b. 1918
1920 Cullen, Brien Ibrican Cokayne, K.B.E., b. 1864, 1st Baron, m	Hon. Charles B M. C ,b. 1918

-	and applications of the contract of the contra	
Create	i. Title, Name, &c.	Eldent Son or Herr.
1914	Cunliffe, Rolf Cunliffe, b. 1899, s. 1980	Hon. Geoffrey C., b. 1902
1914	D'Abernon, Edgar Vincent, G.C.M.G. b. 1857, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1897	D'Abernon, Edgar Viucent, G.C.M. a., b. 1857, 18t Baron, m Danonay. See "Downe," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1920	Dawson, Bertrand Edward Dawson, G C V O., K.C M G., C B , M.D ,}	
	VRCP b vet Baron m	None
-A 7 -	V.R.C.P., b. —, 1st Baron, m  **Decies**, John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., b. )	Hou Arthur M. H,-B,
IUIZ I.	1866, 8 1910, m	b 1915
	De Clifford, Edward Southwell Russell, b. 1907, 8 1909, M.	Hon Diana R , b. 1909
1299	The blooms Emphasic Chapter Provide A 1984 A 2005 M.	Hon Wm Joseph F b. '85
1851	De Freyne, Francis Charles French, b. 1884, s. 1915, m	Hon Thomas C, b 1900
1821	Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, b. 1870, s. 1887, w	11.1 Hou A & B A h age
1835	De L'Isle d Dudley, Philip Sidney, b 1853, s. 1868, m De Mauley, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, b 1846, s. 1918, p	Col Hon A. S., R A , b 1854 Hon Hubert Wm P., b.
1838		
_		1878
1834	Denman, Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 74, 8 94, m	Hon Thomas D., b 1905
x <b>88</b> 5	Deramore, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, b '65, s. '93, m	Hon George de-YB. b 1870
1887	De Ramsey, William Henry Fellowes, b 1848, s 1887, m	Ailwyn Edward F., b 1910
1881	Derwent, Francis V -Bempde-Johnstone, b. 1851, s. 1916, w	Geo Harcourt J, b 1899 1
1909	Desart. See "Desart," Irish Earl	(None to UK. Barony)
1831	De Saumarez, James St. Vincent Saumarez, b. 1843, s. 1891, m	Hon James B. S. b 1889
1905	De borough, William Henry Grenfell, K C. V O, b'55, 1st Baion, m	Hon Ivo G, b 1898
1910	De Villiers, Charles Percy De Villiers, b 1871, s 1914, m	Hon. Arthur P Del , b zgzz
1919	Dewar, Thomas Robert Dewar, b 1864, 18t Baron	(None)
1620 [	Dughy, Edward Kenelin Digby, D S O , M C. (Brit. Baron, Digby), b 1804. 8 1030. m	Hon Robert Hy D., b.
1765*		1903
1000 F	"Iningibal, Sea" inicia, Engl Daroness (Scott title the earlier)	(As English)
1880	Donington, Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings-Campbell, b i	(None)
_	1859, # 1920 /	
1615	Dormer, Charles Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, R. N., C. B. E., b. 1864, 8 1	Hon Chas W J D, b
_	1980, 1/6.	1903
1875	Douglas See "Home," Scatt Earl Docerdate, Edward Parington, b. 1836, 1st Baron, w	(As Scottish)
1917	Dorerdale, Edward Partington, b. 1836, 1st Baron, w	Hon Oswald P., b 1878
1439	Dudley, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Simon, b. 1872, claim)	Hon Ferdmando D. H
	established 1916, in	L -S , b. 1910
1800 I	*Dugleren & Claueboye See "Dufferin and A.," U.K. Marq	(As ( K)
1800 1	† Danalley, Henry O Callaghan Prittie, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	Maj Hou Cornelius O C P.,
1	Dunboque, FitzWalter George Probyn Butler, b. 1874, 8. 1913, m.	D.S O , b. 1877
1541 i	Danielo, Andrea Cadana Marior Del Vet Ver his ant Dr. a.	Hon Patrick B, b 1917 Hon Ronald M, b 1875
1905	Duneden, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., b 49,xst Bu., m.	Capt Hon Henry Geo H
rdgz	Dunleath, Henry Lyle Mulholland b 1854, 8 1895 m	M., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1886
<b>#331</b>	Dunmore See "Dummore," Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1860	Dunning See "Rollo," Scott Baron, below	(As Scottish)
1462 T	Dangara Edward John M. Dray Plunkett h veck a veco m	Hon Randal P h voos
1780	Dunsany, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, b. 1878, s. 1899, m Dimeror, Walter Fitzl'iyan Rhys, b. 1873, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Randal P, b 1906 Hon Charles R, b 1899
1857	Ebary, Robert Victor Grosvenor, b 1868, 8 1918, m.	Hon Francis G , b. 1883
1850	Eagrica of Tatton, Manuele Registron, b 2874, 8 2020	(None)
1849	Flara See " Elem and k " Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1643	Eaerton of Tatton, Maurice Egerton, b. 1874, e. 1980	(As U K. title)
		(Capt Hon Henry Astell L.,
1802	Ellenborough, Cecil Henry Law, CB, b 1849, 8 1915, w	
15105	Elphenstone   Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (U.K. Baron, Elphinstone)   Stone), b 1869, s 1893, m	Master of Elphinstone, b.
1885*	} Elphanstone, { stone), b x869, 8 x893, m	1914
1874	Emly, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, b. 1858, s. 1894, m.	(None)
1911	Emmott, Alfred Emmott PC, GC M.G, G.B E, b 1858, 18t Bn., m.	(None)
1919	Einle, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., b. 1852, 181	
1	Baron, m	(None)
1806	Erskine, Montagu Erskine, b 1865, 8 1913, 11	Hon Donald E., b. 1899
1872	Fitrick See "Namer," Scott Baron, below	(As Scottish)
1006	Eversley, George John Shaw-Letevic, P.C., b. 1832, 18t Baron, m.	(None)
	A Fanfaxof Cameron, Albert Kirby Fairfax, b 1870, 8 1900	lion Charles E. F., b. 2876
1897	Fairlie. See "Glasgow," Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1916	Faringdon, Alexander Henderson, C.H., b. 1850, 18t Baron, w	Lt. Col. Hon. Harold G. H.,
1 -	4 Denukam Arthur Pouls Manuall von hater a	C V.O., b. 1875 Hon. Somerset M., b. 1905
1893	Manuar Whomas Chall Monay L. San a -0 m	Hon. Cecil F., b. 1893
1876	Fermanagh, See "Erne," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1856	Mariana Malana A. Mariada a Danda Danda a Danda da da	Hon, Fras. G. R., b x88g
1798 1	Firench, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, b '68, s. '92, 29.	Hon. John F., b. 1872
1832	Firench, Charles Austin Thos R. J. J. Firench, b '68, s. '93, m. Fingall. See "Fingall," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1909	Fisher, Cecil Vavasseur Fisher. b. 1868, s 1980, m.	(None)
1790	Fisherwick. See "Donegall." I rish Mara	(As Irish)
rgoo	Fitzmaurice, Edmond Geo Petty-Fitzmaurice, P. C., b '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1776	Foley, Gerald Henry Foley, b. 1898, s. 1918	Cyril Pelham, F., b. 1868
1445 H	Foley, Gerald Henry Foley, b. 1898, s. 1918	Master of Forbes, b. zoz8

Creates 1821 1633	forester, George C Beaumont Weld-Forester, b. 1867, s. 1917, m.	Eldest Son or Heir. Hon. Cecil G. WF., b. 1899 (As English)
1980	Former, Henry Whitam Poiscer, P.C., G.C a.d., D. 1800, 180	(None)
	Factor at, John Alexander Dewar, b 1856, 1st Baron, m	Capt. Hon. John D., M.C.,
1917 1815	Pactord See "I merick," Irish Earl	( b <b>1885</b> (As Irish)
1790	Gag. See "Gage," Irish Visct	(As Irish)
1917 1800 I	Grainford, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., b. 1860, 1st Baron, m	Hon. Joseph P., b. 1889
1806"	Gardner (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 <sup>1</sup> 1876	tiorrank, Leopold E. Stratford Geo Canning, b. 1878, s. 1915, m. torrand, Frederic John Gerard, b. 1883, s. 1902, m	Hon. Robt Wm G , b. 1918
1824	Gullard, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, b. 1857, 8 1911, m (g. borough, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, b. 1856,	Charles G., b 1899
1917	et Rawin in	Hon. Thos. W.P.L.C., b. 1889
1918 1899	Glandy, William James Tatem, b. 1868, 1st Baron, m	(None) Mal Hon. Wilfred B.,
	\$ 1906, m	D.S.O., b 1891
1918	Glenomner, Edward Priants Tomant, b 1852, 1st Baron, m	Hon. James Cecil A., b. 1883 Hon. Christopher T., b. 1899
1916	Glenconner, Edward Phaulx Tennant, b 1859, 1st Baron, m Glentanar, Thomas Coats, b 1894, 8 1918	(None)
1909 1868	Gorell, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.K., M.C., b 1884, 8, 1917	(None) (As Irish)
1806	Granaid See "Granard," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1782 1794 I	Grantley, John Richard Brinsley Norton, b 1855, s 1877, m., Graves, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, b 1871, s 1914, m	Hon Richard N., b. 1892 Henry A. C G., b. 1877
1902	Graves, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, b 1871, 8 1914, m Grapfell, Fras. W Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 41, 181 Bn., w	Hon. Pascoe G., b roos
1869 1324	Giccille, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O B E , b 1871. 8 1999, m. Grey de Ruthyn, Cocil Talbot Chiton, b 1862, 8 1912	Hon. Ronald G, b. 1918 (Co-heirs)
1886	Grinthorpe, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, b 1891, 8. 1917, m.	Hon Christopher B., b. 1915
1815 1 <b>88</b> 0	Grinstead See "Enniskillen," Irish Earl	(As Irish) Hon. Laurence P., b. z896
1886	Hamilton of Dalzill, Gavin George Hamilton, K T. C V O., M C,	
1874	b 1872, 8 1900, m	John H., b. 1911 ion.HumphreyP., R.N.,b.'88
1910	Hardinge of Penshurst, C. Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,	lion Alexander H. L. H.,
1869	Hare. See "Listowel," Irish Earl	M C., b. 1894 (As Irish)
1876	Harlech, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, T D , b 1855, 2 1904, m.	(Hon Wm. G. A. OG., M.P., b 1885
1815	Harris, George R C Harris, G C S I , G C I E , C B , T D , b 1851.	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. II,
1866	Hartismere See " Henniker," Irish Baron, below	M C., b. 1889 (As Irish)
1295	Hastings, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b 1882, s 1904, m .	Hon Edward A., b. zoza
	Hatherton, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C M G, b 1842, 8 1888, m	Hon. Edward L., b 1868 (R1Adm. Hon. Stanhope
1776	Hawke, Martin Bladen Hawke, b. 1860, s. 1887, m	U, b. 1863 (As Scottish)
1711 1797 l	Hay See "Kinnoull, Scott. Earl Headley, Rowland George Allanson-Winn, b 1855, 8 1913, w	Hon Rowland A -W.,b.1901
1906	Hemphill, Fitziov Hemphill, b 1860, 8, 1919, m	Hon. Martyn H., b. 1901
1799 1 *	Henenge, Edward Henenge, P.C., b. 1840, 1st Baron, m	Hon. George E. H., b 1866
	5. <b>1898</b> , <i>tt</i>	Hon. Anthony H., b 1858
	Henniker, Chas Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (U.K. Baron, Hartismere), b 1872, 8 1902	Hon Gerald IIM., b. 1873
1885 1328	Herschell, Buchard Farrer Herschell, G C.V O, b 1878, 8 1899, m. Hegtesburg, Leonard Holmes-a Court, b 1863, 8 1903, m	(None) Hon, William Ha'C., b. 'o6
1886	Hellingdon, Arthur Robert Mills, b. 1891, 8 1919, m	Hon Algernon H M., b 1856
1886 1908	Hoddip, Charles Allsopp, O B.E., b. 1877, S. 1897, III	Hon. Charles A., b. 1906 Hon. Angus II , b. 1898
1912	Hollenden, Samuel Hope Morley, b 1845, 1st Baron, m	Hon. Geoffrey M., b. 1885
1897 1782 i *	Holm Patrick, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D. S. O., M.C., b. 1886, s. 1898 Hood See "Hood," Erit Viset	(None) (As British)
1919	Horne, Henry Sinclair Hoine, G C.B., K C.M G., A.D C., GEN ,	(None)
1797 I	0. 1861, 18t Bn., m	•
188 x	Hothfield, Henry James Tufton, b 1844, 1st Baron, m	Henry F. H., b. 1899 Maj. Hon John S. R. T.,
1597	Howard de Walden, Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, b 1880, 8 1899, m.	D.S.O., b 1873 Hou. John SE., b 1912
1869	Howard of Glossop, Francis E Fitzalan-Howard, b 1859, s. 1883, m.	mon. Dernard FH., O. 1885
	Huntengfield, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne V., b. 1915
1866	Hylton, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, b. 1862, s 1899, 21	b. 1915 Hon. William J., b. 1898

	The state of the s	
Created.	Tille, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1010 /1	keston. Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster. b. 1867. 8. 1012. m.	(None)
IQII In	chcape, James Lyle Mackay, GCMG., K.CS.I., K.CI.R.,	(,
[	Res sat Rarem on	llon Kenneth M , b 1887
	b. 1852, 18t Barou, m	Hon Donough O'B., b 1897
15441.17	manufacile Techn Alan Burne h after a sane	
1897 In	werelyde, John Alan Burns, b. 1897, s. 1919	(None)
1919 /1	merjoren, Andrew Weir, P.C., D. 1805, 18t Baron, m	Hon. Andrew W., b. 1897
1910 18	lington, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D 8.0,	
j (	// 1866, 18t Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
least In	seen James Iniosy h - Dec - est Rayon so	Hon Arthur J, b 1880
-Roy Ke	enlin. See "Hendfort." Irish Mara	(As liish)
1856 Ke	enmare. See "Kenmare." Itah Earl	(As Irish)
1866 Ke	enmare, See "Kenmare," Irish Fartenry. See "Dunraven," Irish Eart	(None to UK title)
vent 1 )		(1.0110 00 0 12 01010)
Real Ke	nsington, Kensington), b 1873, * 1900, m	Hon William E , b. 1904
1000 L.	engon, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K C V o , T D , b 1864, s 1869, dec.	Hon Lloyd K b 1917
1788 Ke	on the fit other " Cost Man	
z8az Ko	r' Sec "Lothian," Scott Marq	(As Scottish)
1909 K	torocken, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., o 1847, 18t Balon, m	Hou Hugh G, b 1877
1900 Ki	Illanin, Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, P.C., b 1867, 8 1901	Michael M, b 1914
1789 I. + K	dinaine, John Edward Deane Browne, b 1878, * 1907, in	Hon Jno F A B, b 1902
1831 Ki	ilmarnock. See "Erroll," Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1 -	Inggala Michael Constantino de Comercia de anti-	Capt Hon Michael de C.
	ingsale, Michael Constantine de Courcy, b. 1855, 8. 1895, m	D.S O , b 1882
26828 1 P	(Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (U. K. Baron, Kinnand).	
168a S 1860* Ki	innaird (Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (U. K. Baron, Kinnaird), h. T., b. 1847, s. 1887, m	Master of Kinnaird, h 1005
1902 Kr	purges Putrick Bulfour h visco s vocs to	Hon John B, b 1904
1838 K	nross, Patrick Balfour, b 1870, * 1905, m	(As Scottish)
1030 M	maresborough, Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, b 1845 1st Bn , m	(None)
1905 K	nurewoordigh, ity, steyney steyney-inompson, o 1045 180 in , m	(None)
1917 1.0	imbourne, Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, PC, Cv.o,	(NT)
1	b. 1847, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1880 Lo	imington, Charles Wallace Alex Naplei Cochrane-Baillie,}	Hon Victor C B, MC.,
(	GCM,G,GCIK,TD,b 1860, 8 1890, m	b. <b>1896</b>
1800 I. Le	anglord, John Hercules William Rowley, b 1894, * 1919	Hon Wm C R, b 1849
1431 La	tumer, Francis Burdett Thomas Coutts-Nevill, b 1852,)	Hon Hugh Money-Coutts,
	abeyance terminated zors, m	b. 1876
1860 La	turrence, Alexander Giaham Lawrence, b 1878, # 1913, m	Hon John L , b 1908
	confield, Charles Henry Wyndham, b 1872, * 1901, m	Hon Hugh A W , b 1877
1859 LC	e of Fareham, Arthur Hamilton Lee, PC, GBE, K.CB, b 1868,	
1918 Le	e of Parente, Arthur Mainmon nee, P.C., G.B. B., K.C.B., 0 1000,	(None)
	ist Baron, in	Demont W To T L
	igh, Francis Dudley Leigh, b. 1855, * 1905, w	Rupert W. D. L , b 1908
	ith of Fyrie, Alexander John Forbes-leith, b 1847, 1st Baron, m	(None)
	perhulme, William Hesketh Level, b 1851, 1st Baron, w	Hon Wm Hulme L ,h 1888
1797 Li	Itord, John Powys, b. 1863, s. 1896, m	Hon Stephen P, b 1869
1900 Li	ndley, Nathamel Lindley, P.C., b. 1828, w	(Life peerage)
1758 I. In	sle, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b 1903, 8 1919 M	Hon Horace L, b 1908
1895 Lu	ste, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1873.	Hon Coo W. C. I. b. seed
		non dec ny C L, " 19to
1801 Lo	flus. See " Ely," Iruh Marg .	(As Irish)
TRATT LO	outh, Randal Pilerim Ralph Phuskett, b. 1868, s. 1882, m	Hon Otway P , b 1892
7464 B \ La	wat Simon Joseph Frager, & T. & C.M.G., & C.V.O., C.R., D.S.O.	
1837	orat, Simon Joseph Frasei, k.T., k.c. M.G., k.c. V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Lovat), b. 1871, s. 1887, m wel & Holland, See "Egmont," Irush East	Master of Lovat, b 1911
2037	and A Holland See "Remont " Irish Rail	(As Irish)
1708 1/0	addon Hanny Indian Lange h sees a sees w	(None)
1897 Li	idlow, Henry Ludlow Lopes, b. 1865, s. 1899, m	Hon. William B, b 1902
1830 Li	all Leonard Lyall h. also set Danner	Ches Antony F L
1914 //	pell, Leonard Lyell, b. 1850, 1st Baron, m. weden, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, b. 1857, s. 1900, m. acdonald, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	Chas Antony L, b 1913 Hon Robert V, b 1898 Alex Godfrey M., b 1909
1859 1.1	genera, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, v. 1857, 8. 1900, m.	Alon Codesos W 1
2776 I Me	acaonata, Ronald Archivald Macdonald, 0 1853, # 1874, 11	Alex GOILLES M., 0 1909
1908 M	reponned, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C. 1 , K.C. V.O.,	
		(None)
	b. 1844, 1st Baron, 111	
1887 M	agheramorne, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b 1863. * 1903	Hon Ronald M'GII b'65
1887 Mc	agheramorne, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903 anners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, w.	Hon Ronald M'GII b'65 Hn Francis H M , M & 5.'97
1887 Me 1807 Me	nghenmorne, Dudloy Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b 1863, 8 1903 namers, John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, 8 1864, w. archamley, George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1855, 1st Baron, w	Hon Ronald M'GII b'65
1887 Me 1807 Me 1908 Me 1801 Me	ngheramorne, Dudloy Stuart M 'Garel-Hogg, b 1863, s 1903 anners, John Thomas Manners, b 1885, s 1864, w. archamleu, George Whiteley, P.C., b, 1885, 1st Baron, w. asham, John Cunliffe-Lister, b 1867, s 1917, m	Hon Ronald M'GII b'65 Hn Francis H M , M & 5.'97
1887 Mc 1807 Mc 1908 Mc 1891 Mc	ngheramorne, Indley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903 unners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, w. archandley, George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1853, s. 1810n, w. asham, John Cunliffe Listen, b. 1867, s. 1917, m	Hon Ronald M'G, II b'65 Hin Francis H M , M c b,'97 Hon William W., b 1886 (None)
1887 Mc 1807 Mc 1908 Mc 1891 Mc	ngheramorne, Indley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903 unners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, w. archandley, George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1853, s. 1810n, w. asham, John Cunliffe Listen, b. 1867, s. 1917, m	Hon Ronald M'GII b'65 Hn Francis H M , M c b'97 Hon William M ., b z886 (None) Hon.Hugh Hamon, M , b'94
1887 Mc 1807 Mc 1908 Mc 1891 Mc	ngheramorne, Indley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903 unners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, w. archandley, George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1853, s. 1810n, w. asham, John Cunliffe Listen, b. 1867, s. 1917, m	Hon Ronald M'GII b'65 Hn Francis H M , M ( b'97 Hon William H., b 1885 (None) Hon. Hugh Hamon, M , b'94 (As Scottish)
1887 Mc 1807 Mc 1908 Mc 1891 Mc	ngheramorne, Indley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903 unners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, w. archandley, George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1853, s. 1810n, w. asham, John Cunliffe Listen, b. 1867, s. 1917, m	Hon Ronald M'GII b'65 Hn Francis H M , M c b. 97 Hon William H ., b 1886 (None) Hon Hugh Hamon. M , b'94 (As Scottish) (As Irish)
1887 Me 1807 Me 1908 Me 1891 Me	ngheramorne, Indley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903 unners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, w. archandley, George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1853, s. 1810n, w. asham, John Cunliffe Listen, b. 1867, s. 1917, m	Hon Ronald M'GII b '65 In Francis H M, M & b. '95 Hon William W., b 1886 (None) Hon. Hugh Hamon. M, h '94 (As Scottish) (As Irish) (None to neerage)
1887 Me 1807 Me 1908 Me 1891 Me	ngheramorne, Indley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903 unners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, w. archandley, George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1853, s. 1810n, w. asham, John Cunliffe Listen, b. 1867, s. 1917, m	Hon Ronald M'GII b '65 In Francis H M, M & b. '95 Hon William W., b 1886 (None) Hon. Hugh Hamon. M, h '94 (As Scottish) (As Irish) (None to neerage)
1887 Mc 1807 Mc 1908 Mc 1891 Mc 1776 I. Mc 1815 Mc 1794 Mc 1866 Mc 1911 Mc	ngheramorne, Dudloy Stuart M'Garci-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903 anners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1865, s. 1864, v. archamleu, George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1855, 181 Baron, w. asham, John Culliffe-Lister, b. 1867, s. 1927, m. assy, Hugh Somerset John Massy, b. 1864, s. 1925, m. eldrum. See "Huntly," Scott. May q. eldrum. See "Cliffen," Irish Vicet.  predyth. See "Athlumney," Irish Baron, above serthyr, Herbert Clark Lewis, b. 1866, s. 1914, m. eston, James Soorgie Meston, K.C. S. I. b. 1865, 181 Biron, m.	Hon Ronald M'GII b'65 Hn Francis H M , M c b. 97 Hon William H ., b 1886 (None) Hon Hugh Hamon. M , b'94 (As Scottish) (As Irish)
1887 Mc 1807 Mc 1908 Mc 1893 Mc 1875 I. Mc 1815 Mc 1794 Mc 1866 Mc 1911 Mc 1919 Mc 1838 Mc	ngheramorne, Dudloy Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903  anners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, w. archamley, George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1852, s. 1814 non, w. asham, John Cunliffe-Listen, b. 1867, s. 1917, m. assy, Hugh Somerset John Massy, b. 1864, s. 1915, m. eldrum. See "Huntly," Scott. Marq. endry. See "Clifden," Irish Visct. endry. See "Athlumey," Irish Baron, above sorthyr, Herbert Clark Lewis, b. 1866, s. 1914, m. eston, James Soorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., b. 1865, 181 Biron, m. eston, James Soorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., b. 1865, 181 Biron, m. esthues, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b.	Hon Ronald M'GII b '65 In Finners H M', M' c b', 97 Hon William W., b 1886 (None) Hon. Hugh Hamon. M', h'94 (As Scottish) (As Irish) (As Irish) (None to peerage) Hon. William L', b 1901 Hon. Dougall M', b 1894.
1887 Mc 1807 Mc 1908 Mc 1891 Mc 1876 I. Mc 1815 Mc 1815 Mc 1866 Mc 1911 Mc 1838 Mc	ngheramorne, Dudloy Stuart M'Garci-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903 anners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1855, s. 1864, w. archamley, George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1855, 181 Baron, w. asham, John Cunliffe-Lister, b. 1867, s. 1917, m. asham, John See "Huntly," Scott, Marq. eldrum. See "Huntly," Scott, Marq. eldrum. See "Clifden," Irish Viset. erdyth. See "Athlumney," Irish Baron, above serthyr, Herbert Clark Lewis, b. 1866, s. 1914, m. esthyr, Herbert Clark Lewis, b. 1866, s. 1914, m. esthyr, Hannes Soorgie Meston, K.C. S. I, b. 1865, 181 Birou, m. ethuen, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b.	Hon Ronald M'G. II b '65 Im Francis H M', M' c b, '97 Hon William W', b 1886 (None) Hon. Hugh Hamon, M', b' '94 (As Scottish) (As Irish) (None to peerage) Hon. William L', b 1901 Hon. Dougail M', b 1894. Hon. Paul M., b 1886
1887 Mc 1807 Mc 1908 Mc 1909 Mc 1776 I. Mc 1815 Mc 18794 Mc 1866 Mc 1911 Mc 1838 Mc	ngheramorne, Dudloy Stuart M'Garci-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903 anners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1855, s. 1864, w. archamley, George Whiteley, P.C., b. 1855, 181 Baron, w. asham, John Cunliffe-Lister, b. 1867, s. 1917, m. asham, John See "Huntly," Scott, Marq. eldrum. See "Huntly," Scott, Marq. eldrum. See "Clifden," Irish Viset. erdyth. See "Athlumney," Irish Baron, above serthyr, Herbert Clark Lewis, b. 1866, s. 1914, m. esthyr, Herbert Clark Lewis, b. 1866, s. 1914, m. esthyr, Hannes Soorgie Meston, K.C. S. I, b. 1865, 181 Birou, m. ethuen, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b.	Hon Ronald M'G. II b '65 Iln Fiancis H M, M C b '97 Hon William W., b 1886 (None) Hon. Hugh Hamon. M, b '94 (As Scottish) (As Irish) (As Irish) (Aone to peerage) Hon. William L, b 1901 Hon. Dougall M, b 1894 Hon. Paul M., b 1886 Hon. Jacque H S., b 1903
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Creat	ed. Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1887	Monciston. See "Galway," Irush Visct.  Moncreiff, James Arthur PitzHerbert Moncreiff, b. 1872, c. 1913, m.	(As Irish)
1874	Monereif, James Arthur FitzHerbert Monerein, o. 1872, 8.1913, 76.	Hon. Harry R.W.M.,b. sque
1884	Monk Bretton, John William Dodson, CB. b 1869, 8. 1897	(None) Hon. Gerard C., h. 1879
1885	Monksteell, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, b. 1875, s. 1909, to	Hon. John M., b. 1907
1728	Montgott, Augustus 12 Holling Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-	2011. 00111 24., 0. 1907
1885	Monson, Augustus Debounane Jno Monson, b 1868, s 1900, m. Monson, Augustus Debounane Jno Monson, b 1868, s 1900, m. Montagu of Beaul su, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott- Montaga, K C I E, C S I, V D, b 1866, s 1905, m. Montagale, See "Sligo," Irish Marg	(None)
1806	Mant Ragle See "Sligo," Irish Marg	(As Irish)
1839	Manteagle, Thomas Spring Rice, K P b 1849, 8, 1866, w	Hon. Thomas A. R., b 1883
1918	Morris Edward Paulick Morris, P.C., K.C. M.G., D. 1850, 186 Dil., 76.	Hon. Michael W. M., b. zgo3
1831	Mostum, Liewelyn N v Lloyd-Mostyn, 0 1850, 8. 1884, 76	Hon Edward LlM., b. 1895
1913	Moulton, John Fletcher-Moulton, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B. (Lord of	(T10
-	Appeal), b. 1844, w	(Life peerage)
1891	Mount Stephen, George Stephen, G C V O., b 1829, 1st Baron, m *Mountqueret See "Mountgarret," Irish Viscount	(None)
1911	Howhen Secrete (282) & Sturren (2448) Charles Rotelph	(None)
1203	Mouth ay, Segrave (1283), & Stourton (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, b 1867, s 1893, m	Hon. William S., b. 1805
1915	Muir Mackenzie, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, G.C.B.,	
		(None)
1767 1	b 1845, 1st Baion, te "Mulgrare See" Normanby," U.K. Marq "Mulgrare Noe" Normanby," U.K. Marq "Mulkerry, Hamilton M. T. F., M. Deane-Morgan, b. '54, s. '68, m. "Narne. See "Lansdowne," Brit Marq	(As U K.)
1781 1	+ Wuskerry, Hamilton M T F. M Deane-Morgan, b. '54, s. '68, m.	Hon Robt. DM., b. 1874
1681 4	*Nairne. See "Lansdowne," Brit Marq	(As British)
z868	Namer of Magdala, Robert William Napier, b. 1845, 8 1890, m	Col. Hon. James P. N., b. 1849
.600 5	*Napier (of Merchistoun), Francis Edward Basil Napier (U K	( 10. 1049
1027	Baron, Ettrick), b 1876, 8 1013, m	Master of Napier, b 1900
1776 I	Baron, Ettrick), b 1876, s 1913, m	Robt. Vaughan W., b x877
1898	Newlands, James Henry Cecil Hozier, b x85x, s x906, m	(None)
1892	Newton, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., b 1857, s. 1898, m	Hon. Richard L., b. 1888
1554	North, William Henry John North, T.D., b 1836, s 1884, w	Hon. Wm. F. J. N , b. 1860 Hon. Walter J. J., b 1869
1884	Northbourne, Walter Henry James, b 1846, 8 1893, m	Hon. Walter J. J., b 1869
1885	Vortaington See Helley, Trisk sarion, above	(As Irish)
1878	Norton, Charles Leigh Adderley, b. 1846, s. 1905, m	Hon. Ralph A., b. 1878
1906	8 1907, m	Hon. Charles J W, b. 1904
1870	O'Hagan, Maurice Hbt T Towneley-O'Hagan, b 188s, s. 1900, m	Hon. Thos. A E T-O'II ,b,'27
1868	O'Neill Edward O'Neill, b. 1839, s 1883, m	Shane E. R. O'N., b. 1907
1836 I	+Oranmore & Browne, Geoffiey H Browne Browne, b K P , 1861, }	Hon. Dominick B., b. 1901
	Viriel. See "Massereene and F," Irish Viset	<u>-</u>
1821 1868	Ornathwaite, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G C.V O, b 1859,	(As Irish) Hon. William W., M.V.O.,
1000	# 1920, m	b 1863
1821	Ormande See "Ormande" Link Mara.	(As Irish)
1841	Ozenfoord See "Stair," Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1914	Parmoor, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., R.C.V.O., b. '52, '1st Baron, m	Hon. A. H. Seddon C., b. 188a
1866	Tenrhyn, Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, b. 1864, # 1907, ##	Hon Hugh D. P., b. 1894
1909	Pentland, John Smelair, P.C., a C.S.I., G.C.I.R., b.'60, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Henry S., b. 1907
1603 1918	Petre, Joseph William Lionel Petre, b 1914, s 1915, M Phillimore, Walter George Frank Phillimore, P.C., b. 1845, 18t	Francis William P., b. 2847
-910	Baron, m	Hon. Godfrey W. P., b. '79
1906	Pirrie, William James Pirrie, P.C., K.P., b. 1847, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1892	Pluytair, George James Playfair, C V O , b. 1849, s. 1898, m	(None)
1919	Plumer, Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, GCB., GCM.G.,	
	G.C.V.o. b. x847. xst Baron, m	Rokeby P , M C., b. 1890
1827	Plunket, Terence Conyingham Plunket, b 1899, 8 1930	Hon. Brinsley P., b. 1903 Hon Coplestone W.B.,b. 14
1831 1690 S	Pulsanth Walter Conrus Herburns-Scott CRE VII A -264	non Copiestone W.B.,0.'14
1090 3	E TORO M . M	Master of Polwarth, b. 1890
1749	** . 1920, m. m  Ponsonby See "Besstorough," Irish Earl  Pontypridd, Alfred Thomas, b. 1840, 18t Baron  Powerscourt, See "Powerscourt," Irish Viset  Queenborough, Almeric Hugh Paget, b. 1861, 18t Baron, m.  Edditch Crawille George Waldgrave, C. R. B. b. 1852, 200	(As Irish)
1912	Pontypridd, Alfred Thomas, b. 1840, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	Powerscourt. See "Powerscourt," Irish Visct	(As Irish)
1918	Queenborough, Almeric Hugh Paget, b. 1861, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1800 1	Radstock, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.H., b 1859, 8 1913.	Hon. Montagu W., b. 1867 Hon. FitzRoy S., b. 1885
1852	Raglan, George FitzRoy Hy Somerset, G. B. E , C B., b 1857, 8 1884, in.	Hon. FitzRoy S., b. 1885
1875 18 <b>26</b>		(As Scottish)
1914	Ranksborough, John Feilden Brocklehurst, C.B., C V.O., b. 1858,	(As Irish)
-7-4	ist Baron, m	(None)
1916	Rathereedan, Cecil William Norton, b. 1850, 1st Baron, m	Hon. Charles P. N., b. zoos
1862 I .	Rathdonnell, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, b. 1848, s. '79, 10-	(None) Hon. Charles P. N., b. 2005 Capt. Hon. Thomas
1821		房でじ・D.、風. B. S.。 O. 700
1919	Ravensworth, Gerald Wellesley Liddell, b. 1869, s. 1919, m Rawisson, Henry Seymour Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.O.V.O., K.C.M.G.,	Hon. Robert L., d. 1908
- 9	b. 1864, 18t Baron, m	(None)
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Create	1. Tille, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1861	Rayleigh, Robert John Strutt, b. 1875, \$ 1919, m.	Hon. John A. S., b. 1908 Baron Eric M., b 1870
1861*	Reay, (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I, G.C.I.E. (U.K. Baron, Reay), b. 1820, s. 1876, w.	(None to ! .K title)
1908	Redesdale, Algernon David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mittord,	Hon. Thos David FM.,
-8-6 1	b. 1878, s. 1916, m	b. 1909
1000 1.	8. Igis, m	Hon Percy T., b. 1874
z885	Reveletoke, John Baring, P.C., Q.C.V.O., b 1863, # 1897	Hon. Cecil B., b. 1864
1797	Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, P.C., b. 1854, s. 1876, m	(None)
1905	Riddell, George Allardice Riddell, b. 1865, 1st Baron, m	(None) Hon Philip R., b 1800
1013	Rochdale, George Kemp, b. 1866, 1st Baron, m	Hon Philip R., b 1899 Hon. John D K, b 1906 Hon. George W. R, b. 1918
1762	Rodney, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, b. 1801, 8 1909, m	Hon. George W. R., b. 1918
1917	Roe, Thomas Roe, b. 1822, 1st Baron, w	(None) Hon Eric Norman R., b
2032 0.	Dunning), b. 1860, 4. 1016, $m$	1861
1866	Romilly, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b 1899, * 1905, M.	(None)
x896	Rosmead, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, b. 1866, s. 1897, m	(None)
1838*	Rossmore, {Derrick Warner Wm. Westeura (UK Baron, Rossmore), b. 1853, s. 1874, m	Hon, William W , b 1892
rgro	Rotherham, William Henry Holland, b 1849, 1st Baron, m	Hon Stuart H., b. 1876
1885	Rothschild, Lionel Walter Rothschild, b. 1868, s. 1915	Hon N Charles R, b 1877 (Br -Gen Hon Edward
<b>1916</b>	Roundway, Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl Colston, b. 1854,	Murray C, C M G, M.V O,
	rst Baron, m.	108.0, b 1880
1911	Rowallan, Archibald Cameron Corhett, b 1856, 1st Baron, m Russell of Liverpool, Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C.,	Hon. Godfrey C., b 1895
1919	b. 1895, 8 1980, m	(None)
	(Ruthren, Walter James Hore-Ruthven (U.K. Baron, Ruthven),	Master of R., CB, C.M.G,
1919*	( b. 1838, s 1864, w	D 8.0, b 1870 (Maj Gen. Hon, Charles J.
1876	Sackville, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, b 1867, s. 1908, m	SW., C.M.G., b. 1870
1911	St. Audries, Alexander P Fuller-Acland-Hoxel, b. 1893, s. 1917	Hon. Arth F A H., b. 'o6
×559	St John of Bletso, Moubray St A. Thornton St John, b. 1877,	How John 19 7 h man
185a	St. Leonards, Frank Edward Sugden, b 1890, s 1908	Hon John St J., b. 1917 Frank S., b. 1852
1887	St Levan, John Townshend St Aubyn, C B., C V.O., b x857,8, x008, m.	Francis Cecil St. A., b 1805
1 <b>88</b> 5	St Oswald, Rowland George Winn, b 1803, 8 1010, m	Hon W., b 1916
1796 1445 S. 1	Saltersford See "Courtown," Irish Earl	(As Irish) Master of Saltoun, M.C.b '86
190g	Sanderson, Thos. H Sanderson, G C.B , K C M.G., I.S O , b '41, 18t Baron	
	Sandys, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, b 1855, s 1904, m	(Capt A. B. G. S Hill.
		( b. z837 (Hon. George H. LS. b.
z888	Savile, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C V O., b. 1854, 8 1896, m	1010
1603	Saye d Sele, Geoffrey C. T. Wykcham-Fiennes, b. 1858, s 1907, m.	Hon. Geoffrey T-WF.,
1761 1839	Scarsdale. See "Curzon of Kedleston," Earl. Seaton, John Regd U Eliott-Drake-Colborne, b. 1854, s. 1888, m.	Hon Francis C, M V.O., b.
<b>48</b> 24	Setton See "Setton" Irish Earl	(As Irish) [1855
3480H 1	Sempill, John Forbes-Sempill, b. 1863, s. 1905, m	Master of Sempill, b 1893
1918 1916	Shandon, Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C., b. 1857, 1st Baron, m Shaughnessy, Thomas George Shaughnessy, K.C. V.O., b. 1853, 1st	(None)
-9.0	Baron m	Hon. William J S , b. 1883
1909	Shaw, Thomas Shaw, P C (Lord of Appeal), b 1850, m	(Life peerage)
1763 I.	Shefield, Edward Lyulph Stanley (U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderiev), P.C., b. 1820, 8 2000, 20	Hon Sir A L S, K.C.M.G., b 1875
x6a7 I	Alderley), P.C., b. 1839, s 1909, m. Sherard, Philip Halton Sherard, b. 1851, s. 1908	Col Ralph S, h z860
2784	Sherborne, James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., b 1875, s. 1920	Hon. Charles D., b rorr
		(As Irish) (Hon. Richard U. P KS.,
	Shuttleworth, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., b '44, 1st Bn ,m	b. 1913
z8az	Silchester. See "Longford," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
24498.†	Sinclair, Charles William St. Clair, b. 1831, s. 1880, m	Capt. Master of Sinclair, M.V.O., b. 1875
1919	Sinha of Raipur, Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, P.C., K.C., b. 1864,m	Hon. Aroon S., b. 1887
1916	Somerleyton, Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1857,)	Capt. Hon. Francis Savile
1764	somers. Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, D.S.O., M.O., b. 1887,	C., b. 1889
	0 <b>=9</b>	Rev. Henry L. S. C., b 186s
1873	Somerton See "Normanton" Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1780	Southampton, Charles Henry Fitzroy, O B E, b 1867, s 1878, m. Southborough, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.E.,	Hon. Charles F., b 2904
1917	G C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., b. 1860, 1st Baron, 7n	Hon. Spencer H., b x888
<b>2920</b>	Southwark, Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., b. 1843, 1st Baron m.	(None)

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	reate Sup	Staford, Francis Edward Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., b. 1859,	Eldest Son or Heir. Hon. Basil Fitzherbert, h. 1861
	<b>98</b> 6 911	Stabridge, Hugh Grosvenor, b. 1880, s. 1912, m	Hon. Hugh G., b. 1964 (None)
24	839 893 918	K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b. 1849, 18t Baron, m	(As Irish) (None)
1 2	796 318	Strabolgi, Culnbert Matthias Kenworthy, b. 1853, claim	(As Scottish) Lt -Com Hon. Joseph K., R.N., M.P., b. 1886 Hon. Edward S., b. 1882
11	911 914 836	Stratholyde, Alexander Ure, P.C., G. B.E., b 1853, 1st Baron, m	(None) Gavin C., b. zooz
1 27	984 796 916	Stratepey, Trevor (givic Grant, b. 1979, 2. 1925, m	Hon. Donald G., b. 19's (As Scottish)
	384	b. 1851, m. Sudelen, Chas Douglas R Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., b. 1840, s. 1877, m. Sudley See "Arran," Irush Earl	(None) Hon. Charles HT., b. 1870 (As Irish)
129	786 )13	Sumed, Charles Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., b. 1855, s. 1914, m	(Life peerage)
19	19	Swansea, Ernest Ambrose Vivian, b. 1848, s. 1894. Swaything, Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, b. 1869, s. 1911, m. Swanfen, Charles Swinfen Eady, b. 1904, s. 1919, M Sydenham, George Sydenham Clarke, G C S I., G.C. M G., G C I E.,	Hon. Odo V., M.V o , b. 1875 Hon. Stuart SM., b. 1898 (None)
	13 31 I.	Talbot of Malahide Richd. Wogan Talbot, b. 1846, s 1883, m	(None)
į 18	56* 97 I.		Hon. James B. T., b. 1874 Hon. Hugh A. S., b 1881
18	31	Templemore, Arthur Henry Chichester, b. 1854, 8 1906, m	Maj. Hon. Arthur C., D.S.O, O.B.E, b 1880
18 18	27 18	Tenneson, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.M.G., b. 1852, s. 1892, m Tenterden, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott. b. 1865, s. 1882, m Terrington, James Thomas Woodhouse, b. 1852, 1st Baron, m	Hon Lionel T., b. 1889 Hon Charles A., b. 1999 Hon Harold J S. W., b. 1877
16 17 18	16 92	Trunham, Henry John P. S. Ropei-Curzon, b. 1862, 8-1862, m	Hon. Chris. $R \cdot C$ , $b$ 1896 Hon. Charles $C \cdot B$ , $b$ 1910 Hon. Denis $T$ , $D \le 0$ , $b$ , 1884
	648	Torphichen, John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1886, s. 1915, m. Tredegar, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, OBE, b. 1867,	Master of Torphichen, b
19 18	Bo .	Treoven, Ivor John C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., b. 1851, 1st Baron, m. Trevor, Arthur William Hill-Trevor, b. 1862, 8, 1864, 11	(None) Hon. George <i>HT., b.</i> <b>1850</b>
18	BI	Tweeddale. See "Tweeddale," Scott Marq	Hon. Charles B., b. 1899 (As Scottish)
17	23	Tyrone. See "Waterford," Irish Marq	Hon. Coutts M., b. 1860 (As Irish) Three co-heiresses
27	6a	D.S.O., b. 1861, 8 1914	Hon. Arthur Ede-M., b. 1864 Richard Hy. VV., b 1885
19	<b>0</b> 5	Vinan, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, D. S.O., b. 76. s. '93, m. Waleran, William Hood Walrond, P.C., V.D. b. 1849, 1st Baron, m. Walsingham, John Augustus de Grey, b. 1849, s. 1919, m	Hon Anthony V., b. 1906 William G. H. W., b. 1905 Col Hon, G. de G., D. S. o., b.
19		Waterpark, Charles Frederick Cavendish, b 1883, S. 1918	1884 Henry S. H. C., b. 1876 None)
19:	16 21	Weir, William Douglas Weir, P.C., 6. 1877, 18t Baron, m	(None) Ion.Jas.Kenneth W., b. 1905 (As Scottish)
18:	39 51	Wenlock, Rev. Algernon George Lawley, b. 1857, s. 1918, m Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, b. 1852, s. '75, m.	Hon. SirA. L., 6. C.S.I., b. 1860 Hon. Richard B., b. 1883 (As British)
15	æ	b. z864, 1st Baron, m	None) Hon. Chas. John <i>KT.</i> , b. 1908
19:	16		None) (As Scottish)
14		_b, 1866, 18t Baron, m	Hon. Inigo FT., b. 1899 Hon. John V., M.C., b. 1896

Created. Title, Name, &c. Eldest Son or Heir. Wittenham, George Denison Faber, C B., b 1852, 1st Baron, m. (None) 1918 Hon Geo Carr G., b. 2896 Wolverton, Frederic Glyn, b 1864, n. 1888, m 1869 1915 Hon Bryan B., b. 2890 (As Irish) Hon Walter B W., b. 1877 Wrottesley, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, b. 1873, s. 1910 ...... 1838 Lt Col Hon Roland II-H., Wyfold, Robert Trotter Hermon Hodge, b. 1851, 18t Baron, m 1010 DSO, MVO, b. x880 Hou Samuel J B., b. x874 1820 Wunford, Philip George Best, D.S.O., b 1871, 8 1904, m ......... BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT - Style, The Right Hon. Lady -

Addressed as, My Lady Beaumont, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, b 1894, 8 (Hon. Miles F. F.-H., b. 1309 1015 Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Folcy, b. 1875, s. 1899, m. . . Two co Botraux (Counters of Loudoun and Viscounters St. Darids, co-heiresses) Two co-heiresses 1421 1368 Rarton, Nellie Lisa Baillie, b 1873, 8, 1909, m. ... Clifton, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, b & 8 1900 Hon George E.M. B , b 1804 1897 1008 Earl of Darnley, q v. Cromwell (claimed by Lady Bewick-Copley) . .. 1490 Darcy de Knayth, Violet (Counters of Powis), b 1865, m 1332 1264 See Powis, Earl of De Ros, Mary Frances (Countess of Durtrey), b 1854. F. 1907, m Three co honesses Dorchester, Hemietta Anne Carleton, b. 1846, 1st Baroness, m 1800 Hon Dudley C , b. 1876 Fanconberg & Congers (1509), Matera (Countess of Larborough), 1295 See Yarborough, Earl of 1295 Gray, Ethel Eveloen Gray-Campbell, b. 1866, \* 1919, m .... Herries, Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), b 1877, \* 1908, m. ... Master of Gray, b. 1894 Duke of Norfolk, q v 1444 H. 1490 Kinloss, Mary Morgan Grenville, C 1, b 1852, s 1889, w ..... Lucus, Nan Ino Cooper, b 1880, v 1916, m. ..... Stratheona & Wount Royal, Margaret Charlotte Howard, Master of Kinloss, b 1889 1602 N 1663 Hon. - C., b. 1919 1900 b 1854, s. 1914, m
Wentworth, Judith Anne Dorothoa Lytton, h 1873, s 1917, m Hon Donald H , b. 1802 Hon. Noel L., b. 1900 1520 1308 Zouche of Haryngworth, Mary Cecil Frankland, b 8 1917, H ... ..

Hon Thos. W. A. F , b rece

Guernsey-Anlesford

## Courtesy Titles borne by Glocst Jons of Bukes, &c.

From this list it will be seen that "Lord Aberdour" as the herr to the Earldom of Morton (see p. 128) and that "Necount Curzon, MP," is the class son of Earl Howe (see p 127).

Aberdour-Morton Ahingdon - Lindsey Aboyne-Huntly Acheson - Gosford Altamont Sligo Althorp- Spencer Auson- Lichneld Appley Bathurst Aidee - Meath Arundel - Norfolk Ashley-Shaftesbury Ava - Dufferin and Ara Balmel - Crawford Beetive- Headfort Belfast- Donesall Bingham - Lucan Blandford - Marthoro' Borodale Beatty Bowmont - Rochurghe Brackley Ellesmere Brecknock - Camden Brooke- Warunk Broome-Rutchener Burtord-St. Albans Burghersb- Westmind. Burghley-Exeter Campden-Gainsboro' Cardigan-Adeshury Cardross - Buchan Carlow-Portarlington Carlton-Wharndiffe Dunglass—Home Dunluce—Antrim Carmarthen -- Leeds Carnegie - Southesk

Casallis Durntord -- Vulleton Adra Castlerengh- Londady. Dunwich-Stradbroke Castletosse Kenmare Chelsen -- Cadogan Chewton-Waldegrare Chitton- Parnley Clive- Powis Clonmore Wicklow Cochrane -- Dundonald Coke--Leicester Compton - Northampton Courtenay -- Deron Ciamborne- Salisbury Cranley-Onslow Cm.con- Howe Dalkeith-Bucclench Dalmeny -- Rosebern Dairymple Stair Dangan- Cowley Dawick Hong De Grev - Ripm Decrhuist Concutry Douglas & Clydesdale Garlies - Galloway -Hamilton Doune-Moray Douro-Hellington Drumlanrig - Queensberry

Dumfries—Bute

Duncan - Camperdoun

Duncannon—Beseboro

Ebrington - Fortexcue Ednam-Dudley Elcho-Wemyss & March Elmley-Beauchamp Eitham -- Cambridge Elveden—*I reagh* Encombe – Eldon Ennismore - Listowel Erleigh - Reading Errington-Cromer Erskine War & Kellie Euston--Grafton Falconer- Kintore Feilding-Denbigh Fincastle-Dummore Fitz Harris - Malmes Ingestre-Shrevsbury Folkestone-Radner Forbes- Granard Garioch-Mar thumoyle—Can us Gillford—Clamerlliam Glamis-Strathmore Glerawley -- Annesley Graham-Montrose Granby-Rutland Grandison-Jersey Greenock-Catheart Grimston-Verulam Kynnaird-Newburgh Grisvenor-Westminster Lascelles-Harewood

Haddo-Aberdeen Hamilton-Abercorn Hartmgton-Devoushies Hastings -Huntingdon Herbert -- Pembroke Hillsborough - Downshire Hinchingbroke - Sandmeh Hinton- Poulett Hobart - Buckingham. shire Holmesdale -- Amherst Hopetoun-Linkthgow Hyde -- Clarendon Ikerrin-Carrick Jedburgh-Lothian lermyn- Brestot Jocelyn- Roden Kelburne-Glasgoro Kerry-Landowne Kilconnel-(lancarty Kildare—Leinster Killeen—Fingall Kilmarnock-Erroll

Kilwarlm-Downshire

Knebworth-Lytton

Rton

Kingsborough - King-

Leslie-Rothes Lewes-Abergavenny Lewisham-Dartmouth Lincoln-Neuroastle Loughborough—Rosslyn Lowther—Lansdale Macduff-Fife Madeley-Ciewe Maidstone - Winchilsea Maitland-Lauderdale Malden-Ensex Mandeville-Manchester Manners-Granbu March-Ruchmond Marsham--Ronner Medina-Milford Haven Milton-Fitzeelliam Molyneux-Sefton Montgomerie - Eglin-

Moore-Drogheda Moreton-Ducie Mount - Charles - Con- Ramsay-Dalhouse mpham Mulgrave—Normanly Newark—Manvers Newport-Bradford Newtown - Butler Lanesborough Norreys-Abingdon North—Guilford Northland-Ranfurly Ockham--Lorelace Ormelie - Breadalbane Ossory - Ormonde Os-ulston-Tankermile Parker - Macclesfield Pelham—Chichester

Pollington-Mexborn Porchester-Carnarvon Rayuham-Tournshend Rocksavage - Cholm'len Ronaldshay—Zetland Rosehili—Northesk Sackville-De La Warr St. Cyres-Iddesleigh Sandon-Harrowby Scone-Manspeld Seymour-Somerset Somerton-Normanton Stafford-Sutherland Stanley-Derby Stavordale—Hichester Stopford—Courtown Stuart-Castle Stewart Percy-Northumberland Sudley-Arran

Tamworth-Ferrers Tavistock-Bedford Titchfield-Partland Tiverton—Halsbury Trafalgar-A cison Trematon-Athlone Tullibardine--Athole Uffington—Craven Uxbridge—Anglesey Vaughau-Lisburne Walpole-Ortord Weymouth—Bath
Willoughby de Ereaby —Ancaster Windsor-Plymouth Wodehouse—Kumberley Wolmer—Selborne Worcester-Beaufort Worsley- Farborough Petersham-Harrington Sundale-Donoughmore Yarmouth-Hertford

#### *Surnames* of Picers and Peccesses different from their Titles.

Abbott-Tenterden Abney Hastings - Lou- Bingham - Claumorris donin Acheson-Goxford Adderley-Aorton Addington-Sidmouth Agai - Furnirall Normanton Agar Agai Robartes Clifden Aithen-Bearer brook Akers Douglas-Chilston Mexander-Caledon Alexander-Cobham Allanson Winn-Head-Allsopp-Hendlip Annesley-Valentia Anson-Lich field Arthur-Glenarthur Ashley Cooper-Shaftesbury Astley—Hastings Bailey—Glanusk Baillie—Burton Baillie Hamilton-Had dengton Balfour-Kinross Bampfylde-Poltimore Baring-Ashburton Baring--Croiner Baring—Northbrook Baring—Revelstoke Barnes—Gorell Bainewall -- Trimles. torra Bateman Hanbury .. Bateman Rathurst-BledisloeBeauclerk-St. Albans Beaumont-Allendale Beckett-Grimthorpe Bennet-Tankerville Benson-Charmwood Beresford-Waterford Bernard-Bandon Bertie—Abingdon
Bertie—Bertie of Thama Best-Wynford Bethell-Westbury

Rethune-Lindeau

Bigge-Stamfordham

Bigham -- Mersey Bingham-Lucan Bligh-Clifton Bligh-Dainley Blunt Mackenzie -- Cro- Capell-Ennex martie Wilbraham Bootle Lathom Borthwick--Whitburgh Boscawen - Falmouth Bourke-Mayo more [ley Boyle-Cork Boyle- Glasgow Boyle-Shannon Brabazon-Meath Brand-Hampden Brett- E.her Budgman-Bradford Brocklehurst - Ranke borough B. odnick- Midleton Brooks-Crawshaw Brougham — Brougham d l'aux Browne-Kenmare Browne-Kilmaine Browne—Oranmore Browne-Sturo Brownlow - Lurgan Bruce—Abridare Clifton—Grey de R Bruce—Balfour of Bur-Coats—Glentanar leigh Bruce—Elgin Brudenell Bruce-Ailesbury Bryan—Bellew Buchan—Carthness Buckley—Wrenbury Burns—Inverclyde Butler-Carruk Butler—Dunboyne Butler-Lanesborough Butler-Mountgariet Butler-Ormonde Butler Massey-Clarina Byng—Straford Byng—Torrington Cambridge—Athlone Crewe Milnes-Crewe

Campbell—Argyll Campbell - Breadalbane Campbell Caudor Campbell—Stratheden Canning -Garragh Can leton—Dorchester Carnegie-Aurthesk Carnegie - Southesk Cary - Falkland Caulfeild-Charlemont Cavendish-Chesham Bowes Lyon - Strath Cavendish - Devoushire Cavendish - Water park Cavendish Bentinck -Portland Cecil-Amherst of Hack neu Cecil-Exeter Chaloner Gisborough Chetwynd Talbot Shrewsbury ('hichester-Donegall Chichester - Templemore Child Villiers-Jersey Cholmondeley - Dela-Churchill - Marlborough De ·Clarke—Sydenham Clegg Hill -IIdl Clements-Lettrin Cochrane-Dundonald Cochrane Baillie-Lamington Cocks-Somers Coke-Leucester ('ole- Ennuskillen Collier-Mankswell Colston—Roundway
Colville—Colville of Cul-1 088 Compton - Northamp LOTE Cooper—Lucas Corbett—Rowallan Courtenay-Devon

Crichton-Erne Crichton Stunt-Bute Cripps—Parmon Crossley—Somerleyton Cubitt—Ashcombe Cuffe-Desart Cumming Bruce- Thurlong CunliffeLister-Masham Curzon-Curzon of Kedleston Curzon-Howe Cust .- Brownlow Dalberg Actou- - Acton Daliymple-Stair Daly -- Dunsandle Dalzell - Carnwath Dawnay -- Downe Dawson -- Dartrey Dawson - Dawson Penn Dawson Damer — Portarlington De Courcy—Kingsale De Grey-- Walsingham De Montmorency -Frankfort. Montmorency -Mountmorres De Yarburgh Bateson-Deramor 6 Clifton-Grey de Ruthyn Deane Morgan - Muskerru Denison--Londesborough Devereux-Hereford Dewar-Forteviol Dickson Foynaer - Islington Dillon-Clonbrock Dillon Lee-Dillon Dodson-Monk Bretton Douglas-Morton Douglas - Queensberry Douglas ('ampbell Douglas-Blythmrood Douglas Hamilton Hannitton Douglas Home-Home Coutts Nevill-Latymer Douglas Pennant-Pen-1 huns

#### Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles. 142

Douglas Scott Montagu | Gascoigne Cecil - Salis | Herbert - Pembroke -Montagu of Beaulieu Drummond-Melfort Drummond-Perth Duff-Fife Duncombe-– Feverskam Dundas—Melville Dundas—Zetland Dutton-Sherborne Eaton—Cheplesmore Eden—Auckland Edgcumbe - Mount Kagownbe Edwarden—Kensington Egerton—Kllesmere Egerton-Wilton Eliot-St. Germans Elliot-Minto Elliott Drake Colborne -Seaton Erskine-Buchan Erskine -- Mar Erskine-Mar & Kellie Evans Freke-Carbery Eveleigh de Molcyns Ventry Faber-Wittenham Faue-Westmorland Feilding-Denbigh Fellowes -- De Ramsey Finch—Aylesford, Finch Hatton — Winchilsea Fitzalan Howard -Beaumont Fitzalan Howard -Herries Fitzalan Howard -Howard of Glossop Fitzalan Howard — Norfolk FitzClarence-Munster FitzGerald-Leinster Fitzherbert Stafford Stafford Fitzmaurice-Orkney FitzPatrick - Castle town FitzRoy-Grafton Fitzroy-Southampton Fletcher Moulton -Moulton Flower-Ashbrook Foley-Berkeley Foliambe- Liverpool Forbes-Granard Forbes Leith-Leith Fyric Hastings-Huntingdon Forbes Sempill-Sempill Hay-Erroll Foster-Ilkeston Fowler-Wolverhampton Hay-Tweeddale Fox Strangways - 11. Heathcote Drummond Knox-Ranfurly chester Frankland-Zouche Fraser-Lorat Fraser-Saltoun Freeman Mitford -Redesdale Freeman Thomas-Wiltingdon Fremantle-Cottesloe French-De Freyne Fuller Acland Hood-St. Audries Gardner-Burghclere

bury Gathorne Hardy-Cranbrook Gibbs-Aldenham Gibson—Ashbourne Giffard—Halsbury Giustiniani-Newburgh Glyn-Wolverton Godley-Kilbracken Goodeve Erskine-Mar Gordon-Aberdeen Gordon-Huntly Gordon Lennox - Rich. mond Gore-Arran Gough Calthorp - Calthorps Graham—Atholstan Graham—Montrose Graham Toler—Norbury Grant—Seapeld Grant—Struthspen Gray Campbell-Gray Grenfell-Desborough Grey—Grey of Fallodon Grey—Stamford Grimston—Venulam Grosvenor-Ebury Grosvenor—Stalbridge Grosvenor—Westminster Guest-Wimborns Guinness-lveagh Gully-Selby Gurdon-Cranworth Haldane Duncan-Cam perdown Hamilton—Abercorn Hamilton—Belhaven Hamilton - Holms Patrick Hamilton-Sumner liamilton Gordon Stanmore Hamilton Russell Roune Hamilton Temple Black wood-Dufferin Hanbury Tracy -- Suddley Haudcock-Castlemaine Kemp-Rochdale Harbord-Suffield Hare-Lastowel Harmsworth - North cliffe Harmsworth - Rothermere Harris—Maimesbury Hay-Kinnoull Willoughby-Ancaster Lambart-Cavan Hely Hutchinson-Do-Lambton-Durham noughmore Henderson—Faringdon Henniker Major-Hen- Lawless-Cloneurry niker Hepburn Scott - Pol-Lawson - Burnham warth Hepburn Stuart Forbes Trefusis - Clinton Herbert-Carnarcon Herbert - Darcy Knayth

Herbert—Powis
Herbert—Treowen Hervey—Bristol Hewitt—Lafford Hill—Downshire Hill Trevor-Trevor inghamshire Holland-Knutsford Holland-Rotherham Holroyd-Shefteld Hood—Brulport Hope—Linlithgow Hopwood -South borough
ore Ruthven—Ruth-Lysaght—Lusle Hore Horsley Beresford-De-CIER Howard-Carlisle Howard-Effingham Howard-Norfolk Howard-Strathcona Howard—Suffolk Howard—Wicklow Hozier-Newlands Hubhard-Addington Innes Ker-Roxburghe It by-Boston Isaacs-Reading Jackson-Allerton James - Northbourne Jervis-St Vincent Jocelyn-Roden Jolliffe--- Hulton Kaye Shuttleworth Shuttleworth Kearley-Decomport Keith Falconer - Kin-Kemeys Tynte - Whar. Milles -- Sondes Kennedy— Atlaa Kenworthy—Strabolgi Keppel--Albemarle Keir--Lothian kitson-Anedale Knatchbull Hugessen-Brahow ne Knight Causton—Southwark Lascelles -Harewood Law Ellenborough Lawley - Wenlock Le Poer Trench-Clancarty Lea Smith-Dudley Legge—Dartmouth Legh—Newton Leith—Burgh

Leslie-Rothes Leslie Melville-Leven Lever-Leverhulms Hermon Hodge-Wyfold Leveson Gower-Granville Lewis-Merthyr Hicks Beach - St. Ald- Liddell-Ravensworth Lindsay-Crawford Lister-Ribblesdale Littleton—Hatherton Hobart Hampden Mer - Lloyd Mostyn-Mostyn cer Henderson-Buck- Lockwood-Lambourne Loftus-Elu Lousdaie -- Armaghdale Loves Ludlow Holmesa Court-Heytes- Lowry Corry-Belmore Lawther-Longiale Loyd Lindsay-Wantage Lubbock-Avebury Lumley -- Scarbrough Lumley Savile-Saule Lygon-Beauchamp . Lyttelton-Cobham Lytton-Wentworth McClintock Bunbury Rathdonnell McDonnell—Antrim M'Garel Hogg-Magheramoi ne Mackay—Incheape Mackay—Reay Mackworth-Rhondda McLaren-Aberconway Maitland-Lauderdale Manners—Rutland Manuers Sutton-Canterlacry Mansfield—Sandhurst Marjoribanks - Tweedmouth Marsham-Romney Mande--Hawarden Maxwell-Farnham Meade-Clanwilliam Meysey Thompson Knavesborough Mills -- Hillingdon Molyneux—Setton Monckton Arundell — Galveau Monsell—Kmly Montagu-Manchester Montagu-Sandwich King-Lovelave Montagu-Sandwich King Tenison-Kingston Montagu Douglas Scott ---Buocleuch Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie-Wharndiffe Montgomerie-- Eglinton Moore-Drogheda Moreton-Ducie Morgan-Tredegar Morgan Grenville-Kin-Luss Monley-Hollenden Morus-Killanın Mosley-Anslow Mostyn-Vanz Mountbatten - Carisbrooke Mountbatten - Milford Haven Mulholland-Dunleath

not yet announced.) Murray—Duneden Murray—Dunmore Murray-Elibank Murray-Mansteld Needham—Kilmorey Nevill-Abergavenny Neville-Braybrooke Nicholson-Carnock Noel-Gamsborough Noel Hill-Berunck North-Guilford Northcote-Iddesleigh Norton—Grantley Norton—Rathcreedan Nugent—Westmeath O'Brien-Inchrouin O'Brien-Shandon O'Grady-Guillamore O'Gray-Grander | Spey | Rous-Stractorose | Ogilyy-Artle | Spey | Rous-Stractorose | Ogilyie Grant - Strath | Rowley-Langford | Orde Powlett-Botton | Russell-Ampthil | Colored | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford | Russell-Belford l'aget-Angleren Paget-Queenhorough Pakenham-Longford Pakington-Hampton Palk-Haldon Palmer—Selborne Parker—Macclesheld Parker-Monley · Parnell--Condeton Paraons- Rosse Partington-Doverdale Paulet-Winchester Pearson—Coudray Pease-Gainford Pelham-Chichester Pelham-Fauconberg Pelham - Yarbor ough Pelham Chnton - New- Sclater Booth-Basing castle Pellew-Exmouth Pepys-Cottenham Perceval -- Equiont Percy-Northumberland Scudamore Stanhope -Petre---Furnivall Fitzmaurice Fuzmanrice Petty Fitzmaurice Lanudou ne Philipps—St David's Phipps—Normanby Pickford-Sterndale Pierrepont - Maurers Pleydell Bouverie-Rad-Smith-Column nor Plunkett-Dunsany Plunkett - Fingall

Munro Ferguson-(Title Plunkett-Louth Pomeroy—Harberton Ponsonby-Bessborough Ponsonby-De Mauley Powys—Lalford Pratt—Camden Preston-Gormanston Primrose—Rosebery Prittie-Dunallen Prothero-Ernle Ramsay-Dalhousie Reid-Loreburn Rhys-Dynevor Rice-Montengle Roberts-Clund Robinson-Ripon Robinson -Rosinead Roche-Fermou Rolls-Llangattock Roper Curron - Teun | spey Rous-Stradbroke | ham Ryder-Harrowby Sackville—De La Warr m/le St Aubyn-St Levan St. Clair-Sinclair St. Clair Erskine-Ross lun St. John-Bolingbroke St Leger-Doneraile St Mau -Somerset Samuel Montagu Swaythling ≺audilands - Torphichen Saumerez - De Saumerez Taylour-Headfort Savile - Merborough Scarlett-Abinger Scott-Clonnell Scott-- Eldon Scott Ellis-Howard de Walden Chesterneld Seymour -Hertford Shaw Lefevre-Eversley Shirley-Ferrers Shore-Teignmouth Sidney -- De L'Isle Sinclair - Carthness Sinclan -- Pentland Skeffington-Massereene Smith-Birkenhead Smith-Hambleden Smith Barry - Barrymore

Somerset—Beautort Somerset—Raglan Somerville—Athlumney Spencer—Churchill Spencer Churchill Marlborough Stanhope—Harrington Stanhope—Weardule Stanley—Ashfield Stanley—Dirby Stanley-Sheffield Stapleton Cathon-Combermere Stephen -- Mount Stephen Stern-Michelham Ste**wart—**Galloway Stewart Murray-Athole Stonor-Camous Stopford-Courtown Stourton-Morebray Strachey-Strachie Strutt—Belper Strutt—Rayleigh Stuart—Castle Stewart Stuart-Moray Stuart Wortley-Stuart of Wortley Sturt—Alington Sugden-St Leonards Sutherland Leveson Gower-Cromatie Sutherland Leveson Gower--Sutherland Swinfen Eady-Swinfen Talbot - Shrewsbury Talbot - Talbot de Malahule Tatem—Gianely Temple Gore Langton-Temple of Stowe lennant-Glenconner thellusson-Rendle **khan** Thesiger—Chelmsford l'homas—Pontypridd l'hynne—Bath Tollemache—Dysart lownelcy O'Hagan-O'Hagan Trench-Ashtown Trollope - Kesteven Tufton-Hothfield Turnous - Winterton Twisleton Wykeham Wyndham Quin-Dun-Fiennes - Saue de Sele Tyrrell Kenyon-*Kenyon* Wynu—*Newborough* Tyrwhitt Wilson—*Ber*-Wynn Carrington—*Lin*-Upton-Templetown Yarde Buller-Churston Ure-Strathclyde Yorke-Hardwicke

Vanden Bempde Johnstone-Derivent Vane- Barnard Vane Tempest Stewart Londonderry Vanneck-Huntingfield Vaughan-Lisburne Venables Vernon l'ernon Vereker-Gort [Broverney-Willoughby [Broke Verney Cave-Brave Vernon-Lypeden Veney -De Vesci Villiers-Clarendon Vincent-D'Abernon Vivian-Swansea Waldegrave-Radstock Walker-Wavertree Wallop-Portsmouth Walpole-Orford Walrond-Waleran Walsh-Ormathwaits Ward-Bangor Ward—Dudley Warren—De Tabley Watson Almstrong . Armstrong Weir-Inverforth Weld Forester - Forester Wellesley—Coulsy Wellesley—Wellington Wemyss-Wester Wennyss Wemyss Charteria Wennyss & March Wentworth Fitzwilliam -Frtzurlliam Westeura—*Rossmors* White-Annaly Whiteley-Marchamley Williamson-Ashton Willoughby-Middiston Wilson - Nunburnholme Windson-Wales Windsor-York Windsor Clive - Plymouth Wingfield—Powerscourt Winn—St. Oswald Wodehouse—Kunberley Wood-Halifax Woodhouse—Terrington Wyndham—Leconfield raven colnshire

#### Companions of Wonour.—c.H.

Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N., M.P., Burnham, The Viscount, Caruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Markbam). Chetwynd, The Viscount, Davies, William John, Farington, The Lord, Gosling, Henry. Haldane, Miss Elizabeth. Keogh, It Gen Sir Alfred.

Kerr, Philip Henry. Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, CBF, V.A. (. I.
Layton, Walter Thomas, CBE.
Parker, James, M.,
Perrott, Col. Sir Herbert Charles, Bt.
Frovia, Sir Samuel Butler.
Quinas, Kenneth B.
Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt., M.F.
Ripper, Prof. William, p.ec.

Soddon, James Andrew, M.P. Smith, Sir H. Babington, G.B.E., E ( B., c.s.i. muts. Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Jan S. C. H., Con. Rt. Hon.
Christiaan, s.c.
Strutt, Hon. Edward.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A.,
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Wardle, George James,
Wilkie, Alexander, s.r.

## Dis Majesty's Most Bonourable Briby Council.

H.R.H the Prince of Wales, 1900 H.R.H the Duke of Connaught, 1871. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, The Archbishop of Canterbury, 2903
The Lord High Chancellor — Lord
Birkenhead, 2922.
The Archbishop of York, 2909
The Prime Minister — David Lloyd

The Land Privy Seal—(if of Baronial rank)
The Dukes of Devonshire, 1995; Man chester, 2906; Marthorough, 1890, Portland, 1890 (Marthorough, 1890, Portland, 1890); Cholmondeley, 1991; (Tewe, 1892; Huntley, 1892; Lansdowne, 1895; Lincolnshire, 1892; Huntley, 1892; Lansdowne, 1895; Lincolnshire, 1892; Huntley, 1892; Lansdowne, 1895; Lincolnshire, 1892; Huntley, 1893; Lansdowne, 1895; Lincolnshire, 1893; Jean-Landowne, 1895; Landowne, 1895; Pylymouth, 1892; Reading, 1897; Pylymouth, 1892; Reading, 1892; Pylymouth, 1893; Reading, 1894; Pylymouth, 1894; Reading, 1894; Landowne, 1895; Land George Chamilton, 1894; Lond George Gandon, 1894; Lond George Gandon, 1894; Lond George Gandon, 1894; Lond George Gandon Lennox, 1894; Lond Henry Somerset, 1894; Lond Edmund Tal
The Viscounita Allendale, 1997;

Hamilton, 1878; Lord Waller, Gordon Lennoz, 1891; Lord Henry Gomerset, 1874; Lord Edmund Talbot, 1928
The Viscounts Allendale, 2907; Bryce, 282, Cae, 1925, Chaplin, 2895; Chilston, 2892, Cwaltay, 2907; Flevenport, 1909, Parquha, 2907; Flinky, 1908, Plouth of Vires, 1928, dilaton, 2894; Chevnort, 2909, Flanch of Vires, 1928, dilaton, 2908; Hondrey of Fallotion, 2908, Flouth of Vires, 1928, dilaton, 2909; Morfey of Blackburn, 2898, Chilaro, 2909; Morfey of Blackburn, 2898, Ped. 2928, Bandhurst, 2907, Wimborne, 1920; Lord Rught 'cut, 1928, Lord Robert Ceell, 1925, Lord Arthur Hill, 2895, The Bishop of London, 2907, Lords Abercunway, 2908, Ashfield, 2926; Akinson, 2908, Raifour of Burleigh, 2898; Heavet brook, 2928, Carnock, 2908, Hamborn, 2909, Purser, 1909, Purser, 1909, Ernama, 1909, Hunedin, 2909, Furser, 1909, Furser, 2907, Idanford, 1908; Harchardinge of Pershurst, 2908; Hickense, 2908, Firstmarrice, 2908, Firstmarrice, 2908, Furser, 2909; Horden, 2909, Weit, 2908, The Hon, Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, 2929, Merchury, 2008

Ahraham, William, 1927
Acland, Hr. Arthur H. Dyke Bt., 1895
Acland, Francis Dyke. 1925
Acland, Francis Dyke. 1925
Acland, Francis Dyke. 1925
Adamson, William 1926
Addison, Christopher, 1926
Addison, Christopher, 1926
Addison, Christopher, 1926
Addison, Christopher, 1926
Allintt, Rif. 7 Offford, 1920
Allen, Charles Peter, 1928
Addison, Christopher, 1926
Addison, Christopher, 1926
Addison, Christopher, 1926
Addison, Christopher, 1926
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Darl Crooks, William, 1916
Dalziel, Sir James Henry Bt., 1912
Darling, Sir Charles John, 1927
Davies, Sir Louis Henry 1919
de Bunsen, Sir Mantles W. E. Bt. 1906
Hokinson, Sir Willoughby H., 1914
Dickson, Charles Scott., 1903
Dohorty, Hon Charles Joseph, 1920
Duff, Hyman Poore 1939
Durand, Sir Henry Kdward, 1925
Durand, Sir Henry Mortimen, 1920
Duff, Lyman Poore 1939
Durand, Sir Henry Mortimen, 1920
Duff, Sir Henry Mortimen, 1920
Edge, Sir John, 1928
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Jacobson, Fraesrick Hall, 1926
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Flugh, 1926
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Joyce, Mir Matthew Ingle, 2926
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Joyce, Nir Matthew Ingle, 2926
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Knox, Adrian, 2920
Lambert, George, 2928
Law, Andrew Bonar, 1921
Law, Andrew Bonar, 1921
Law, Lawrence Bonar, 1921
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Lawrence, Wir Frank Cavendish, 1994
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Marchoron, James Lan, 1928
Mallet, Nir Joune du Pan, 1923
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Massey, William Ferguson, 1924
Masterman, Charles Fredk G, 1922
Marwell, Mir Herbert E, Bt., 1827
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Morace Brooks, 1920
Milliams, Francis Binchum, 1926
Milliams, Francis Binchum, 1926
Milliams, 1927
Marchall, 1817
Morace Brooks, 1920
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Morace Rumbold, Sir Horace G M, Bt, 1920
Runciman, Walter, 1908
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon 1926
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon 1926
Samuel, Sir Herbert Louis, 1908.
Sadow, Sir Ernost Mason, 1908
Satow, Sir Ernost Mason, 1908
Sectt, Sir Charles Stewart, 19, 8
Secutton, Sir Thomas Edward, 1920
Secty, John Edward Hernard, 1909.
Seymour, Sir Edward Holart, 1909.
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Seymour, Sir Edward Holart, 1909.
Seymour, Sir Edward Holart, 1909.
Seymon Sir John Albebrook, 1913
Smith, James Parker 1904
Smith, James Parker 1904
Smith, James Parker 1904
Smith, James Fienry, 1977
Spier, Sir Albert, Bt, 1909
Swain Sir Charles Ernest, Bt., 1921
Formant, Harold John, 1924
Toomand, Harold John, 1924
Wath, Sir Joseph Ct, 1939
Wath, Sir Joseph Ct, 1939
Warnington, Sir Thomas Kolls, 1925
Wastel, Sir Joseph Ct, 1939
Warnington, Sir Thomas Kolls, 1925
Wastel, William Alexanda

Warrington, Sir Thomas Kolis, 2925.
Wason, Kugene, 2907
Watt, William Alex 1920
West, Sir Algernon, Kiward, 1894
White, Sir Wm Thomas 1920
Whitey, John Henry, 1927
Wiles, Thomas, 2927
Wiles, Thomas, 2927
Wilson, Sir Archibald, Rt. 2928
Wilson, John Williams, 2917
Wood, Thomas McKimion, 1922.
Younger, Sir Robert, 1939.

**283**2

1903

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**1866** 

1916

1913 1769

1821



# England, Great Britain, U. K., and 58 Ireland (marked I).

### Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Pears.) 188a) Boxall, Sir Alleyne A.
188b) Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert.
Boyle, Sir Edward Gurney
1818 Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry.
1814 Bradstreet, Sir Edward M. A.
1916 Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V.
1801 Brady, May Sir Wm Longfield
1869 Brinckman, Col. Sir Theodore Herbert Dyke .... Acland, Adm. Sir Win. A. 1.1. D 11.79
18aynes, Sir Wm Rdwd. Colston
1836 Badley, Sir Thomas Stafford.
1838 Beale, Sir W Phipson, s.c.
1837 Beardmore, Sir William
1836 Beardmore, Sir William
1836 Beardmanp, Mg, Sir Frank B,
1805 Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Brisco, Sir Hylton Ralph
Brisco, Sir Alfred Leigh
Brisco, Sir Alfred Leigh
Brisco, Sir Alfred Leigh
Broadbont, Sir Jno, Francis H.
Broadhurst, Sir B. Tootal
Brocklebank, Sir Auhrey
Brocklebank, Sir Auhrey
Brocklebank, Sir Auhrey
Brocklebank, Sir Benjamin V S
Bromhead, Col Sir Benj P, g
Brocke, Sir Brith R. de CapellBrocke, Sir Arth. R. de CapellBrocke, Sir Arth. R. bed SpellBrocke, Sir George Frederick
Brocke, Sir George Frederick
Brocke, Sir George Frederick
Brocke, Sir Robt W, p s o, M.O.
Brotherton, Col. Sir Edward
Allen, M. Adam, Sir Charles Elphinstone 2922 Adam, Sir Charles Elphinstone Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, c.r.s. Affleck, Sir Robert Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel Agnew, Sir George William Anneworth, Sir John S. And, Sir John 2924 Henry Proctor-1916 Alexander, Sir Claud..... Alison, Sir Archibald Allevne, Lt.Com. Sir John Meynell, pso, psc. Amory, Sir Ian M Heathcost-, Anderson, Sir Kenneth S. Broughton, Maj. Sir Henry J.
Doires
Rroun, Sir Meiville Richmond
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond
Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves
Brownrigg, Capt. Sir Douglas
Egremont Robert, c. (c), n. x.
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S.
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S.
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S.
Brunen, Sir Jans F. L.
Brunton, Sir Jas S. Lander,
Buchanan, Sir Jans. W. LeithBuchanan, Sir Jans. W. LeithBuchanan, Sir Jans. W. LeithBuchanan, Sir Jans.
Buikeley, Sir Rd. H. Williams,
C. R. Benn, Sir John W..... Berney, Capt. Sir Thos. Reed-1919 Anderson, Sir Robert .... RIGIE 1914 Anderson, Sir John ... Anson, Sir Edward Reynell 1920 steps Berney, cops. Sir Inde. Recu-ing. 1831 han, M.C. steps Bethell, Sir John Henry, M.F. Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Sharp Boynon. Sir John Wyndham räss Bliddulph, Sir Theophilus G Bligge. Sir Lewis A. Selby, 1602 IGII x683 Arbuthnot, Br. - Gen Dairymple, c.m c., p . o. . Armstrong, Capt Sir Andrew H. Armstrong, Sir Geo Elliott, Bilsland, Sir William..... Bingham, Lt.-Col Sir Albert E x892 Birchenough, Sir John Hy, x738 x896 K C.M G Birdwood, Gen SirWilliam R., Buller, Lt -Col Sir Mervyn E. 1841 G.C.M G.,K.(.B.,K C.S.T ,K.C.M.G., 1010 Askroyd, Sir William Hy
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F
Backhouse, Sir Edm Trelawny
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett 15300 Birkin, Sir Thomas 18300 ...
1632 Black, Sir Alexander ...
15391 Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas ...
Blackwood, Capt Sir Fras , a n
1611 Blair, Rev Sir D O Hunter1807 Blake, Sir Thomas P U J H
1819 Blake, Sir Patrick J Graham
1810 Francis D , c B , M.F 1814 1786 I 1622 Balley, Sir Abe, K c M.o. . . . . Ballie, Sir Adrian W Maxwell Baird, Sir Wm James G. . . . r8a3 Blake, Sir Francis I), c B, m.r s 2696 Blaker, Sir John George 2809 Blakiston, Sir Horace N Blennerhasett, Sir Marma-2897 duke C. H G Baird, Capt Sir David, m v o Baird, Maj. Sir John L., c m a Baker, His Hon Sir George S. Baker, Lt. Col Sir Randolf 2809 2686 L. D 8 0

Balfour, Sir Robert, M.P.

Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K. M.D.

Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Butcher, Sir John George, Blunt, Capt. Sir John Harvey Boevey, Sir Fras H Crawley-Boileau, Sir Maurice C Geo. Mr. 1963 Bannerman, Mej Sir Alexander 1962 Barner, Sir Robert Cecil de B. s. 1962 Barlog, Sir Godfrey. British Godfrey. Barling, Li-fod. Sir Harry Gilbert, Ca. M. B. 1983 Barlow, Col. Sir Hilaro W. 1980 Barlow, Col. Sir Hilaro W. 1860 Barlow, Sir John E. 1860 Barlow, Sir John Emmot. 1969 Barlow, Sir John Robert. 1869 Barran Kir John Robert. 1869 Barran Kir John Robert. 1869 Geo, M P. 2916 2926 Campbell, Sir Duncan Alex-ander Dundas, cv.o. Campbell, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Barran, Sir John N.
Barratt, Sir Francis LaylandBarrie, Sir James Matthew Barrington, Sir Pannes Matthew
Barrington, Sir Francis L. J.
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J.
Barry, Sir Redward Arthur.
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Henry
Barton, Rt. Hon Sir Dunbar P.
Barttelot, Sir Walter de S.
Barwick, Sir John Storey. 1913 1899 1835

Scotland or Neva Scotia (87, marked 8).

Allen, m.r. Broughton, Maj. Sir Henry J. Delves

Bullough, Sir George ..... Bunbury, Sir Henry C J.... Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm.

Butler, Mor Sir Richard Pierce r rase Butler, Mor Sir T. Fowell state Cain, Sir Wm Ernest space Cain Sir Wm Ernest space Cameron, Sir Charles Raiph state Campbell, Cap. Sir J. Bruce

Campbell, Sir John Hume.

Campbell, Sir John Hume.

Campbell, Sir John Alex C.

Campbell, Sir Archibald 8 L.

Campbell, Lt.-Od Sir Guy T.

Campbell, Sir A. Cockburn
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn
Campbell, Capt. Sir William

Camingell, Rt. Hon. Sir Jan.
H. M. Sir John Craven 1 1989
Carden, Sir John Craven 1 1989
Carden, Mg. Sir Fredk, H. W. 2689
Carow, Sir Henry Palk 2689
Carolli, Sir John Traill 21989
Carlie, Sir E. Hildred, c.e.e. 2989 rögg C.v.o., c.B.E. rpog sprg Bowater, Sir T Vansittart spra spra Bowden, Sir Frank spra spra Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget (Morvyn) 1884 spra Bowyer, Sir George Henry stee

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Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett-	1816	Critchett,Sir Anderson,s.c.v o.	zeel	Duke, Sir James
Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett- Cassel, Sir Felix	zgao z64z	Croft, Sir James Herbert	2908 2672	Duke, Sir James 2849 Dunbar, Sir William C., c a 2 2849 Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. Drum-
Cave, Sir Genille C -Browns	1641	Croft, Sir Fredk, Leigh	2828	Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. Drum-
Cave, Sir Charles Daniel Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E	1896 1662	Crofton, Mat. Sir Morgan G.,		mond 8 1698
Cayser, Sir Charles William		D.a.o. Crofton, Sir Malby Croshie, Sir William E. D . 1 Crosheld, Sir Arthur Henry Cross, Sir William Coats	zđoz z <b>i</b> jiš	Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C. 8 2700 Dunbar, Maj Sir Geo Duff-
Chamberlain Sir Honry H E	1904 18 <b>9</b> 8	Croshie Sir William E D	1630	Sutherland, 14 seed
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. Champneys, Sir Francis H., M. D. Chance, Sir William	1910	Crosteld, Sir Arthur Henry	1915	
Chance, Sir William	1000	Cross, Sir William Coats	1918	Illunhar Mai Nir ('Illunhar
Chapman, Sir Thos. R. T Chaptor, Sir Rdmund Hugh Chetwode, LtGen. Sir P. Wal-	1 2788	Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin Cuffe, Sir O. F. L. Wheeler Cumming, LtCol. Sir Win G	2909 2800	Hope x664
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh .	z831	Cuffe, Sir O. F. L. Wheeler 1	1800	Duncan, Sir Frederick William 1905
Chetwode, LtGen. Bir P. Wal-		Gordon-	1804	Duncombe, Maj.Sir E. Paunce-
house, a.c.s. (m.), a.c.s.g.,	1700	Cupard Sir Bacha E	1859	fort-, p.s.o 1859
Chatwynd, Sir George Guy	1795	Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward		Duncombe, Sir George Aug 2029 Dundas, Sir George W Melville 1821
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy Cheyne, Surg -Gen. Sir Wm.	-,,,,	Fairlie	z630	Dundas, Capt. Sir Henry H. P.
Watson, s.c. m. g., c. s., s. p Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo	zgo8	Cuninghama, Lt -Col Sir Thos		M V O
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo	264 Z		1672	Dunlop, Sir Thomas, c.n.z. 1916
Child, Sir Coles	1919	Cunine, Sir Robt. Neville H Cunyngham, Sir Wm Stewart	×759	Dunn, Sir William Henry 1927
Cana, or - denous forman trini-	x868	Dick s:	x66g	Duntze, Sir George Alex 1774 Durand, Sir Edward P M 1898
Chisholm, Sir Sanmel		Cunynghama I.I. Cal Sir	rouy	Imprent Sir Wm Henry E velle
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J F S Christison, Sir Robt, Alexander	1903 1806	Percy F, o.s.r	1702	Tiver Sir J L Swinnerton . Auk
Christison, Sir Robt, Alexander	1871	Currie, Sir Fredk Reeve	2847	Dyke, Rt Hon Sir Wm Hart 1677
	1919	Currimonoy Ebranin, Sir	1910	Parie, L.JCol. Sir Henry, n.s.o. vaca.
Chubb. Sir George Hayter .	1900	Curtis, Sir Roger C M	¥794	East, Sir G. Aug Clayton 2738
Church, Sir Win Selby, K C B	1901	Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E. Cust, Capt. Sir Charles L.	1802	East, Sir G. Aug Clayton 1738 Echlin, Sir Henry Fredk 1728 Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert 1678 Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay 2980
Churchman, Col. Sir Arthur C Clark, LtCol. Sir J.R. Andrew,	1917	GCVO.CH.CMG.ULT	2876	Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert 1672 Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay 1920
O.B. C.M.G. P.R.O.B.	x883	Cuyler, Sir George Halifax	2824	Edmonstone, Sir Archd . C v o
Clark, Sir George Smith	1917	Dale, Sir J Backhouse .	1895	Edmonstone, Sir Archd Cv o 1774 Edwards, Sir Jno H P C 2866
O.B., C.M.G., F.R.G.R. Clark, Sir George Smith Clark, Col. Sir John Maurice,			1697	Edwards, Sir Francis 1907
M.M.R., V B Clark, Sir John Stewart	2886	Dalrymple, Lt. Col Sir Francis		Egerton, Sir Philip H B. Grey- 1617
Clark, Sir John Stewart	1918	Napier Eiphinstone, p s.o. 1	282B	Eliott, Sir Arthur Boswell . a 1666
Clarke, Lt -Cot Sir E H St.L.	1804	Dalvell, Sir Jan B Wilkie- 8 1	1887 1685	Ellerman, Sir Jno Reeves. 1905 Elliot, Sir Thomas Hy, a c.n. 1917
Clarko, Gen Sir Chas Mans-	1004	Dalziel, Sir Davison Alex	2020	Elliot, Sir Thomas Hy, a c.s. 1917 Elphinstone, Sir Howard G. 1816
field, a c n . u c.v o	1831	Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Henry,	4-4-	Elion, Sir Ambrose yers
Clarke, Hon Sir Rupert T H	x88e	W 0 .	8zgz	Erskine SirThos W H J., p.s o. 1821
field, a c B , a c v o		Dancer, Sir Thomas J	1662	Exmonde, Sir Thos. H. G 1 2650
Clay, Sir Arthur T F Clement, Sir A P Ashbumham-	284X	Daroll, Maj. Sir Lionel Edwd	- 1	Evans, Rt Hon Sir L. Worth-
Clement, Sir A P Ashburnham-	1661	Darkmond Class Class T. E.	2795	ington-, w.P zgz6
Clerk, Sir George James Robert	1660		1684 1707	Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse 2002 Evans, Sir Walter Harry 2000
Clarke, Sir Wm Francis Clifford, Sir Geo Hugh C Coates, Maj Sir Edward F., M.P Coates, Sir Thomas Glen-, c s	1887	David, Sir Sassoon J	2911	Evans, Sir Walter Harry 2020 Evans, Sir William Gwynne- 2023
Coates Mai Sir Edward F., M.P.	TOLL	Davie, Maj Sir W Ferguson- Dawson, Sir A Trevor	-0	Riverand ('of Sir Nitgett Tallet save
Coats, Sir Thomas Glen-, c s	2894	Dawson, Sir A Trever	1920	Every, Maj. Sir Edwd Oswald 2642
Conts, Sir Stuart A , M r	1905	De Bathe, bir Hugo Geraid . 1	18oz	Ewart, Sir Robert Heard 1887
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C	1903	De Bunsen, Rt. Hou. Sir	1	Ewart, MajGen Sir Henry
Cockburn, Sir Stauley s	1915	Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G.,	1010	Peter, o c v o , K c B zgre Ewing, BrGen. Sir Norman
	1671		2805	Ewing, BrGen. Sir Norman Archd Orr-, p s o 2886
Codrington, May Sir Win K. Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. Coghill, Sir Figerton Bushe	1876	De Hoghton, Maj Sir James		Kappe Sir John Charles -666
Coghill, Sir Egerton Bushe	1778	De la Pole, Sir Fredk Arundell z	8e01	Faltbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon 1809 Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P . 1 2778 Falle, Maj Sir Bertram
Cohen, Sir Heibert B	1905	De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andres a	1898	Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P . 1 1778
	x888	Denny, Sir (Robert) Arthur 11	1780	Falle, Maj Sir Bertram
Colleton, Br -G Sirll A W., c n. Colman, Sir Jeremiah	1661	Denny, Sir Archibald z De Robeck, Lice Adm. Sir	1913	Godfray, M. P. 1916 Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter 2796
Colomboun Mai Sir lan nan	1907	John M. acna. Ren	2010	
Columni, Maj. Sir Ian, b s o. Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton Colthurst, Sir George St. J . 1 Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick	1694		1027	Farrington, Sir Henry A 1828
Colthurst, Sir George St. J . 1		Des Vieux, Sir Fredk. Hy A 11	787	Fayrer, Lt. C. Sir Jon, CHY . x896
Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick	1744 1886	De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F :	841	Feliden, Sir William Henry . 2846
Cooper, Sir Win H. C W Cooper, Sir Chas N. P Paston-	266z	Dovitt, Sir Thos. Lane	916	Ferguson, Sir Jabez E Johnson- 2006
Cooper, Sir Chas N. P Paston-	raar	De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F 1 Dovitt, Sir Thona Lane 1 Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles 1 Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth 2 Dillon, Sir John Fox 2	927	Forgusson, Lt -Gen Sir Charles,
Cooper, Sir Chas A. r I awaii. Cooper, Sir George Alex	2863 2005	Dillon Sir John Wox	1861	Fergusson, Sir Jas Ranken z866
Cooper Sir Richd. Ashmole.	1905	Dimedale, Sir John M	1001	Fergusson, Sir Jas Ranken . 1366 Fetherston, Rev Sir Geo. R 11776 Fyolkes, Sir Wm. Everard R . 1774
Cooper, Sir Edward Ernest Coete, Sir Ralph Algernon Coote, Sir Ralph A Cope, (v) Sir Anthony Cope, Sir Thomas	2000		660	Ffolkes, Sir Wm. Everard R 1924
Coete, Sir Ralph Algernon	-4	Dixon, Sir Alfred Herbert z	8191	Flonnes, Maj. Hn Sir Kustace 1916
Coote, Sir Ralph A	E774	Dixon, Sir George	1919	Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman 1909
Cope, (bl Sir Anthony	EGET	Distance to Sir Mart Desired	1903	Pison, Sir Frederick W zoos
Conbat Sir Carald Vincent	1918 8081	Dograding of White to Silling.	784	Fitzgerald, Sir Jos C Judkin- zesz FitzGerald, Capt. Sir John P G M. (Knt. of Kerry), M.c. zese
Corbett Sir Frag E. G Astley.	1881	Domvile, Sir Compton M	815	P G M. (Knt. of Kerry), w.c. zeno
Oope, Sir Thomas Oorbet, Sir Gorald Vincent Oorbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley- Oornewall, Sir Geoffroy Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., m.r. Oorry, Sir William Oorr, Sir Ciliford John, m.r.	1764	Domville, Capt Sir Coul L . u c r	824	Fitzgerald, Sir Edward zees
Cornwall, Bir Edwin A., M.P	8101	Donner Sir Edward .	907	Fitzgerald, Sir Edward 2903 FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M 2783 Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P. 2904
Corry, Sir William	z885	Douglas, Nir James Stewart :	777	Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P. 2904
	2907	Douglas, Sir George Brisbane z	786	Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley 2927
Cory, Sir James Herbert, z r. Cotter, Sir James Laurence :	zgzg	Duvis Sir Everard II	1881 8e8	Fletcher, Sir John Samuel zgrg
Cottorell Sir Inc R Georg	2763 2805	D'Oyly, Sir Warren Hastings	1003	Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey 1762 Floyd, Sir Henry R. K
Conper, Sir Ramsav Geo. Hv.	1841	Drummong, Sur James H.	3	Fludyer, Sir Arthur John 1750
Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson-	1831	williams-	208	Forbes, Sir Chas. H Hepburn-
Oraig, LtCol Bir James, M.P.	Bres	Dreden Sir Arthur		
Crautura, Mir Chas W. F	zyūz zómó	Duckworth, Sir Dyee, M p a	909	Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart 1803 Ford, Sir Francis C R 1793
	1080   2048	Du Cros, Sir Arth. Phillip, M.P. 20 Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V. 20	220	Ford, Sir Francis C R 2793 Forrest, Sir W. Charles
forthalk was a second war on the second	-9-0 (-		was j.	

Ine	Du	tonetage of the United Amylloni.	47
Forster, Sir Fras. Villiers	1844	Gull, Sir (William) Cameron, Holland, Sir Alfred R. Sothern	1927
	1912	Gunning, BrGen. Sir Charles  Holt, Sir Edward	1907 1926 1071
Forwood, LL, Cos. 15th Dudies	1805	Gunning, BrGen. Sir Charles Holt, Sir Edward	2925
Baines, c.n e Foster, Sir Augustus Vere	1831	Gunter, Sir Konard vernon zgor inonywood, Sir CourtenayJohn	1560
Foster, Col Sir William Yorke,		Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, Hope, LtCol. Sir J. Augustus,	
Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Liston.	1838		25a6
Parks Cle Fredly F Copent	1814	Hargerston, Sir Edwd.C de M. 1843 Borlick, Sir James Hall, Copf Sir Douglas B. 2020 Hornby, Sir William H. Hall, Cof, Sir John Richard 8769, Hornfall, Sir John Donald	z@go
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague	1890	Hall, Cupt Sir Douglas B 2929 Hornby, Sir William H Hall, Col. Sir John Richard s r687 Horstall, Sir John Donald	2909
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague Frank, Sir Howard Geo., s.c.s. Frankland, Sir Fredk W. F. G	1980 1660	Halsey, Rt. Hon, Sir Thomas Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton	1707
PTANKIANG, SIF FFORK W. F. O. TYMSER, M. G., SIF THOMAS GOO	2806	Halsey, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Fredk Hamilton, Maj. Sir Robt C . s råde Hamilton, Sir Kum. Stirling s rån Hamilton, Sir Chas Edward A 1775 Hamilton, Sir Chas Edward A 1775 Hamilton, Sir Charles E . 1898 Hughan, Er. Adm. Sir Arthur Hughan, Er. Adm. Sir Arthur Hughan, Er. Adm. Sir Arthur Hughas, Sir Acthur Fenton	2909 2767 2676 2687
Freake, Sir Thomas Geo	188a	Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling- 8 2673 Hughan, RrAdm. Sir Arthur Hamilton, Sir Chas Edward A 2776 J. Henniker-	x8x 2
Frederick, Capt Sir C E St. J	1723 1808	Hamilton, Sir Charles E 1892 Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood	1773
Frere, Maj Sir Bartle, D.s o	1876	Hammick, Col Sir St Vint A x824 Hulse, Sir Hamilton John	1739
Fry, Sir John Pease	1894	Harmbon, Sir George F x642 Hillion, Sir Wm. Rothwell	1905
Fuller, Sir John GH Fleetwood Furness, Sir Christophor	1913		1906
Gallwey, Maj Sir John Payne- Gamble, Sir David	1213	C H	1906 1866
Gamble, Sir David	1897	Hanson, Sir Charles A, M.P 1923 Ingilby, LtCol Sir William H. Hanson, Capt. Sir Grid Stanhope 1887 Ingram, Sir William Jas	1866
Garthwaite, Sir William Geary, Sir William N. M.	1919 1788	Hardinge, Sir Edmund S 1801 Innes, Sir James Bourchier	1893 16a8
Gethin, Sir Richard C P	1665	Hardinge, Sir Edmund Szeri Innes, Sir James Bourchier Hardy, Sir Reginald zöys Innes, Sir James Bourchier Hardy, Sir Roginald zöys Jackson, Sir Robt, Montresor	1607
Gibbes, Sir Edwd Osborne Gibbons, Sir Alexr Doran	2774	Hardy, Sir Reginald	1815
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter	1758	Harington, Sir Kichard zozzi d.m	286g
Gilmour, Col Sir Inc., p s.o., M.P. Girprasad Madhavlal, Sir	1897	Harmsworth, Sir R. Leicester, Jackson, Br -Gen. Sir Thomas	
Gladstone, Lt -Col.Sir John R	1913	MF. 1928 Dare, D.S.e., M V.O Harrison, Sir Heath 2927 Jackson, Sir Thos Graham, R A.	1908
Glover, Sir Ernest William	1920		1913 1898
Glyn, Sir Gervas Powell	1759	Hartopp, Sir Chas E Cradeck- 1706 James, Sir Jno, Kingston F	x8ex
Glyn, Capt. Sir Richard F.,	x800		1678
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil	1785	Harvey, Sir Charles 1868 Jardine, Sir Robt, W. Buchanan	1885
Godlee, Sir Rickman John,		Harvey, Sir Robert G 1868 Jardine, Sir John Eric B.	1916
Goff, Sir Herbert Wm Davis-	1918		1908
Goldney, Sir G Prior, c B, c v o. Gooch, Sir Thos Vere S Gooch, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe.	288o	Hawkins, Rev Sir Jno Czesar 2778 Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B Hawley, Sir Henry Cusac W 2795 Jenner, Lt. Col. Sir W K W	2662
Goodh, Sir Thos Vere S	1746 x866	Hawley, Sir Henry Cusac W 1795 Jenner, Lt. Col. Sir W K W, Haworth, Sir Arthur A 1922 D.s.o. 1930	x868
Goodhart. Sir Krnest Frede	1911	Hav. Sir Duncan Edwyn szész Jerningham, Sir H. Wm. Staf-	1900
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Frede Goold, Sir (James) Stephen Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M	zBoz		zósz
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M	1631	Hay, Sir William Henry s 2703 Jerris, Col Sir John Henry Hay, Sir William Archibald Jervis-White-	1797
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff	1813	Tightypople. reel Jerroise Sir Dudley A T.	*/9/
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith-	1838	Harieries, Sir Arthur Grev 1022 Cinrec	1813
Gore, Sir Ralph St George C. 1 Goring, Sir Forster Gurney	16aa 16a7	Head, Sir Robert Pollock S 1836 Jessel, Sir Charles James Jessel, Col. Sir Herbert Mer-	:883
Goschen, Rt. Hon Sir Wm		WVCK C. B B	2927
Edwd , c c.s., c c.w.c., c c.v.c. Goulding, Rt. Hon Sir Edward	<b>1916</b>	Heath, Sir James 1904 Jodrell, Sir Alfred	1784
AWP	IOZE	Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm A 1733 Johnson, Sir E. Gordon Heaton, Sir John Henniker 1923 Johnson, Br -Gen Sir Hy.	¥755
Goulding, Rt. Hon, Sir Wm, J Graaff, Sir David P De V.	1904		zBz8
Graaff, Sir David P De V	Igii	G.(.v.o, K.C B. (c), C.B.I sers Johnston, Sir George	8 26a6
Grace, Sir Valentine R Græme, Sir G E. W. Hamond-	2795 2783	Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan- Herschel, Rev Sir John Charles Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc T T.	1910
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart	2600		x83x
Graham, Capt Sir Reginald Hy. Graham, Sir Richard Jas	166a 1783	Hawatt Sir Harald G vave Jones Sir Frederick John	1917
Granam, Sir John Hatt N	zgo6		1919
Grant, Sir Ludovic James	1 z688	Heywood, Lt -Col. Sir Graham Jones, Sir Philip Burne Percival, p s o	2894
Grant, LtCol. Sir Arth., D.s.o. i Grant, Sir George McPherson-	1705 1838	Hibbert Sir Henry Flemming sare Jones Col. Sir Edward Proces	1910
Gray, Sir William Cresswell .	1917 1886	Hicking, Sir William Norton 1917 Kaye, Sir John Pepys Lister.	zSza (
Green, Sir Edward		Hickman, Capt. Sir Alfred Keane, Maj. Sir John, p.s o	2802
Green, May. Sir Francis Haydn Greenall, Sir Gilbert, c v.o Greene, LtCol. Sir Walter,	1901 1876	Edward	2874 1801
Greene, Lt -Col. Sir Walter,	,-	we rave Kamp (/// Nir Kannath H	
D-8 O - M-P	1900	Hill, Sir A. Norman 1919 C.B.E	zēļs
Greenway, Sir Charles Greenwell, Maj Sir Bernard E.	2906	Hill Sir James sare Kennaway Cant Sir John	2092 2702
		Hoare, Sir Sydney J. U.B I 1764; Kennedy, Sir Jno, Charles	2791 1836
Grealey Sir Robert	rors	Hoare, Sir Henry H. A 1786 Key, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., c.m.a., Keyes, RAdm. Sir Roger J. B.	2032
Sir Hamar, E.C., M.P. Gresley, Sir Robert. Grey, Sir John Foley Grierson, Maj. Sir Robt. G. W.; Griffith, Lt. Col. Sir Richard J. Weldin	2722	M.P 2899 R.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S O.	2929
Grierson, Maj. Sir Robt. G. W.	x60g	Hobart, Sir R. H., R.C.V.G.C.R. 2024 Kimber, Sir Henry	2004
Waldie- Th	x Back		1007
Waldie, T.D. Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir killis J.		Charles Edward Henry 2828 King, Capt. Sir Geo. Hy. J.  Hodson, Sir Robert A 1 2769 Duckworth	1798
Rilis- R.C. Sir E. Ion B.,	2923	Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay zoos King, Sir George Adolphus	1790 1815 1807
D.S.O	nilete.	Holden, Sir John Henry 1969 King, Sir Charles Simoon Holden, Sir John Charles 1969 King, Sir John Westall 1969 King Sir John Westall 1969 King Sir John Charles 1969 Kinloch, BrGen. Sir David	1000
Grove Sir Walter John	1974	Holder, Sir John Charles 1898 Kinloch, BrGen. Sir David	
Guinness, Sir Algra A.St. L. L. Guise, Sir Anselm William	2907 2762	Holderness, Sir Thomas Wm.,  a.c.s., n.v.o.  2000 Kinlock, Sir George, c.n.s.	

Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S s	-40-	McAlning Sir Pohort and	Moir, Sir Fraest William 1916
Richwort, Sir Alex, Drake Raightley, Sir Chas, Velentine Kaill, Sir John	1909	McAlpine, Sir Robert 2928 Macara, Sir Charles Wright 2922	Molyneux, Rev Sir John Chas, 1 2730
Enightles Sir Ches Valentine	1909	Moneton Sir John	Moncreiffe, Col. Sir Robt. D.
Pail Ma John	2798 2893	Macartney, Sir John 1 1799 McConnell, Sir Robert J 1990	Moncretile, Con the Room D
Photo Civ Tomas	1093	McConnell, Sir Robert J	Mond, Rt Hon Sir Alfred
Punwice Sir Propose Power S	1917	Mckarland Kir John	Moritz, w.P.
Knott, Sir James Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S. Knowles, Sir Lees, c.v o, o, n. e. Lacon, LtCol. Sir G. H. U., n. k. o. Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone	276g 2903	McFarland, Sir John	
Toron It (th) Bluff II II our	1818	Autor of the same and	Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J. xgos
Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone .	1728	colm, C.s., c.m.o., R N 1795 Macgregor, Sir Cyril P MacC 2828 McGrigor, Capt. Sir James R D 2831	Monteflore, Sir Fras Abraham 1886 Montgomery, Sir B T Graham 1801 Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecils 808
Lakin, Sir Michael Honry	1000	McGilgor, Capt. Sir James R D 1831	Montgomery, on D 1 Granage 2001
Taking Sin Gray Weng W	2008	Mackeuzie, Sh Arthur G R * 2673	Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G 2855
		Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Juo 8 2703	Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Lambart. Sir Gustavus F W.	2795	Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Juo 8 2703 Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgis. 8 2703	Moore, Sir Norman, M.D 1919
CV O	2011	Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgis. s 2703 Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry	Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor 1 1681
		Muir z8os	Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E 2622
I amongon Sir Curtic (1	1910	Mackenzie, Maj Sir Victor	Morris, Sir Robt Armine 1806
Lampson, Sir Curtis G Lame, Sir W Arbuthnot,s. (m),	1000	Audley Falconer, D KO, M VO 2890	Morris, Sir Henry 1909
Fall ( B.		Mackie, Sir Peter Joffrey 1940	Moslay Sir (hawald vole
	1913 1660	Mackworth, Capt Sh Hum-	Mosley, Sir Oswald . 1781 Moss, Sir Jno E Edwards . 1868
Langman, Sir John I.	1906	thrav conf	Mostyn, Capt.Sir Pyers George
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt 1		phrey 2776 Maclay, Rt Hon Sh Jos Paton 2924	J., M.C. 1670
Lauren Mai Sir T P n a c	1777 1865	Maclean, Col SirbitzR.D , R C.B 82632	Mowhers Sir Guarge Robert wills
	rorg	Maclure, Col Sir John E S z808	J., v.c
Latta, Sir John	1920	McMahon, Sir Lionel . 1815	Munro, Col Sir Hector, A D C 8 2634
Lander, Sir George Wm D	-7	McMahon, Maj Sir Horace	Munro, Sir Thomas Torquil A. 1805
Dick-	1690	W, D80	Munt: Sir Classed Albert see
Laurie, Col. Bir Claude, c.s (c),		Macnaghten, Sir Edward Harry 1836	Murphy, Sir James 1903
	z834	Madden, Adm Sir Charles E.	Murphy, Sir James 2928 Murphy, Sir Michael 2928 Murray, Sir John 8268
Lawrence Sir Alexander W	2848	acB, ac v.o. K.c.M.a	Murray, Sir John
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Sir Wm. M Trevor Lawrence, Col. Sir W. Roper,	x867	Made: Sir William Thomas	Murray, Lt -Col Sir E.R., p.s.o. 8 1630 Murray, Capt Sir Patrick K 8 1673
Lawrence, Col. Sir W. Roper.	,	Magnay, Capt Sir Christopher	Murray, Capt Sir Patrick K # 1673
Q ( 1 E., U.C.V.O., C.B. (78)	2006	В Wm, м с 2844	Muserave, Sir Richard Geo . 1611
	1831	Magnay, Capt Sir Christopher B Win, M	Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno 1 2780
Lawson, Sir Hanry Joseph	2842	Mahon, Col Sir William Hy.	Nacsmyth, Sir Jas Tolmé s 1706
Lawson, Capt Sir Digby	1900	D 8 O	Nairn, Sir Michael 1904
Lawson, Bir Peter Grant	1905	Mainwaring, Sir Harry S z804	Nairne, Sir John Gordon 1917
I too blis Gudnos	280a	Maitland, Sh Jno Nisbet. zazi	
Lachingre Sir Kamund A	2818	Maitland, Sir Arthur H. D.	Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox 1867
Loods, Sir Edward T Loos, Sir Arthur Hy, James	2812	Ramsay-Steel-, M.P 2027	Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox 1267 Neave, Sir Thomas L. H 2795 Neeld, LtCol Sir Audley D ,
Leon Sir Arthur Hv. James	2804	Makgill, Sir George a z627	Neeld, Lt Col Sir Audley D.
Lucs, Lt. Col Sir John Victor		Makins, Sir Paul A rooz	
P. v.	2807	Makolm, Sit James Wm s 1663	Nelson, Str William
Long the Wm Hargroups	Bogs	Malet, Lt -('o', Sti Harry Chas, reex')	
La kloming Sir Androw F H	1705	Mander, Sir Charles Tertius . 1921	Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J
LOGRICAL PAR AMERICAN VA	2660	Mann, Sir Edward roog	Newman, Sir Robt. H. S D
Loicester, Sir Peter F F	1671	Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil z6ez	1. W P
Leigh, Sir John	8z01	Mappin, Sit Wilson x886	Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard . 1804
Leignton, or Richard I	1693	Maikham, Sir Charles zgzz	Newton, Sir Airied James 1000
	2929	Marling, (bl Sir Percival S.,	Nicholson, Sir Chas Archd 1859
Le Marchant, Sir Denis	284 I	7 07, Cn. 1892 Marr, Sit James, c.n x	Nicholson, Sir John N 1918
Lennard, Sir Thomas Burett-	2801	Mart, Sit James, c.n z 1919	Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W. aztes
Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F	288o	Marriott, Sir Wm H Smith- 2774	Nightingale, Sir Ed Manners 2688 Nivison, Sir Robert 2924
Le Marchant, Sir Denis Lennard, Sir Thomas Burett- Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F. Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel	1911	Mason, Sir Win. Jas. Peake . 1918	Nivison, Mr Robert
Losne, Lr. Coc Sir Norman	- 1	Matheson, Sir Alex. Perceval 1882	Nixon, Maj Sii Christopher
Tanks 74 (%) Sin Tohm	2625	Mathias, Sir Richard 1917 Maxwell, Rt Hon Sir Herb E 81681	W , p.s.o. rge6 Noble, Sir George John Wm rge6
Yathbulden Cant Cir Weeth	2876 2804	Maxwell, Rt Hon Sir Herb E s:68: Maxwell, Sir Juo M, Stirling-s:68:	Noble, Sir George John Wm 2908
	1011		Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., a r 1915 Nugent, Sir Charles 1 1705
Lever Sir Manual Hardwan	1980	Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron- 8 2683	Nugent, Sir Charles 1 2705 Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas 1206
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H 1	1704	Maxwell, Sir William F 1804	Nugent Sir John view
Levy, Sir Maurice		**** *** *** ** ** *** ** ** * * * * *	
		Mediycott, Sir Hubert M z808	Nugent, Sir Walter R
Lawis, Sir Frederick Will	Eyez Bxox	Medlycott, Sir Hubert M 2808 Menteth, Sir James Stuart-	Nussey, Sir Walter R
Lawis, Sir Frederick Will	29x8	Montoth, Sir James Stuart . 1898 Mercelith, Sir Henry Vincent 1975	Nussey, Sir Walter R
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win Lewis, Sir George James G	1908 1908	Mercelith, Sir Henry Vincent 1016	Nussey, Sir Walter R
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win Lewis, Sir George James G	1918 1908 1980	Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent 1916 Meredyth, Sir Henry R 1775 Metcalfe, Sir Chas H. T 1800	Nugent, Sir Walter R 1831 Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans 1909 Nutting, ('apt. Sir Harold S. 1903 Oakeley, Sir Chas John 1798 Oakes, Sir Reginald L 1882
Lewis, Sir Frederick Will. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Navlor	1908 1908	Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent 1916 Meredyth, Sir Henry R. 11795 Metcaffe, Sir Chas H. T. 1806 Methuen, Sir Algerum M. M. 2016	Nugent, Sir Walter R. Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans. Nutting, (*apt. Sir Harold S. Oakoley, Sir Chaa John
Lewis, Sir Frederick Will. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Navlor	1895 1908 1908 1918	Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent 1916 Meredyth, Sir Henry R. 11795 Metcaffe, Sir Chas H. T. 1806 Methuen, Sir Algerum M. M. 2016	Nugent, Sir Walter R. Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans. Nutting, (*apt. Sir Harold S. Oakoley, Sir Chaa John
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. B. H. Naylor Lighton, Sir Christopher R. Linton, Sir Thomas J. R. C. o.	1918 1908 1900 1905 1995 1791	Merodith, Sir Henry Vincont 1916 Merodith, Sir Chas H T. 1795 Methalfe, Sir Chas H T. 180a Methuon, Sir Algernon M. M. 1916 Meyrek, Sir Georgee, E. Tauns-	Nugent, Sir Walter R 1831 Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans 1909 Nutting, ('apt. Sir Harold S. 1903 Oakeley, Sir Chas John 1798 Oakes, Sir Reginald L 1882
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- Lighton, Sir Christopher E. J. Lipton, Sir Thomas J. R. C. v.o. Liewalva, Nav Do T. Dilliwn-	1918 1908 1906 1905 1995 1791 1908 1800	Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1936 Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1795; Mestealfe, Sir Chas H T. 280a Mesthuon, Sir Algernon M. M. 1936 Meyer, Sir Carl Ferdinand 2930 Meyrick, SirGeorge A E. Tappa- Gervis. 1792	Nugent, Sir Walter R Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans. 1999 Nutting, Capt. Sir Harold S. 1993 Oaklely, Sir Chas John Oakes, Sir Reginald L 1893 O'Brien, Maj. Sir Timothy 1893 O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A. 1866
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- Lighton, Sir Christopher E. J. Lipton, Sir Thomas J. R. C. v.o. Liewalva, Nav Do T. Dilliwn-	1918 1908 1905 1995 1791 1908 1890 1863	Mercellith, Sir Henry Vincent 1936 Mercellith, Sir Henry Vincent 1775; Metchife, Sir Chas H T. 1800 Methuon, Mir Algernom M. M. 1936 Meyrick, Sir Carl Ferdinand 2800 Meyrick, Sir Cod. Sir Thos. 1792 Meyrick, Cod. Sir Thos.	Nugent, Sir Walter R Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans 1999 Nutting, Capt. Sir Harold S 1999 Oakoley, Sir Chas John 1990 Oakoes, Sir Chas John 1990 Oakoes, Sir Chas John 1990 Oakoes, Sir Chas John 1990 Oakoes, Sir Chas John 1990 Oakoes, Sir Chas John 1990 Octonedl, Sir Maurice Jas A 1999 Octonedl, Sir Maurice Jas A 1999 Ogliby, Sir Herbert K 1999
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- Lighton, Sir Christopher E. J. Lipton, Sir Thomas J. R. c. v.o. Liewelyn, Sur Jno T. Dillwyn- Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M Josebhert Sir Rold, D. Sirchur,	1918 1908 1905 1995 1791 1908 1890 1863 1636	Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1936 Mercellth, Sir Henry IR. 1 1795; Metchide, Sir Chas H T. 250a Methide, Sir Chas H T. 250a Methide, Sir Algerica M. 2316 Meyrick, Sir Carl Ferdinand 2320 Meyrick, Sir Goorge A. Tappa- Gervis 2792 Meyrick, Col. Sir Thos. Charlton, a.c. 1850	Nugent, Sir Walter R Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans 1999 Nutting, Capt. Sir Harold S 1999 Oakoley, Sir Chas John 1990 Oakoes, Sir Chas John 1990 Oakoes, Sir Chas John 1990 Oakoes, Sir Chas John 1990 Oakoes, Sir Chas John 1990 Oakoes, Sir Chas John 1990 Octonedl, Sir Maurice Jas A 1999 Octonedl, Sir Maurice Jas A 1999 Ogliby, Sir Herbert K 1999
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- Lighton, Sir Christopher E. J. Lipton, Sir Thomas J. R. c. v.o. Liewelyn, Sur Jno T. Dillwyn- Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M Josebhert Sir Rold, D. Sirchur,	1918 1900 1905 1995 1791 1908 1890 1863 1636 1857	Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1936 Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1795, Metchife, Sir Chas H T. 250, Methuon, Sir Algeron M. M. 1936 Meynick, Sir Charl Fordinand 2500 Meynick, Sir Charlton, a. Charlton, a. ch. 250 Middlemor, Sir John T. 250 Middlemor, Sir John T. 250	Nugent, Sir Walter R Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans  Nutting, Capt. Sir Harold S  Qakoley, Sir Chas John  Qakoley, Sir Chas John  Qakoley, Sir Chas John  "Topo Okares, Sir Reginald L  "Region .
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- Lighton, Sir Christopher E. J. Lipton, Sir Thomas J., R. c. v.o. Liewelyn, Sur Juo T. Dillwyn- Llowklart, Sir Hoht. D'Sinclair a Lock, Sir Charles Bird Loder, Sir Ghes Ellis.	1918 1900 1905 1995 1791 1908 1890 1855 1857 1887	Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1936 Mercellth, Sir Henry IR. 1 1795 Metchile, Sir Chan H T. 200a Methuon, Sir Algarona M. 2336 Methuon, Sir Carl Ferdinand 2330 Meyrick, SirGeorge A E. Tappa-Gervis Thos. Charlton, a.c. 1830 Middletoner, Sir John T. 2330 Middleton Sir Arthur R. 266	Nugent, Sir Watter R Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans.  Nuster, Sir Thomas Willans.  Nutting, Capt Sir Harold S.  Polacoley, Sir Chas John Oakres, Sir Reginald L  O'Brien, Mad. Sir Timothy C.  Reg O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A.  Nut Ogliv, Sir Herbert K.  Stafe Ohlson, Sir Rric Olaf  Chophlen, Sir Michael  Tags
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir Geurge James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor Lighton, Sir Christopher R Lipton, Sir Thomas J c. v.o. Liewelya, Sir Jon T. Dillwyn- Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M Loock, Sir Charles Bird Loock, Sir Charles Bird Loder, Sir Giles Rolls.	1918 1900 1905 1995 1791 1908 1890 1855 1857 1887 1909	Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1936 Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1775, Metcalfe, Sir Chas H T. 1800, Methuon, Mr. Algernom M. M. 1936 Meynick, Sir Charl Ferdinand . Meynick, Sir Charlton, a. c. 1800, Charlton, a. c. 1800, Middlemore, Sir John T. 1800, Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1800, Milhank, Capt Sir Powlett F. R. 1882, 1882	Nugent, Sir Watter R Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans 1999 Nutting, Capt. Sir Harold S 1999 Oakeley, Sir Chas John 1990 Oakes, Sir Reginald L 1899 O'Brien, Maj. Sir Timothy C 1899 O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A 1899 O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A 1899 O'Cont Sir Herbert K 1899 O'Loghen, Sir Hi Aagill, a m. 2016 Ollson, Sir Rric Olaf 1899 O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1899 O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1899 O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1899 O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1899
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir Geurge James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor Lighton, Sir Christopher R Lipton, Sir Thomas J c. v.o. Liewelya, Sir Jon T. Dillwyn- Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M Loock, Sir Charles Bird Loock, Sir Charles Bird Loder, Sir Giles Rolls.	1918 1908 1905 1995 1791 1908 1896 1863 1636 1887 1887 1909	Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1936. Mercellth, Sir Henry IR. 1 1795. Metchide, Sir Chas H T. 1806. Meynick, Sir Chas H T. 1806. Meynick, Sir Carl Ferdinand 2920. Meynick, Sir George A E. Tapps- Gervis 700. Meynick, Cod. Sir Thos. Charlton, a.c. 1708. Middlemore, Sir John T. 1939. Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1806. Milbank, Copt Sir Powlett F. 1888. Milbank, Sir John Poniston C 2662.	Nugent, Sir Watter R Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans.  Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans.  Nutting, Capt Sir Harold S.  Oakoley, Sir Chas John Oakres, Sir Reginald L  O'Brien, Mad. Sir Timothy C.  O'Brien, Mad. Sir Timothy C.  Tag  O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A.  Sir  Ogliv, Sir Herbert K.  Ogliv, Sir Herbert K.  Stafe Ohlson, Sir Rric Olaf  Onslow, Sir Roger Warin B  Onde, Capt Sir Roger Warin B  Onde, Crapt Sir Howard B  Onslow, Sir Roger Warin B  Onde, Sir Arthur J Campbell.
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir Geurge James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor Lighton, Sir Christopher R Lipton, Sir Thomas J c. v.o. Liewelya, Sir Jon T. Dillwyn- Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M Loock, Sir Charles Bird Loock, Sir Charles Bird Loder, Sir Giles Rolls.	1918 1908 1905 1995 1791 1908 1895 1863 1636 1857 1887 1887 1887	Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1936 Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1795, Metcalfe, Sir Chas H T. 1800, Methuon, Mir Algernom M. M. 1936 Meynck, Sir Charl Ferdinand 1940, Meynck, Sir Charlton, a. c. 1950, Meynck, Col. Sir Thos. Charlton, a. c. 1950, Middlemore, Sir John T. 1951, Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1852, Milbank, Capt Sir Powlett F. R. 1852, Milbank, Sir Jon Peniston C. 2656, Milbank, Sir Jon Penis	Nugent, Sir Walter R Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans Nutting, Capt. Sir Harold S Oakoley, Sir Chas John Oakoley, Sir Chas John Oakoley, Sir Chas John Oakoley, Sir Chas John Oakoley, Sir Chas John Oakoley, Sir Chas John Oakoley, Sir Chas John Octorion Isi Sir Maurice Jas A M. Octonich, Sir Mairo Jas A Oglie , Capt Sir Ily Asgill, a.v Oakoley, Sir Rrie Olaf Oakoley, Sir Rrie Olaf Oakoley, Sir Roger Warin B Orosiew, Sir Roger Warin B Oroborn, Sir Alg Kerr Butler Töbe
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Ley, Ish Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor Lighton, Sir Christopher R. J. Lipton, Sir Thomas J. R. c. v.o. Lleweips, Sir Juo T. Dillwyn- Llowchart, Sir Hobt. I Sinclair a Loocak, Sir Charles Bird Loder, Sir Gible Rolls: Longes, Sir Gible Rolls: Longes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller Loris, Sir Fercy Lyham Louis, Sir Percy Lyham Louis, Sir Charles	1918 1908 1906 1996 1791 1908 1863 1636 1857 1887 1909 1864 1806	Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1936 Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincont 1795 Metchife, Sir Chas H T. 2506 Methuon, Sir Algeroom M. M. 2506 Meynek, SirGeorge A. ETappa-Gevis Thos. 2506 Meynek, Col. Sir Thos. 2506 Meynek, Col. Sir Thos. 2506 Middlenore, Sir John T. 2506 Middlenore, Sir John T. 2506 Middlenore, Sir Arthur E. 2508 Middlenore, Sir Arthur E. 2508 Milhank, Capt Sir Powlett F. R. 2508 Milhank, Sir Jon Poniston C Milhun, Sir Leonard John 2506 Mildnay, Sir Gerald A Shaw	Nugent, Sir Walter R Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans.  Nutting, Capt Sir Harold S.  Rokoley, Sir Chas. John Oakres, Sir Reginald L O'Brien, Mad. Sir Timothy C.  Reginald L O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A.  O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A.  O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A.  O'Silv, Sir Herbert K.  Staff Ogle, Capt Sir Ily Aagill, a.m. Richard Sir Michael Olajon, Sir Richael Onsicw, Sir Roger Warin B.  Onde, Sir Arthur J Campbell Osborn, Sir Alg Kerr Butler  Tober Osborne, Sir Yancis  Tose
Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Ley, Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- Lighton, Sir Christopher E Lipton, Sir Thomas J. R. c. v.o. Liewelyn, Sir Jue T. Dillwyn- Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M Loochart, Sir Robt. D Sinchars Loocck, Sir Charles Bird Loder, Sir Giles Rolls. Longman, Sir Hubert Harry Lopes, Sir Hy, Yarde Buller. Loraine, Sir Ferey Lyham Louis, Sir Charles Low Sir James	1918 1908 1905 1995 1791 1908 1895 1636 1887 1887 1899 1805 1806 1806	Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincent 1936 Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincent 1775, Metcalfe, Sir Chas H T. 1785, Methuen, Mir Algernom M. M. 1936 Meynick, Sir Charley Ferdinand 2800 Meynick, Col. Sir Thos. Charlton, a. b. 1880 Middlemore, Sir John T. 1880 Milbun, Sir Arthur E. 1881 Milbun, Sir Jon Penisten C. 1882 Milbunke, Sir Jon Penisten C. 1862 Milbun, Sir Leonard John Mildung, Sir Gerald A Shave Lefovre-St. John 2772	Nugent, Sir Walter R Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans  Nutting, Capt. Sir Harold S  Oakoley, Sir Chas John  Oakoley, Sir Chas John  Oakoley, Sir Chas John  Oakoley, Sir Chas John  Oakoley, Sir Chas John  Tops  Oakoley, Sir Chas John  Tops  Oakoley, Sir Chas John  Tops  Octornell, Sir Maurice Jas A  M.  OConnell, Sir Maurice Jas A  M.  Ogliv, Sir Herbert K  Sösö  Ogliv, Sir Herbert K  Sösö  Ogliv, Sir Rric Olaf  Tops  Olison, Sir Rric Olaf  Tops  Olison, Sir Rric Olaf  Tops  Octonic, Sir Rric Olaf  Tops  Octonic, Sir Rric Olaf  Tops  Tops  Tops  Octonic, Sir Rric Olaf  Tops  Octonic, Sir Rric Olaf  Tops
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Lewis, Sir Frederick Win. Lewis, Sir George James G. Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr Ley, Sir Henry Gordon Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- Lighton, Sir Christopher R. J. Lipton, Sir Thomas J. R. C. v. o. Llewelyn, Sir Jun T. Dillwyn- Llowch, Sir Jun T. Dillwyn- Llowch, Sir Marteine Owen M Locknart, Sir Robt. D Sinclair a Loock, Sir Charles Bird Loder, Sir Ghes Rolls: Longes, Sir Ghes Rolls: Lopes, Sir Ghes Rolls: Lowe, Sir James Low, Sir James Low, Sir James Low, Sir James Low, Sir Frendis Win. R. P. Lowcher, Le. Col. Sir Chas. R. D. 10. Lock, Sir Edward Lingard Lowe, Sir Frendis Win. R. P. Lowcher, Le. Col. Sir Chas. R. D. 10. Lock, Sir Edward Lingard Lowe, Sir James Lowe, Sir James Win. R. P. Lowcher, Le. Col. Sir Chas. R. D. 10. Lock, Sir Sir HW Ramesav.	1918 1908 1996 1995 1995 1791 1908 1899 1863 1863 1863 1863 1863 1863 1863 1863	Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincent 1936 Mercellth, Sir Henry Vincent 1795; Metcalfe, Sir Chas H T. 180a Methuen, Sir Algerous M. M. 1936 Meynek, SirGoorged E. Tappa-Gervis- 180a; Meynek, Col. Sir Thos. Charlton, a collection of the Middlemore, Sir John T. 1939 Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 180a; Milbunk, Sir John Poniston C. 180a; Milbunk, Sir John Poniston C. 180a; Milbunk, Sir Jorald A. Shaw Lefovre-S. John. 180a; Milbunk, Capi Sir Charles W. 2899; Millals, Sir Geoffrey W. 180a; Milals, Mil	Nugent, Sir Walter R Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans  Nussev, Sir Thomas Willans  Nutting, (*ept. Sir Harold S  Okoloy, Sir Chas John  Zpg.  Okoloy, Sir Chas John  Zpg.  Okholoy, Sir Chas John  Zpg.  Okholoy, Sir Chas John  Zpg.  Okoneld, Sir Maurice Jas A  M. Otoneld, Sir Maurice Jas A  M. Otoneld, Sir Maurice Jas A  M. Otoneld, Sir Maurice Jas A  M. Otoneld, Sir Marice Jas A  Zpg.  Okliv, Sir Herbert K  Zpg.  Okliv, Sir Herbert K  Zpg.  Zpg.  Zpg.  Okonel, Sir Rric Olaf  Zpg.  Okole, Sir Arthur J Campbell  Zpg.  Okonel, Sir Arthur J Campbell  Zpg.  Okonel, Sir Arthur J  Zpg.  Z
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Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest	1916	Rhodes, Sir George Wood zer	Shaw, Sir Charles Edward
Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert	1915	Rich, LtCol. Sir Almeric E.F. 179	a Shaffield, Sir Barkeley D. G
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde	<b>1801</b>	Richardson, Sir Ian R. H.	Shelley, Sir John reer Shiftner, Sir Henry Burrows res
Parker, Hir William Lorenso.	1844 1681	Stewart 8 16; Ricketta Sir Fredk Wm. R. 28	Shuckburgh, Sir G.F. Stewkley 2660
Damona Col Sie Herbert J. W.	1918	Diddell Cir I W Duchanen and	
Pasley, Maj Sir Thomas E.	,	Ripley, Capr. our Henry w. A. 164	Simpson, Sir James W. M 1965
Somme	794	Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh 189	of Sinclair, Col.Sir Jno R G., n s.o sayes
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua	794	Interesting, 1311 Carried Will, M. H. A. age	Sinclair, Capt. Sir Arch. H. M. 1786 Sitwell, Sir George R
Paul, Sir Aubrey E II Dean . 1 Pearson, Sir Cyrll Arthur, G.B.E 1 Pearson, Sir Alfred Edward	1916 1916	Roberts, Sir Samuel, wr	9 Skinner, Sir Thomas zoza
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward	:88a	Roberts, Sir T L Howland z8e	9 Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E ross
	1980	Roberts, Sir James	Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1832
Pechell, Lt -Cot off Augustus		Robertson, Field-Marshal Sir William R, acm, acma.,	Sleight, Sir George Frederick 1980
A Brooke-, R.A M C 1 Peek, Capt. Sir Wilfrid, D 8.0.	1797	K.C.VO. D.SO 201	Smiley, Sir John 2903 9 Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-,
Poel Sir Robert	800	Robinson, Capt Sir Fredk, V. L. x66	n Ecva
Peirse, Sir Hy M De la Poer		Robinson, Sir Ern William 282	Smith, Sir Drummond C zBo4
Beresford-	814	Robinson, Sir John B 188	Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W 2809
Pelly, Sir Harold	1840 1897	Robinson, Sir Jos Benjamin Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	C.B.E., M.B
	1908	A. X ( R	
Perrott, Col Su Herbert C,	1808	Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady 183	BISDIED, SIT HECHARD V. VARSAR- 2017
Perrott, Col Su Herbert C,		Rolls, Capr. Sir John C. E.	Smith, Sir Herbert 1980
Petit, Sir Dinshaw M	1716 1890	Ropner, Col Sir Robert, v. p	6 Smith, Sir William Reardon 1980 4 Smyth, Lt -Col Sir Alfred J.
Peto Sir Henry	855	Rose, Sir Francis Cytil 187	- Bowwen
Petrie, Sir Edward Lindsay II	1918	Rose, S.r Philip Humphrey V 2019	Smythe, Sir J Walter z66z
Peyton, Sir Alg Thomas 1	776	Rose, Sir Charles Henry rec	Soame, Sir Chas Buckworth-H. z698
Philipps, Sir Laurence R . 1	887	Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L 8 267	Spearman, Sir Jos. L. E 1840 Speelman, Jonkheer Sir C. J. 1686
Philips, Sir Charles E. G	912	Rowley ('ol Sir Joshus T v n vol	6 Speyer, Rt. Hon Sir Edgar z906
Phillips, Sir George Faudel		Rowley, Lt -Cot. Sir Geo C E 183	o Spicer, at mon Sir Albert 2008
Faudel-, 6 C I I	1897	Royden, Sir Thomas, CH., MP 390	Sprot, Col Sir Alex, c M.G., M P zgz8
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott 1 x	:661	Kumpold, Sir Horace G. M ,	Joseph C. Hon Sir Thos.
Pigot, Sir Georgo 2 Pigott, Sir Berkeley 2	764 808	Runciman, Sir Walter 277	Joseph, c B, F R c.s 2924 Stamer, LtCol. Sir Lovelace x809
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux	900	Rushout, Sir Charles H z8o	Stanier, (apt. Sir Beville, M.r. 2027
Pilkington, Col. Sir Thomas	-	Russell, Mr George A C 181	
Edwd. Milborne-Swinnerton- s :	635	Butherford (b) Sir John www ser	6 Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot 2679
Pocock, Sir Charles G C : Poe, Lt - Col Sir William	1821	Rutherford, Col Sir John, M P. 292 Rvan, Sir G Hemmington . 202	
Hutcheson, cs	912	Ryan, Sir G Hemnington	
Pole, Sir Cecil P Van Notten-	791	St Aubyn, Capt Sir Hugh	Stevenson, Sir James 1927
l Pollen, S r Richard II x	795		o Stewart, Sir Harry J U 1 2603
Pollock, Rt Hn Sir Fredk , k z Pollock, Sir M F Montagu . z	966 872	St George, Sir John 1 276 Salomons, Sir David L. Gold-	Stewart, Br -Gen, Sir Hugh II. 1809
Poore, Admiral Sir Richard,	-/=	smid-Stern	o Stewart, Sir Jno Henderson zeso (
KCB,CVO	795	Salt. Lt -Col. Sir Jno Wm. Titus 186	Stewart, Maj -Gen.Sir Norman
Portal, Sir Wm Wyndham z	901 889	Salt, Lt -('ol Sir Thos Ander-	Robert, c B x88x
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i l'ound, bir John Luinain r	005	Mamuel, Mir Marche 190	Stirling Lt -Col Sir Geo. D S o. S ress
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K c v o. x	807	Samuel, Sir S Montagu rox	Stirling, Sir (Walter) George
Power, Sir George	836	Samuelson, Sir Henry B 188	Stockenstrom, Sir Andries . 1840
	84I	Sanders, LtCol.Sir Kobert A.,	Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay 1628
Praed. Sir H B Mackworth- x	905	Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard zon	Stow Sir Elliot Philipson- room
Prescott, Capt Sir Geo L L B :	704	Sassoon, Mai Sir Philip A. G.	Stracey, May. Sir Edward 1' 1818
Preston, Lt -('ol Sir Edward		D, C.M.G., M.P 189	Strickland, Sir Walter W 2642
	825	D, C.M.G., M.P 289 Sassoon, Sir Edward Elias 290 Savory, Sir Wm Borradaile 289	
Price, Sir Charles Ruges	805 804	Savory, Sir Win Borradane 189 Savory, Sir Joseph 189	i Studiey. Sir Edward Arthur G 1840
Price, Sir Fras C Rose	8x5	Sawle, Rear-Adm Sir Chas. J	Sturdee, Adm. Sir Fredk. Chas
Price, Sir Robert Hy Green- z	874 i	traves v v o	Doveton.k.c.sk.c.w.gt.o. zoz6
Primiose, Sir John Ure z Pringle, Sir Norman H s z	903	Scarisbrick, Sir TomT Loyland see	
Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Loveden. x	866	Schuster, Sir Felix zgo Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd zgo	Sullivan, Rev Sir Frederick . 1804 Sullivan, Sir Edward . 1882 Suttie, Sir George Grant
Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert x	897	Scott, Sir Fras M Sibbald	Suttie, Sir George Grant s 2703
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward z	813	Scott, Sir Samuel Edward, M P. 1881	Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin 1772
Rain, Sir Lucas E	912	Scott, Sir John 190	Sutton, Sir George Aug 1919
	666 Bad	Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam 190 Scott, Admiral Sir Percy M.,	Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E zgoć Swinburne, Sir Hubert zgoć
Ramsden, Sir John F 1	680	T.C.B. E.C.V.O	Sykes, Sir Arthur 2782
Rankin, Sir James R. L. vn. z	898	Scourfield, Sir Owen H P 187	Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton, 1783
Raphael, Maj. Sir Herbert H. z	922	Seale, Sir John Carteret 283 Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S 268	i Mykes, Col. Bit Ama John, M.P. 2017
Rashleigh, Sir Colman R W	003	Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S zon Seely, Sir Charles Hilton zon	S Synge, Maj. Sir Francis R M 1801 Tancred, Maj Sir T. S. Lawson 1868
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W. Reade, Sir George	831 661	Caton Col Civ Dunca Cl. on andi-	Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln roza
receitt. Fir James	894	Seton, Sir John Hastings s 268; Seymour, VAdm Sir Michael	Tate Sir William Henry
	911	company Adm Sir Michael	Taylor, Sir Frederick, u.p 1927
Rees, Sir John David, E.C. I.		Cume, K.C.B., M.V.O 200	Taylor, Sir Frederick, M.D 2927 Taylor, Sir H. W. Worsley-, K 2929 nple, Col. Sir Richard C.,
Keld, Nir James, any a won, w	897	Shakeriey, Col. Sir W. G., v.D. 2831	
Remant, Sir James F., M.P Renals, Sir James Herbert	227	Shakeriey, Col. Sir W. G., v.b. 1831 Sharp, Sir Mitton Sheridan . 1966 Shaw, Rev. Sir Chaa J. Monson 1866	Terry, Sir Henry M. Linbert 2927 Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., c. V. o. 1694
Renahaw Str Chamas C Diag	-96	Shaw, Rev.Sir Chas. J. Monson	Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., c. v.o. 1694 Thomas, Sir George Alan 1766
Renshaw, Sir Charles S. Bine z	<b>703</b> 11	Comm, CO.CH FIGHE. W., D.S.G. 5081	Thomas, Sir George Alan 1766

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Thomas, Sir Robert J., M.P Thompson, Mad. Sir T R. L. Thompson, Sir Matthew W Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb. Thomson, Sir Wm. Mitchell-,
Thomas, Sir Wm. James
Thompson, Maj. Sir T R. L.
Thompson, Sir Matthew W
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb.
Thomson, our win. miconen-,
Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton- Thorold, Sir John Henry Throckmorton, Sir Rich. C.
Thorold, Sir John Henry
Throckmorton, Sir Rich. C
Thursby, Sir John U.S
Tichborne, Sir J H B Doughty. Todd, Sir Wm P Wilson-
Todd, Sir Joseph White
Tonche, Sir George Alex . M.P.
Trelawny, Sir J. W Salushury-
Touche, Sir George Alex, M.P. Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salushury- Trelear, Sir William Purdie.
Trenchard, Air-Marshal Bir
Hugh M , K C.R., D s.o
Trenchard, Air-Marchal Sir Hugh M. a.c.a., p.s.o Trevelyan, Sir Walter J Trevelyan, Rt Hon. Sir George
Otto, o M
Otto, o M Treves, Sir Fredk., c.c v.o , c.s.
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest
Trollope, Sir William Henry
Troubridge, Sir Thos. 11 C
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest Trollope, Sir William Henry. Troubridge, Sir Thos. H C. Truscott, Sir George Wyatt Tuck, Sir Adolph Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P.
Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P
Turing, Sir James Walter
Twisden, Sir John Ramskii Twysden, Liest. Sir R. T., R N
Tyrwhitt, Rear-Adm Sir Rogi-
nald Y., K c.B. Dso
nald Y., K.C.B., DSO Usher, Sir Robert Vane, Sir Fras P Fletcher
Vane, Sir Fras I' Fletcher
Vavasour, Sir Leonard Plus Verdin, Sir Joseph
Verdin, Sir Joseph Verner, Sir Edward W
Verney, LtOol, Sir Harry C
W., D R C. Vernon, Sir Bowater, G. H Vernon, Mr. John Herbert
Vernon, Sir Howater, G. H
Verton, Air John Herbert
Vernon, Sir John Herbert Vestey, Sir William Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine
Vyvvan Col. Str C. B .c B .c. M.G.
Washiter (lo) Sir Harry a w a.
Wake, BrGen. Sir Hereward,
Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers
Wakemen, Sir Office
Wakeman, Sir Officy

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	Walker, Sir Francis E.
2000	Walker, Sir I Peter Andrew M.
2000	Walker, Sir I Feter Andrew M.
2890	Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur Waller, Sir William Edgar
zBģg	Waller, Sir William Edgar ;
	Waller, Sir Wathen A
2900 280g	Walsham, Sir John S
2642	Walton Sir Joseph w.
1640	Walton, Sir Joseph, M.P. Ward, Col Sir Edwd W D,
1807	GRE ECH ECYO
x6ez	Ward, Rt. Hon Sir J., a c.w c.
1903	
3013	Wardlaw Sir Henry
1980	Waring, Mir Samuel James
reat	Warmington, Sir M Denham
1907	Warner, Col Sir T. C., CR. W.P.
-,-,	Warren, Sir Aug G D J B.
2929	
2662	M.C
	Waterlow, Sir Philip II.
z874	Watson, Sir Charles Rushworth Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I
1908	Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I
roog	Watson, Sir Thomas E
1648	Watson, Sir William George
2799	Wauchone Sir Jno D Don
1909	Webb, Lt -Col Sir Henry Webster, Sir Aug F. W. E
<b>2920</b>	Webster, Sir Aug F. W. E
1600	
2880	
2642	Welby, Sir Chas G Earle, c n
2666	Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd W. 1
2622	Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius Wheeler, Sir Arthur
	Wheler, Sir Trever Wood
zoro	
1899	Whichcote, Sir George White, Sir Archibald W
2786 28a8	White, Sir George Stanley
2806	Whitehead Sir George Hugh
1846	Whitehead, Sir George Hugh Whiteley, Sir Herbert J. Hunt-
-	ington-
18:8	Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey
1885	Wiggin Sir Charles R. Hy
1914	Wigram Sir Edgar Thomas
1913	Wilbraham, Sir PhilipW Baker-
2680	Williams, Sir Wm Willoughby
1645	Williams, Capt. Sir Fredk Law
1101	Williams, Sir John, G c v o , M D.
	Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond-
z6ez	Williams, Lt. Col. Sir Rhys,
1917	P.S Q., E. C., M.P
28a8	Williams, Col Sir Robert, M P.

	zgzi	Walker, Sir Francis E 1856	Williamson, Rt. Hon. Sir
	DOEG	Walker, Maj. Sir Robt. Jas. M. 1868	Archibald, w.r soof
	2806	Walker, Sir I Peter Andrew M. z886	Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H , c.m.r.,
		Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur 2906	ж Р 2897
	2899	Waller, Sir William Edgar 12980 Waller, Sir Wathen A 1828	Wills, Sir Edward Chaning zgos
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	2900 2 <b>90</b> g	Walsham, Sir John S 2832	
		Walton, Sir Joseph, M.r zgzo	
	2640	Ward, Col Sir Edwd W D.	Wilmot, Sir John Eardley zBaz
	1807	G.B E., E C B., E C.V.O 3024	
	z6ez	Ward, Rt. Hon Sir J., a c.w c. zozz	Henry Hughes, G.C.B., D.S.O ZOZO
	1903	Warde, ('ol Sir C. Edw., o. B. E. 2020	Wilson, Sir Spencer P Maryon- z66z
	19X3	Wardlaw, Sir Henry 5 1631 Waring, Sir Samuel James . 1919	Wilson, Maj Sir M. Bromley- 2757
	1980	Waring, Sir Samuel James . 1919	Wilson, Adm of the Fleet Sir
	tiot	Warmington, Sir M Denham 1908	Arthur Knyvet, 1767, ac s.,
	1907	Warner, Col Sir T. C., c B , M P. 1910	ом, всуо 1858
		Warren, Sir Aug G D J B. 1 1784 Warrender, Sir Victor A. G.A.,	Wilson, Lt Col Sir Mathew
	1929 1662		R H, (SI. DS.O., MP 1874 Wilson, Sir James Robertson 1896
		Waterlow, Sir Philip II. 1823	
	874	Watson, SirCharles Rushworth 1866	Wingate, Gen. Sir Reginald,
	1908	Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I 1895	G C.B , G.C V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G.,
	roog	Watson, Sir Thomas E 1916	D.8.0 zgeo
	648	Watson, Sir William George rozz	Winnington, Sir Fras S 1755
1	799	Wauchope, Sir Jno D Don s 1667	Wiseman, Lt -Col. Sir Wm. G.
1	909	Webb, Lt -Col Sir Henry rese	Eden. ( B(c)
	910	Webster, Sir Aug F. W. E . 2703	Wittewronge, Sir John B Lawes 1888
	t6es	Wedderburn, Maj. Sir John	Wolseley, Sir Capel C 1 2745 Wolseley, Sir Charles M zons
	1800	A. Ogilvy z8eg	
	642	Welby, Sir Chas G Earle, CB 1801 Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd W. 1 1723	Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert 1778
	611		Wood, Sir John, M.r
•		Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius zoos Wheeler, Sir Arthur rose	Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 2839 Wood, Sir Arthui N Lindsay 2807
,	OEO		Wood, Sir Arthui N Lindsay 2897 Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy A 2838
	800	Whichcote, Sir George 1660	Wraxall, Sir Chas F. Lascelles 1812
		White, Sir Archibald W 1808	Wrey, Sir Philip Bourchier S z608
	Ba8	White, Sir George Stanley 2004	Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory 2902
1	896	Whitchead, Sir George Hugh z889	Wright, Col Bir John Roper zame i
	846		Wrightson, Sir Thomas 1900
		ington zoz8	Wygram, Mai Sir Heary H. zees
	818	Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey 1898	Wynn, Col. Sir Herbert L W.
	805	Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Hy . 289s	Williams-, CB, TD 2668
	9×4	Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas 1805 Wilbraham, Sir PhilipW Baker- 2776	Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez 2926 Young, Sir William L. 2769
	620		
	645	Williams, Capt. Sir Fredk Law 1966	Young, Sir George
	911	Williams, Sir John, g c v o . M D. 1804	Younger, Sir George, M.F 1911
•			Younger, Sir William zezz
2	6ez	Williams, LtCol. Sir Rhys,	
	917	D. H Q., M. C., M.P	Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B.
1	808	Williams, Col Sir Robert, Mr. rozg!	Simpson, c s . Home Office, S.W.
	B35	Williamson, Sir Hedworth roas	Asst do , R. F. Reynard, 1.8 o.

### British Empire—LADY RECIPIENTS. DAMES COMMANDERS. (D.B E.)

Order of the DAMES GRAND CHOSS. (G.B.E.) Airlie, The Downger Countess of. Ampthill, The Lady, c.r. Becker, Dame Ethel Hope, s.s.c. Bhopal, The Begum of, c.s.r. Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, z.z.c. Buxton, The Viscountees Duxion, ine visconness Cheimsford, The Lady, ci. Dawson, Lady Almée Evelyn. de Saumerez, Dame Annie Ferguson, Lady Helen H. Munro-Furse, Dame Katherine. George, Dame Margaret Lloyd. Harcourt, The Viscountess. Hardours, The Marchioness or, v.A., c.t., c.H. Lawley, Hon. Lady. Liverpool, The Countons of. McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, The Marchioness of. Mond, Dame Violet.
Montroes, The Duchess of.
Montroes, The Duchess of.
Northolitie, The Viscountess.
Paget, Lady Louiss.
Pearnon, Dame Ethel.
Beading, The Countess of.
Reid, Dame Flora.
Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, R.R.C.
Waterford, The Marchioness of.
Winchester, The Marchioness of.

Anstruther, Hon Dame Eva. Arnott, Lady Caroline. Atholi, The Duchess of. Hell, Lady Florence E. Eleanore. Hevan, Hon. Dame Mand Ehzabeth. Burnett, Dame Maud. Bute, The Marchioness of. Byron, The Lady Chisholm, Dame Alice. Crowdy, Dame Rachel Eleanor, R.R.c Darnley, Countess of Davidson, Lady Margaret Agnes.
Donner, Lady Anna M
Dorrien, Lady Olive Crofton SmithDufferin & Ava, . . . , The Dowager
Marchioness of. Marchioness of.
Egilnton and Winton, The Dowager
Countess of, t. p.
Godman, Dame Alice Mary.
Gosford, The Countess of.
Harrowby, The Countess of.
Henderson, Lady Honrietta Caroline
Hennessy, Dame Una PopeHunt, Dame Catherine
Jekvil, Lady Agnes Lowndes,
King, Dame Ethel Locke.
Lesch, Dame Florence E. Victoria,
Lesch, Dame Sarah Anna.
Lesch, Dame Sarah Anna.
Lesch, Dame Sarah Anna.
Lesch, Dame Sarah Anna.
Lesch, Dame Sarah Anna.

Livingstone, Dame Adelaide.'
Londonderry, The Marchioness of.
Lugard, Lady Flora,
Lyttolton, Hon Dame Edith,
Melba, Dame Nellie,
Monro, Hon Lady
Mount Stophen, The Lady,
Northcote, Alice Lady, c. 1.
O'lwyor, Lady
Oliver, The Lady, a.r.c.
Oram, Dame S E, a B.c.
Pentland, The Lady,
Reld, Dame Clarissa, Livingstone, Dame Adelaide. Reid, Dame Clarissa, Rhondda, the Dowager Viscountee Rice, Dame Margaret Ker Pryse-, Ridley, The Viscountees, Roberts, The Countees. Roberts, The Countess.
Rumford, Dame Clara ButtSamuel, Dame Louise.
Sciater, Lady Rdith Harriet.
Shakespear, Dame Ethel, p sc.
Talbot de Malahide, The Baroness.
Talbot, Dane Meriet-Lucy.
Vaughan, Dame H.C L. GwynneWaldegrave, The Countess,
Webster, Dame May.
Willingdon, The Lady, c.i.
Wills, Dame Janet Stanoomh,
Wingate, Dame Catherine.
Wints, Dame Sophia Gertrude.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G. Ribbon, Garter Blue Motto, Hoal soit qui mai y penso (Evil be to him who evil thinks). THE SOVEREIGN

Ladies of the Garter-H M. QUEEN MARY; H M ALEYANDRA, THE QUEEN MOTHER.

THEIR MAJESTIES—The King of Italy, the King of Swedon, King Manuel of Portugal, the King of Swedon, the King of Portugal, the Enperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians

| Carlos — Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Curzon of Kedleston, Derby, Durham, Rosebery, Selborne, Spencer. Viscoustr —Grey of Fallow.
| Parkon —Hardinge of Penshuret.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia

DUREN - Bedford, Devoushine, Marlborough, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Rutland, Wellington Mangues 18. - Bath, Brendalbane, Crowe, Lansdowne,

Lincolnshire, Londonderry, Salisbury

Baron —Hardinge of Penshurst. Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester. Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Doan of Windsor Gaster Principal King of Arms, Sir Henry Farnham

Burke, E.C v.o., c.B., FS A.
Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gon. Sir William P. Pultoney, K.c.B., K.c. M.G., D.S.o. Secretary, Brig Gen Sir D.Dawson, a.c.v.o, c.B., c.M.o.



# KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity).

THE SOVEREIGN.

Their Royal Higheses The Duke of Connaught, Chanceller, The Duke of Montrose.

Prince Arthur of Connaught

Dean, Right Rev. Andrew Wa

Trine Arthur of Connaught
Drays - Athur of Connaught
Drays - Athur of Connaught
Rays - Abridge and Teman, Zetland
Early - Biroll, Haig, Mar and Kellic, Rosebery,
Neson Y. Haldane

Viscouxi Haldane Byroxs - Balfour of Burleigh, Hamilton of Dalzell, Kinnand, Lovat, Reny.

Wallace Williamson,

Sceretory, Maj. Su Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart, Co Lyon King of Arms, Su James Balfour Paul, C.v.o. Continuous Tisker of the three Rod, Big. Gen. Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, c B , c v o., D. v.o.



# KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)-K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue Motto, Quis separabit? (Who shall separate?)
THE SOVEREIGN
Grand Master, The Loud-Industriant of Ireland

HIS ROLAT HIGHEST -The Duke of Connaught.

Exils — Arian, Bandon, Bestborough, Caun, Dosart, Dononghmore, Dunraven, Emilskillen, Gosford, Grunard, Iveagh, Listowel, Mayo, Meath, Shaftesbury Viscovys — Fronch, Midleton, Powerscourt Buses -Castletown, Monteagle of Brandon, Oran

(hancello, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Ulster King of Arms, Maj Sir Nevile R Wilkinson, CTO, FRA

Secretary, Sit G Francis W Lambart, Bart., c.v.o. Genealogist, Sir H Farnham Burke, E.c.v.o., c B Usher of the Black Rod, Samuel Murray Power, c.s.



#### THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)-O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This their confers no precedence, but authorises the holders to place its designating initials next after those denoting membership of Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. initials text after tance quantities for eminent men and women—without in itself conferring a knighthood. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honerary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of foreign honerary members would, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by o.m.Mil the suffix of which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters.

designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood

MILITARY MEMBERS

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon Sir Edward Hobart Seemour, c . B , 6 Admiral of the Fliet Sir A Knyvett Wilson, Bt , T'OL,

Full-Marshal Rt Hon, Viscount French, R.P., G.C.R., Admiral of the Flect Rt. Hon Viscount Jellicoe, G.c B.,

Field Marshal Rt Hon Earl Haig, KT, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet Rt Hon Earl Beatty, c c B., acto, p 8.0.

CIVII MEMBERS

Rt Hon, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, FRS. Itt Hen Viscount Bryce, Flas. Processor Henry Jackson, 11tt n.

Thomas Hardy, ritt p., 11. p Rt Hon Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart. Sir Edward Elgar, Mus Doc Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R s Rt Hon Viscount Haddane, R.T. Rt Hon Arthur James Balfoun Rt, Hon. David Lloyd George

HONORARY MYMBERS.

Field Marshal Prince Yamagata,

Admiral Count Togo.
Field Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch, Marshal Joseph Jacques Cesaue Joffre, G C B.

Secretary and Registrar, Col Sir Henry Charles Legge, KCLO

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson Tria juncta in uno. (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)











K C.B Civ.

The Soverness; Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, s.c., k.r., k.r., s.c.s.i., s.c.k.u

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, a.c.v.o., c.m.a.; Genealogiet, Sir H. Farsham Barke, K.c.v.o., c.m.; Genetleman User of the Scarlet Rod, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, K.c. n.; Chancery, The Lord Chamberlain's Office.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (m) or (e) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. Heaven's Light our Guide

Some sign, The King-Emprion; Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander,

Vicercy and Gov.-den. of India, Secretary (in India), John B. Wood, a.s., a. i. i. Right Grand Comparing the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palsce, S.W. — for the time being Col Sir Dongias Dawson, a c.v.o., c.w.c.—G C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818), Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre. Auspicium meitoris evi.

The Soversive Givend Menter, B. R. He Prince of Wales, leaves and the Prince of Wales, le

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878). (Since enlarged five times.) Hibbon, Purple. Imperatricis auspicies

Sovereign, The Kivo Empreon; Grand Mastir, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time boing, Secretary (in India), John B Wood, crr, Registers, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberjain's Demartment - G C I E, Knight Grund Commander, R C I E, Right Commander, C I E, Companion

### THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges

THE SOURREGON, Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain, Secretary, The Keoper of His Majest's Privy Purse, Registrat, Francis M. Bryant, CHR, N. V.O., INO.—G.C.V.O., Knight Chand Cross, K.C.V.O., Knight Commander, C.V.O., Commander, M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or gib Class.

### THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribban, Purple (Civil Division), Purple, with Red Centre Stripe (Military Division).

The Soversion, Carnal Master, I R H. the Prince of Wales, Prelate, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London, King of Arms, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget, a. a., k.c., o., Registra, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. (er officio); Secretary, The Termanent Under Sec. of State for Inne Dept. (ex officio); Recitary, The Termanent Under Sec. of State for Inne Dept. (ex officio), Gentleman Unker of the Puspic Rods, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, k.a. B. For services endered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women — a.r., Kinghts Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross, k.a., Knights Commanders, c.a., p. Dames Commanders, c.a., commanders, c.a., v. Officers. M. B. F., Weinbers, The Order was divided into Mattany and Cred divisions in Dec., 1918.

#### ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917) -- C.H. Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Kts. Grand Cross (Mil. and Cv. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes

# THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)-D.S.O. Ribben, Red, with Blue Edges

Hestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately after the 4th Chass of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service

## THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—1.8.O. Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre

Restricted to members of the administrative or clorical (clork) branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the Sovarios, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding co., of whom ago may belong to the Homo Services, see to the Indian (ace European and see Indian) and ago to the services of Dominions, Colones and Protectorates

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)-V.A. Ribbon, White Morré

Instituted in 186s, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 188e, but no fresh conferments are now made.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)-C.I. Instituted :878. Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges.

## THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Ribbion, Black

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an international lay confrateralty for the rollet of crusaders, and was later severeign in Rhodes and in Mata, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Burbary Corsalra and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, and of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Ambulance George V: Grand Prior, H.R. H. Duke of Connaught, and Strathearn. Chapter, 358 knights of two degrees—

"Knights of Justice" and "Knights of Grace" "There are also "Ladies of Justice," "Ladies of Grace," and Esquires. These distinctions are notified in the London Gazette, but do not confer any rank or title.

## Unights Commanders of the Bath, Star of India.

ST. MICHAEL & ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE, ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND BRITISH EMPIRE.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE HOLDING HIGHER RANK AS PRESS, BARONETS, OR KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, THISTLE, AND ST. PATRICK, q.v.) For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 165-169.

Abhas 4li Baig, Sir, a.c i.a., c s i. Abdul Qaiyum, Nawab Khan Bah., Sir z C i z Abell, Sir Westcott, S., z.B z. Abney, Capt. Sir William de Wive-le lie, z c B (\*) Abrahamson, Sir Martin A, K B R. Adair, General Sir William T, Adams, Lt. Col Sir Arthur Robert, Adams, Col Sir Henry E F Goold-, ABE, CB(m), CMG. Adams, Maj - Gen. Sir Robert Del-lew, Figt, K : n (m) Adamson, Su Harvey, K c 8 1 Adve, Maj Gen bir John, K c. M a, Aga Khan, H H Sir Aga, G c.s.i Aglen, Sir Francis A , K.B.E. Alugath, H H Maharaja of, K CIP Alderson, Lt -Gen, Sir Edwin Alfred H, x + B (m) Alexander, Il ing Comm. Sir Wm., R.B.R., CR (m), CW.G., D.B.O., TD. Ali Imam, Syed Hon. Sir, RCS I Allaidvee, Hon. Sir Wm. Lamond, Allbutt, Rt Hon Sir T Clifford, Allen. ('ol Hon Sir James. K ( u (c) Alston, Sir Beilby F . K C M C., C.B. Altham, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward A K ( H (m), E.C.I.R , C M G Alton, Pymr -Capt Sir Francis C , R h r (m), c h (c), c M G, R.N Alwai, Lt - Col II H the Maharaja of, Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib Sir, K. C. E. Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K. B. E. Anderson, Lt.-Gen Sir Charles Alex K ( 11 (14) R : B (24)
Anderson, Sir John, R c B (c)
Anderson, Sir John, R c B (c)
Anderson, B ig Gen Sir Robert
Mirray M , R c M G
Annesh y, Lieut -Gen Sir Arthur L
Lattelton-, R c x o
Anson, Maj -Gen. Sir Archibald E H . K . M . Austice, Col Sir Arthur, & c B. (c), v D. Austice, Col Sir Robert Henry, Austre. B (c) Antiobus, Sir Reginald L, K c M G (B(.), Appan Rao Sitole, Lt.-Col. Sardar, Sr. k BE, (IE. Apsov, Sir John, K.B.E Archer, Sir Geoffrey F , K : M G. Archer, Sir John, & B E. Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K c s 1 Ashdown, Sir Geo Hy, K B F, LS o Asser, Lt. Gen. Sir Joseph John, K C W G., K C V G., C B (m)

Aston, May.-Gen. Sir Geo Grey. Atkins, Mai.-Gen. Sir Alban R. C. K ( H (m), ( M Q Atkins, Col Sir John, E.c.M.C., M.B. Atkinson, Sir John N., E.c. St Austin Sir Herbert, E.B.E., M.P. Aylesworth, Hon Sir Allan B. Avimer, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fenton John Babington, Lt -Gen, Sir James Melville, a.c s.(m), a.c.u.a. Bacon, Adm. Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, s.c.s.(m), s.c.v.o., D.s.o.

Badock, Sir Henry Walter, K.BE, c.s.i. Bahram Khan, Nawab Sir, a c i z . K.H E Baikie, Brig.-Gen. Sir Hugh A. D. Simpson- s. c m. a, c n (m).
Baillie, Sir Frank, k. B g.
Bainbridge, May -den. Sir Edmond
Bell, Sir H Hesketh, s. c m c. G. T., E C.B.(m). Baker, Sir Thoma Baker, Sir Thomas, K n k. Baldeo Singh, May. Raja Sir, K c r K Balfour, Brig.-Gen. Sir Alfred G, R B R (m), C B.(m) Baifour, Sir Issac B., R.B.E., F R.S. Ballance, Col. Sir Chas. A , K C M G , C.B (m), M v.o (4th), A M S Ballance, Brig -(4en. Sir Hamilton Ashley, K.B.E, & B Balrampur, Maharaja of, K < i R Barbour, Sir David Miller, g c s 1 . RING Barclay, Sir Geo H , K C S.1 , K.C.M G , Barnard, His Honour Sir Frank S KCMG Barnes, Sir Geo Stapylton, a c. 41 Barnes, Sir Geo Stapylton, G. C. S. I., K. C. S. (G.).
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O.
Barnes, Maj. Gen. Sir Reginadid
W. R., K. C. H. M.), D. D.
Barnda, Gaekwar of, H. H. Maharnala, G. S. I., G. C. I.E.
Barraclough, Lt. Col. Sir Samuel
H. E., R. S. E.
Barrett, Gen. Sir Arthur A., G. C. M. (m.), G C S. 1 , K C V.O , A D.C., Gen., I A. Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B E , C.H.(m), C M.G , M.D. Bairington, Hon Sir Augustus Curzon, E C M G. Barron, Maj Gen. Sir Harry. K C M G . C F G Barrow, Maj -Gen Sir George de S., R. C. B. (m), R. C. M. G.
Balstow, Sir George Lewis, R. C. B.
Barter, Lt -Gen Sir Charles St Leger, K c B (m), K.c v c., c v.o. Barton, Maj-din Sir Geoffry, Baiwani, Capt. II H. Rana of, K C.I E. Bateman, Sir Alfred E., k.c m c Bates, Brig Gen, Sir Chas. Loftus, K ( M.G , C.B.(m), D 8 0. Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G C 1 E RCS1.180 Bayley, Capt Sir Henry D. Readett., LHP Bayley, Sir Steuart C, acsi, cir Bayley, Maj-Gen Sir Alfred William Lambart, k c B (m), k < m c., csi, Baylv, Adm. Sir Lewis, Ech.(m) CB(c), CVO, ECM.C. Baynbam, Capt Sir Walter de M Adm. Sir Lewis, E c n.(m), Beale, Sir John F., K.B.E (c). Beattre, Sir James Beatson, Col. Sir Guo T., K c B.(c), K B.E., M D., V D.

Beaumont, Admiral Sir Lewis A G.C.B.(M), E.C.M.G.

Becker, Sir Walter Fredk, E.B.E.

Bedford, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter G.

A.E.C.M.G.C.B.E.(M).A.M.S.

Beeton, Sir Mayson M., E.B.E.

Beit, Sir Otto John, R c m c. Belfield, Sir Henry Conway, E.c.m.c. Belfield, Lt. Gen. Sir Herbert E. R.C.E.(m), E.C.M.c., R B E.(m), D.S.O Bell, Maj. Gen. Sir Arthur L. Lynden., K C B (m), K.C.M.G. Bell, Hon Sir Francis Hy D., K.C.M.G. Bell, Maj -Gen Sir J. Alexr , s.c. v.o. Bell, Sir Nicholas D. Heatson-, BC.17, CS.1 Bell, Sir Thomas, E.B E. Benares, H H Maharaja of, cc.1.E Bengough, Maj-Gen. Sir Harcourt Mortimer, K C B (m) Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K. H.E., M.P. Bennett, Sir William H, KCV Bentinck, Rr.-Adm. Sir Rudolf W .. K.CMG., C.B (m). Benton, Sir John, K c 1 K Beresford, Lord Marcus de-la-Poer, K (.) 0 Bernard, Col Sir Edgar E, K H E.(c), Barker, Maj -Gen Su Geo, K c R. (m) Berridge, Sir Thos. Hy. Devoreux, Barlow, Sir Clement A M., K.B.E., K B E. Berringe, on a service of the servic ксв(т), суо Beveridge, Sir William H., k.c s.(c). Beynon, Maj.-Gen. Sir William G.L., KCIE., c.s.(m), b.s.o. Bhairon Singh, Sir, Maharaj, k.c.s.i. Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Sir, k.c.s.i, Bhopal, The Begum of, g.c.s.r. GCIE, G.B.E., CI Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of Udaipur, K.C.IE Biddle, Maj-Gen. John, Kcs (m), (Hon.), I'S.A. Bijawar, H H. the Maharasa of. K CIE. Barrow, Gen Sir Edmund G, G C B (m), Bikanir, Maj -Gen H H the Maha-G C R 1 raja of, a.c B.(m.), G C B 1, G C, I E, Billotti, Sn Alfred, a or a, c a, (c) Billotti, Sn Alfred, a c m a, c a, (c) Bingham, Maj-den. Hon Sir Cecil E, a c m a, c a (m), v.o. Bingham, Maj-den. Hon Sir Fras. R., K. C M G , C.B (c) Bingley, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred H., Bingley, May.-ten. Sir Aurea II., K. I F., III., Mirch, Sir Ernest W., E.C. M., Birch, Sir Ernest W., E.C. M., E.C. M., E.C. M., C. B. M., AD.C., E.A., Birkbock, Maj. -Gen. Sir William Hy, K. G. M., C. M. G. M. K C.B.(C) Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K B E. Blake, Sir Ernest Edward, K C M G Blake, Capt. Sir H. Acton, K C M.G, K ( V O , R N R. Blankenberg, Sir Reginald Andrew. K H. R. K B.E. Bliss, Gen. Tasker, o.c.m.g (U.S.A.) Block, Sir Adam S Jas , k c.m.g Blomfield, Rear-Adm Sir Richard Massey, R C M a Blood, Gen Sir Bindon, c.c.n.(m). Bols, Maj.-Gen. Sir Louis J., R.C.n.(m), BOIL, Maj. (Jen. Sir Francis G., Bond, Maj. (Jen. Sir Francis G., E.L.E.(m), C.H.(m), C.H.G. Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, E.C.M.G. Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, E.C.M.G.

Booth, Rr.-Adm. Sir Francis F. Haworth-, E.C.M.C. Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, Bosanquet, Admiral Sir Day H. G.C M G., G.C.V.O., K.C.R.(M). Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V., K.C.S.1. C.I.E.
Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna, R.C.I.E.
Bourke, Maj.-Gen. Sir George D., Bourne, Sir Alfred G, R.C.1 E., F.R S Bourne, Sir Henry R. M., E.B.E., Bowater, Sir Fredk. Wm., k.s.r. Bower. Sir Edmund E. Nott-. Bower, R.C B (c)
Bower, Comm. Sir Graham J, R C M G., Maj-Gen. Bir Hamilton. Bower. R C.B (m) Bower, Capt. Sir J. William Nott-. Bowlby, Maj.-Gen Sir Anthony A, R.c.B.(m.), R C M O, R.C. V O, F.R C.B, K H.S Bowring, Sir Chas Calvert, E. B E.(m), C.M.O. Boyce, Maj -Gen. Hir William G. B, Boys, Sir Francis T., K.B.R (c) Brabason, Maj Gen Sir John Falmer, x c.n.(m), c v o
Bradbury, Sir John S , c c n (c)
Braddon, Hon. Sir Hy Yule, x n n
Brade, Sir Reginald H , a c n (c)
Bradford, Adm. Sir Edward Eden, Bradford, Maj.-Gen (temp ) Sir John Rose, K C M a , C H (m), C H R (m), M D Bradshaw, Burgeon - Major - General SirAlex Frederick, a o n (m) a u r Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy, a n n, v.n s. Braithwaite, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter P., K C B (m) Branston, Sir John, a c n.a , c n.(c) Brancker, Maj.-Gen Sir William S., KOB (m), A F.C. brand. Flight Lieut Sir C. J. Q., Brand, Rr -Adm Hon, Sir Hubert G., K.C.M.G., C. H. (M), C. V. O., Bray, Maj-Gen. Sir Claude A., K.C.M.G., C. B. (M). Bridge, Br. -Gen. Sir Charles Henry, R.C.M G., C.B.(m). Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. c.c.s.(m)

Bridgeman, Admiral Sir Francis
Bridgeman, a.c.s.(m), a.c v.o

Bridges, Lt.-Gen, Sir George T M., Admiral Sir Francis KCMG, CR (m), DRO Briggs, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Jas, KCR (m), KC.M.G. Briggs, Adm.Sir Charles J, K.CR (m) Briggs, Adm.Sir Charles J, K.CR (m) Brindley, Str Harry S.B., a.a a. Brine, Sir Hvolyn J Ruggles, a.c. n. (c) Brine, Sir Harold G. Ruggles, a.c. n. c. св.(m), и v o.(4th) Brittain, Sir Harry, к в в., и г Brock, Adm. Sir Fredc. Edward E., R.C. R.(c), R.C. M.G. Brock, V.-Adm. Sir Osmond De B., R.C.R.(m), R.C.M.G, R.C.V.O.
Brock, Sir Thomas, R.C. B. (c), R.A
Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, R.C. M.G
Brooke, Capt. Sir Harry Vesey, R.B. S. Brooke, Sir William R. R.C.I.R. Brooking, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry T., R.C.B. (m), R.C.B.I., R.C.M.O. Brooking. Sir George, R.B.S. Brooke, Sir Arthur David, G.B. Brooke, Sir Janes Honry, R.C.B. Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, R.B. L. (m) Brown, OS Bir G McLaren, R.B. E (m) Brown, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.

Brown, Maj. Sir R. Hanbury, E.C. M.S. Browne, Hon. Sir Albert, E. E. E. C.M.G., L.S.O. Browne, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur G. F., E.C.B.(m), D.S.O. Browne, Lt.-Col. Lord Arthur Howe, K.B # (m) Browning, Adm. Sir Montague E., GCMO., KC.R.(m), M.V.O. Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.MO Bruce, Maj. Gen. Sir David, K.C.B.(m), C.B (c), M.B Bruce, Rear-Adm, Sir Henry Harvey, Bruce, Adm Sir James A. T., g.c. u. c. Brunker, Maj - Gen. Sir James, K.C.M.G Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, s.c.s.: Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, n.c.n.c Buchanan, Sir George C, & c.i.k. Buchanan, Rt Hon. Sir George W GCB(c), GCMG, GCVO Buchanan, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Jas R.C.I E., M.D., I M S. Buckland, Maj.-Gen Sir Reginald U H., ксма, св.(m). Budd, Sir Cocil L, кв. г (c) Bulfin, Lt.-Gen Sir Edward S., K. (R.(m), C. V. O Buller, B. -Gen Hon, Sir Henry Yardo, K. B. E.(m), C.B.(m), D.B.O., Yardo-, K B E.(m), C.B (m), D B.o., M v o (4th). Bullock, Lieut-General Sir Goorge Mackworth, K C H (m)
Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K C B
Bunbury, Maj. - Gen. Sir Herbert Napier, a c n (m) Bundi, H H the Maharao Raja of, GCSI, GCIP, GCV 0 Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, k.c s 1 . Burke, Sir Hy Farnham, & cvo, Burney, Adm Sh Cecil, acua, s.c. n(m)
Burns, (of Hon Sir James, s.c. n.e. Burrard, Col Sir Sidney G , K C.S 1 Burstall, Maj -Gen Sir Henry E. K & B (m), K C.M G , D.S.O., A.D.C (Can.) Burt, Sir Hy Parsall, a c 1 P Burtchaoll, Lt -Gen Sir Charles H , кси(m), смо, мв Bush, Adm Sir Paul W, кси(m), M v o (4th). Bushman, Maj-Gen Sir Henry Augustus, R C H (m) Butcher, Maj Gen Sir George Jas., Huttoner, Maj. dem. Sir Goorge Jam., R. N. a., C. B (m).
Butter, Sir Cyril Kondall, R. n. E.
Butter, Sir Gooffrey, R. n. k. (c)
Butter, Maj. dem. Sir Richard Harte
K. R. o. R. (m), R. v. n.
Butter, Sir S. Harcourt, R. C. R. (c) F. (c)
Butter, Sir S. Harcourt, R. C. R. (c) F. (c)
Butter, Sir S. Harcourt, R. C. R. (c) F. (c)
Butter, Sir S. Harcourt, R. C. R. (c) F. (c)
Butter, Sir S. Harcourt, R. C. R. (c) F. (c)
Butter, Sir S. Harcourt, R. C. R. (c) F. (c)
Butter, Sir S. Harcourt, R. C. R. (c) F. (c)
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Butter, Sir S. (c)
Butter, Sir S. (c)
Bu Butler, Sir Fredk G. A. K. M. G. B. Butler, Cupt. Sir Thomas Dacres, KCVO Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, E.C.M.G. Byrne, Br.-Gen Sir Joseph A , K. B E C.H.(M). Byrne, Rt. Hon Sir William Patrick ECVO, CB (c). Cadman, Sir John, K.C.M.G, D. C. Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E. Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E Callaghan, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir George Astley, o c n (m), o c v.o. Callwell, Maj. Gen. Sir Charles E., E.C.E.(m).
Calthorpo, Adm Hon, Sir Somerset
A. Gough, G.C.E.G., E.C.E.(m), C., R.C.M.G., R.C.V.G., C.B.(80). Cheatle, Sury.-Gen. Sir George Len-thal, R.C.B.(c), C.V.O., F.B.C.B., R.M. 0. H. (6), C. V.O.

Cameron, Sir Douglas C., R.C.M.C. Cameron, Sir Edward John, R.C.M.C. Cameron, Maj. Sir Maurice A., R.C.M.C. Campbell, Maj. Gen. Sir David G. M, K.C B (M). Campbell, Sir E.C.B.(m), D.S o Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, E.B.E. Campbell, Sir John Stratheden, R.C.S.I., C.I.E. Campbell, Col. Sir Robt, Neil, K.c.M.G., C.E.(m), C.I.E Campbell, Maj -Gen. Sir Walter, E.C.B (m), E.C.M.G., D.S.O. Campbell, Lt. -Gen. Sir William Pitcairn, R.C B.(m)
Campbell, Maj -Gen. Sir B Douglas-, K C B (m), C V.O Cantlie, Sir James, K.R.E Cappel, Sir Albert J L, Capper, Maj.-Gen Sir John E., R. (B (m). Carden, Adm Sir Sackville Hamilton, k.c m Cardew, Sir Alex Gordon, K.C.S. Cardew, Col. Sir Frederic, K.c. N. G. Carew, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-, KCB(m), CYO Carlyle, Sir Robert W., R CS1, CLE Carmichael, Sir George, K. CS1 Carnegio, Hon Sir Lancelo Lancelot Carnegio. Douglas, G CA O, R.C M G Carroll, Hon Sir James, K C M G Carruthers, Hon Sir Joseph Hector, Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.c. M G., Carter, Maj Gen Sir Evan E, KCM G, CH (m), N N.O. (4th). Carter, Sir George John, K.BE. Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas, K.C.M.C Carter, M. Gen. Sir John T., K.C.M.C I -Gen. Sir John T., K.C.M.O Sir Maurice Bonham-. KCB(c), K.( V.o. Cartwright, Rt Hon Sir Fairfax I. G.c m d., G.c v o Cartwright, Sir (W ) Chauncy, K c w o Cashin, Hon. Sir Michael Patrick, Cassel, Rt Hon Sir Ernest J. ocb(c), ccnc, ccvo ave, (b) Sir Thomas Sturmy, Cave, RCB(c), CBF, VD Cawston, Sir John W, KCB(c) Cayley, Maj-Gen Sir Walter S, K.C.M.G., C.H.(m)

Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Daizell,
K.C.H.(r), C.S.I.

Chamberlain, Col. Sir Noville F. F., RCB(c), RCVO Chambers, Sir Theodore B, K.B.E. Chance, Sir Frederick Wm, KBF Chancellor, Lt-Col. Sir John Robt, K.C.M.O., D.S.O Chaplin, Sir Francis D. P., K.C.M.G. Chapman, Gen Sir Edward F., Chapman, KCB(m). Chapman, Sir Sydney J., K ( B. C.B.E. Chapple, Pymr.-in-Ch. Sir John II. G, K.C.B(c), CB(m), CV.O., R.N. Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaia of. KCIR. Charles, Capt. Bir James T W .. KBR, C.B. (m), R.D., R.YR Charles, Lt. Col. Sir Richard H. Charlton, Vice-Adm. Sir Edward F. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c). Chatfield, Rear-Adm. Sir Alfred E. Montacute, R.C. N.G., C.R. (M), C.V.O. Chauvel, Lt.-Gen Sir Henry Geo., o.c.w.g., E.c.h.(m)
Chave, Capt Sir Benjamin, K.B.E.
Chaytor, Maj.-Gen Sir Edward W.

Cheetham, Sir Milne, E.C.M Q. Charmside, Lt.-Gen, Sir Herbert C. G.C M.G., C.B.(c). Chichester, Maj.-Gen, Sir Arlington A. E.C.M.C., C B.(m), D.S.O Childs, Maj -Gen Sir B.E Wyndham, R.C. M.G., C.R.(M)

Chitty, Sir Arthur, R.C. M.G.

Christie, Sir William Henry Mahoney, E.C.E.(c). Clark, Vice-Adm Sir Bouverie F., K.C.B (m). Clark, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.S.t CMC.
Clarke, Capt. Sir Arthur W., R.B.E.
Clarke, Sir Fredk Jas., R.CMC
Lt.-Gen. Sir Travers Edward, s.c s (m), s.c.s.c Clarkson, Rr.-Adm. Sir William, E.B.F., C.M.G., R.A.N. Clayton, Lt.-Gen Sir Frederick Thos, s.cs (m), s.c.ms.
Clayton, Br-Gen Sir Gilbert F,
s.nr.(m), c.s. (m), c.s. g
Clegg, Sir Robert Balloy, s.c.i.s.
Cleland, Sir Chas. John, s.s.s., Cleland, Sin Clement, Sir Thomas, k.s.e.(c). Clerk, Sir Dugald, k.s.e. Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, k.c.m.g., Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, R.c.M.G., c. B.(c). Clery, Maj-Gen. Sir (C) Francis, K. C. B.(m), R. C. M.G. Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, R.C. I.E., Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, & c m c Close, Sir Charles F., K.B.E., C.B.(c), Cobb, Sir Cyril S, R.B E., M.V.O., M.P. Cobbe, Lt -Gen. Sir Alex. Stanhope, Codrington, Lt-Gen Sir Alfred Edward, E c v o , c n (m). Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., E.c.M.G., I 8.O. Cohen, Sir Robert Wayley, & B E Collen, Sir Robert Way, R. C. vo Colofax, Sir Hy Arthur, R.B.E., R. c Collet, Sir Wilhid, R. c. M. o Collingwood, Sir William, R. R. Collingwood, Sir William, R. R. Collins, Sir Godfrey P. R.B.E., C. M. o. Collins, Sir Wm Job, K.c vo, Mn Colville, Adm Hon Sir Stanley Cecil James, GCMG, GCVO, EC.B.(m), Princ. A D C Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K c.s i. Colver, Sir J. F., K B F Congreve, Lt. Gen. Sir Walter N. T' (, K.c. B (m), M v o (4th). Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K B.B. Cooch Behar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K C S I Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, k.c b (c) Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, c.c m.c. Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke. Cooke, Sir Clement Kinioch-, & B E (c), M P. Cooke, Sir E. Marriott, K.B.E., M B. Cooper, Hon. Sir Pope Alexander, a c.s.(m). Lowan, R.Adm. Sir Walter H. Cowan, E C E.(m), D.s.o., M V.o.(4th). Owans, Lt.-Gen. Sir John a c.s. (w),a.c.s.a.,c.s.(c),s.v.a.(4th). Cox, Sir Charles Thos., s.c.s.e. Cox, Sir Edward Owen, a.s.s.

R.C B I., E.C.M.G. Craddook, Sir Reginald Hy., E.C.S.I. Craig, Maj. Sir Algernon T., E. B. (0) Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., E.C.B.(c), M.P Cranston, Br.-Gen. Sir Robert, K.C v.O., C.B.(c), C.B.B., v.D. Croedy, Sir Herbert J. K.C.B.(c), C. v. o Creagh, General Sir G. O'Moore, Toff, G.C.B (m), C.C S.L. Creswell, Rear-Adm. Sir William Rooke, K C M G., K B. E (m). Crewe, Br -Gen. Hon. Sir Chas Preston, s.c.m.g., c.s (m) Crichton, Col Hon Sir Henry George Louis, E C B (c), T.D., A.D C
Croft, Sir Alfred W., E.O.I.E.
Crookshank, Col. Sir Sydney D,
E C M G, C B (m), C.I.H., D S O, Crooksnama, CB(m), C.l.m, MYO (4th)
Croshie, Hon Sir John C, KBE(c)
Crowe, Sir Eyre, a c M.a, K.c. B.(c)
Crutchley, Mag.-Gen. Sir Charles, K.O B.(c), K C V.O. Cubitt, Sir Bertram B., K.C.B.(c). Cullen, Sir Wm. Portus, R.C.M G. Cumming, Sir Jno. Ghest, R.C.1.R. Cumming, Capt. Sir Mansfield G Smith., R. C.M. G., C. H. C.), R. N.
Cuningham, Sir William J., R. C. I.
Cunningham, Sir Alex F. D., R. C. I.
Cunynghame, Sir Hy H. S. E. C. B. (c)
Currie, Gen. Sir Arthur W., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(m) Currie, Sir James, R. B. B., C.M.G. Currie, Sir James T., R. C. B. (c) Curtis, Maj. -Gen. Sir Regd. Salmond, K C M.G , C.B. (m), D S O. Curtis, Sir Richard J , K B R (c) Cust, Adm Sir Herbert E. Purey-, KBE, CB(C)
Custance. Admiral Sir Reginald N GCB(M), K.CMG, CV.O Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir, KBH, CKI. Dalrymple, Col. Sir William, KH.E. Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale ECVO, CMG. Daly, L-C Sir Hugh, E.C S.I, ECI B Dane, Sir Louis W, G C.I.E, C S I Dane, Sir Richd Morris, K C I E Daniell, Maj.-Gen Sir John F., KING Daniels, Sir Percy, K B E (c) Darbhanga, Maharaja of, G.C I.E, E.BE B.B. Adm Sir C Holcombe, K.C.M. G., C. B. (m), M.V. O. (4th). Darwin, Sir Horace, K.B.K., F.R.S., Datis, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I. David, Sir Tannatt W. E., K.B.E., Holcombe. F. R. S David. Sir William E., K.B.E., C.M.G., D-8.0., 1.R.8 Davidson, Col Sir Arthur, E.C.B.(c), R.c.v.o.c.n.(m). Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir John H. KCMG, CB(M), DSO, M.P. Davidson, Sir Walter E, KCM.G Davidson, Sir Wm. Edwd., K.CMG. C B.(c) Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B E., C B (c). Davies, Lt -Gen. Sir Francis John Davies, Lt. Gen. Sir Francis John R.C., (m), R.C., Mo., R.C. VO.
Davies, Ri Joseph, R.M.E., M.F.
Davies, Rt Hn. Sir Louis H., R.C.M.G
Davison, Sir William Hy., R.R.E.,
C.R. (m), M.F.
Davy, Col. Sir Henry M., R.B.E. (m),
CB (m), M.D
Dawson, Brig. Gen. Sir Douglas F.R., a.c.v.o , c.m c. De Bartolomé, *R.-Adm*. Sir Charles M., E.C.m.c., c.B.(c).

**¥**55 Cox, Lt. Gen. Sir Herbert V., De Brath, Lt. Gen. Sir Ernest, R.C.B.(m), R.C.B.(c), C.B.L. Cox, Lt. Col. Sir Fercy Z., q.C.1.E., De Chair, F. Adm. Sir Dudiey R. S., D'Egville, Sir Howard, s.a. E. De Horsey, Adm. Sir Algernon F. R., s.c. a. (m).
Delamain, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Walter, K.C.M G. B. E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E.C.E. (S), E Dennis, Sir Afred, K.R.B.
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, K.R.B.
Dennys, Lt.-Col. Sir Hector T., Dennys, 24.-00. Sir Inector T., K B E (c), C I.E.

Densham, Sir Harry P., K.B.K.

Denton, Capp. Sir George C., E.C.M.G.

Dering, Sir Herbert G., K.C.M.G. m.c i.m., m.v o.(4th)
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, m.c.m.c. Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, K a z. De Waal, Hon. Sir Nicolaas F., K.c. M.G. Dewas, H H. Maharaja of (Junior), Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, Dewrance, Sir John, R.B.R. D'Eyncourt, Sir E. H. Tennyson, K.C B.(c).

Dhar, H H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.

Dhrangadpra, H.H. Maharaja of, Diack, Sir Alex. Henderson, K.C.I.E. C V O , C.R.E. Diamond, Sir William Henry, R.B.E. Dick, (of Sir Arthur Robert, KBE (m), CB (m), CV O., I.A. Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby П., к.н.к. Dixon, Br.-Gen Sir Hy. G., E.C.B.(m). Dobell, Lt. - Gen Sir Chas. Macpherson, s.c s.(m), c m.c., p.s c. Dodds, Sir James Miller, s.c.s.(c). Domvile, Admiral Sir Compton E., qсв(m), ссvо Don, Sir William, к.в.к. Donald, Sir J Stuart, E.c.I.E., C.S.I. Donop, Maj Gen. Sir Stanley B. von, E.C. B (m), E.C.M.Q Donovan, Sury. Gen. Sir William, R.C.B.(m)
Dorman, Sir Arthur, K.B.B.
Dorrien, General Sir Horace L.
Smith-, a c B (m), a c M.a., D.S.
O.
Dorward, Maj-Gen Sir Arthur R. F.
K c B.(m), D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James
Brown, K c B.(c), K c V O.
Doule, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
Down, Comm. Sir Charles Edwd.,
K.B.B.B.R.B. K.C.B.(m K.B.E., R.N.R. Hon. Sir J. Eric, Drummond, к с м.с., с в (с). Du Boulay,Sir James Houssemayne, E C I.E , C.S I. Du Cane, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Philip, R.C.B (m).

Duck, Vet.-Col Sir Francis, R.C.B. (m).

Duckham, Sir McDougal, R.C.B. (e).

Duff, Vice-Adm. Sir Alexander L., E.C.E.(M). Duff, Sir Evelyn M. Grant, E.C.E.C. Duff, Lt.-Col. Sir Hector L., E.E.E., C.W.G. Duke,Sir Fredk. Wm., c.c.l.z., x.c.s.l. Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B. Dundas of Dundas, Vice-Adm. Sir Chas, K.C.M G. Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E E.C.I.E.
Dunne, Gen. Sir John H., E.C.R.(m).
Dunnell, Sir Robert F., E.G.R.(c).
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer,
G.C.M.G., E.C.S.L., E.C.I.E.

Durnford, Sir Walter, c.s s (c), LL D , Fawkes, Admiral Sir Wilmot H , French, Maj.-Gen Sir Geo VB Duthie, Sir John, KBF Dyer, Sir Wm Turner Thiselton-, KCMO, CIBFFES. Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, KCMO Eurle, Sir Archdale, KCSI, KCIF. Earle, Sir Lionel, KCB (c), CMO Edgerley, Sir Steyning W, KCSI. Edis, Col Sir Robert W, RBF (m), сн(c), v в Edwards, Maj-Gen Sir Alfred II M, RBE. C.B. MVO. Edwards, Lt.-Gen. Sir J RCB(m), KCBa Egorton, Sir Brian, K.C.1 K. Egorton, Sir Brinn, R.C.I E. Egorton, Fd - Maish Sir Charles Comyn, o c B (m), n s o Egorton, Adm. Sir George Le Clerc, # 4: m (m) Egerton, Lt Gen Sir Richard G., Egerton, La - vol. E. R.c.n.(m), R.C.I.E. Egerton, Sir Water, Rend. Eliot, Sii Chas N. E., Rend. c. R.(c.) Eliot, Sii Chas N. E., Rend. c. R.(c.) Elion. Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond R., GCIR., KCB(m)
Riles, Maj - Ger Sir Hugh J., KCM o OB (24), DEO Air Vice-Murshal Sit Edward Loonard, K c n.(m), c n a , aliot, Lt-Gen Sir Edward L Elliot, Lt. Gen Bir reavous RCB(m), RCIE, DRO Elliot, Sir Francis El II, gcmg Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.s K Elliot, Sir Bignell G, K B K. Elliot, Sir Bignell G, K B K. Ellis, Sir Chas E., a B r (c), K c.B.(c). Ellis, Race-Adm. Sir Edward H. F Heaton, K.R., C.R., E.V. o. Ellis, Bir William Hy, o.R.E. Ellison, Maj Gen. Bir Gerald F. **к**сма, св (т) Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K. R.; Engleheart, Sir John G. D., K. C. R. (c.) English, Col. Sir Thos. Crisp., K. C. M. G. Erskino of Cardross, Sir Henry Florning, Sir Francis, a c a o David, K C V O Escott. Sir Ernest B Sweet-, K C M G Esplen Sir John, a a r. Kustaco. Mar-tien Sir Fran J W KCR (m) Evans, Sir F, KCM a, KCV o, CRK Evans, Gen Sir Horace Moule, Ken (m) Evatt, Maj-Gen Sir Goorge J. H. K C B (m), M B Evo, Sic Herbert T., K B.E. Everett, Rr -Adm Sir Allan F. Kema, Kevo, en (e) Everett, Maj-ten Sir Henry J KCMG, CB(m) Ewart, Maj-Gen Sir Richard Hv., Ewart, Lt.-Gen Sh John Spencer, bowke, Lt Gen Sir George Henry, Evice, Sir Jas Alfd. K.c. B.(c), F.R. S. F. Could, K.C. B.(d), K.C. B.(d), S. C. B. Arthur D , a c n (m), c c v.o -Fanshawe,Sir Arthur Upton, a c r n , CRI, CVO (Frasc), Sir Stuart M., KCSI, CIE, Fanshawo, La.-Gen. Sir Edward A., Frascr. Maj - Gen. Sir Thomas, R CH.(M) Fanshawe, Maj-Gen. Sir Robert, Kon (m.), n so. Farideonji Jamshidji, Sir, Kork. C S I Farquiar, Admiral Sir Arthur M., Fromantic, Adm Hon Sir Famuna. R. G. B(m), C N G. R. (m), C N G. Famunattic, Capt Sir Bryan G. God-Fromantic, Voc. Adm. Sir Sydney R., K C B.(m), N. V G.(4th).

GCB (m), RCVO eilding, Maj-Gen Sir Geoffrey Feilding, PT, K. B (m), K. V O., C W G., D. S O Fell, Sir Godfrey B H, K C I R, C S I Fellowes, Rt Hon Sir Ailwyn, RCVO, RB.R. Fellowes, Rear-Adm Sir Thomas Housson Butler, a c a (m) Fenton, Sir Michael Wm a c a.r Fenw.k, Sir G Townsend, a c m a. Ferguson, Rt Hon Sir R. C Ferguson, Rt Hon S Munro-, a c w a Ferguson, Sir John, k. s s Fergusson, Rear-Adm Sir James Andrew, s c w a , c s. Fiddes, Sir George Vandelenr, ocno, RCB(c) Field, Adm Sir A. Mostyn, KcB.(c). Fielding, Sir Charles Wm, RBE. Fildes, Sir Luke, R.C.Vo., RA Filose, Sir Michael, RCIV. Findlay, Hon Sir John George, Finding, 1101 on some second to the second of the Finding, Sir John Ritchie, K B Finding, Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel, K C M G C M (c) Finlay, 1100 Sir Wm., K B K , K C. Firth, (b) Sir Robert, K B r (m), ( H (m) Fisher, Adm Siz Frederick W., K ( \ O Fisher, Sir N F Warren, & c n (c) Fisher, Capt Sir Thomas, K B E., R N | Fitch, Sir Coul Edwin, K B F A F, K Cyo Fletcher, Sir Walter M , K B + Flynn, Sn (J ) Albert, a c a (c) Foote, Adm Sir Randolph F O, K ( H (m), ( M ( K C W G , C B (at), D S O Fraser, Sir D Drummond, K.B.E Fraser Sir Everard D H , K C M o K ( H (H), C H G France, Hon Sir William, K C V O. Freeland, Maj -Gen. Sir Henry F. E. KGIR CR, MVO, DS,0 Freeman, Sir Philip Horace, K. R E Fremantle, Adm Hon Sir Edmund

E ( M G French, Sir John Russell, K.B.E. French, Sir Somerset R, K.C.E. Freyer, Sury-Lt-Col Sir Peter, Freyer, Sury-Lt -6 K (n (m), 1 M s Friend, Maj-Gen. Rt. Hon Friend, Maj 1988, Rt. HOR SH Lovick B, K n r (m), C n (m) Fripp, Sir Alfred D, K c v o, c n (c) Fry, Sir Frederick M., k c.v.o.(c) Fry, Maj Gen Sir Willam, K c v o, Fryer, Sir Frederic W. R., K C S 1 Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K. B E (c), Fuller, Hon. Sir George W , k.c m c. Fuller, Maj Sir J Bampfylde, RUSE, CIE
Furse, Lt.-Gin Sir William Thos,
RUSE, DESO
Gait, Sir Edward A, RUSE, CIE
Galloway, Sir James, R.M.E., CIE
Galloway, Sir James, R.M.E., CIE Gallwey, Maj Gen Sir Thomas J., Galway, Lt.-('ol Sir Henry Lionel. R ( M G , D S O Gamble, Adm Sir Douglas A , K c v o. Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, RITE Garnsoy, Sir Gilbert Francis, z s z. Garran Sir Robert Randolph, z c z g Garratt, Bry.-Gen Sir Francis Lud-low, K & M o, C R (m), D S.o. Garrod, Col. Sir Archd. E., K.c M.o., FitzGorge, Reas Adm Sh Adolphus Garstin, Sir Wm E, a c w a, a.s. E. A F, k v o Garton, Sir Richard C, a.s. E. A. F., K. e. v.o. Garton, Sir Richard C., a.s.z. FitzGeorge, Col. Sir Augustus C. F., Gascoigne, Maj -Gen SirWm Julius. KCMOCCH()

Pitzlierbert, Vice-Adm Hon, Sir Galacre, M-G Sir John, KCB(m), Galacre, M-G Sir John, KCB(m), Galacre, Sir Frank C, KCIF, CSI

Fitz Patrick, Rt Hn Sir Chas, GCMO Gaunt, Vice-Adm Sir Ernest F A., Fit Platrick, Rt. 11 Nir Chas, a c m a Gaunt, Vice-Adm Sir Ernest F. A., Fitzlatarick, Sh. (J.) Peoly, K. c m a K. c. M., (M. a.) Fitzlick, Sh. (Almeric Wm., K. c. b.), Gaunt, Rr. -Adm Sir Guy R. A., K. c. m., m. (m.)

Ettwilliam, Capt. Hon. Sir (W.) Gav. Maj. Gen. Sh. Arthur Wm., Charles Wentsorth, R. c. v. o.

Flowing, Sh. Francis, a c m. a. Gedden, Rt. Hon. Sir Anckland C., R : R (m), M D Geddes, Rt Hon Sir Eric C., G C B (c), Geikie, Sir Atchib, om, E CB (c), FRS. Forbes, Brig -Gen Sir Arthur Wm , Gellibrana, Maj -Gen Sir John, K B R (m), CB (c)

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K C Ford, May Gan Sir Richard Wm, Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince. Rema, en (m), p so Gerr Portesone, Capt Hon Sir Seymon Gibb, Br-Gen Sir Alexander, o b. E. To the code, str William, κ ε n (c)

John, κ ε ν ο , ε ν α, κ κ

Lo wood, Sir Will Bower, κ в κ

Gibbons, Sir William, κ ε n (c)

Foster, Rt Hon Sir Geo Kulas, Gibbons, JI - (v) Sir Walter, κ в κ

ε ε κ α

(ribb, Sir Philip Hamilton, κ в κ Gibson, Sir Henry James, a c s (c) Gibson, Sir Herbert, K n K (c) Gibson, Co' Sii John Morison, K c m c Gibson, Sir Robert & B z Gidhour, Maharaja Bahadur of, . . . . Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, R c s i. Gillman, May - Gen. Sir Webb, RIMED (N), DECO GIMED (E. M. M.), DECO GIMED (E. Mury-Cen Sir Thomas Desmond, K. R. (M), R. N. Girouard, Maj-Gen Sir E Percy C., KCMG., DSO Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley. R.C.B., F.R.S.
Glasgow, Maj.-Gen Sir Thomas W.,
R.C.B.(m), C.R.G., n.S.O.
Gleichen, Maj.-Gen Lord Edward, Greenen, may.-over horn serward, E.C.Y.O., C.E.(M), C.M.G., D S S Glubb, May.-Gen., Sir Frederic M., E.C.M.G., C.E.(M), D.S.O. Goadby, Sir Kenneth, E.B.E.

Godley, Lt. Gen Sir Alex. J., a.c.m.(w), s.c.m.a Sir Alex. J., Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., s.m.r., Goldfinch, Sir Hon Sir George Daahwood Taubman-, s.c.m.a., Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, e.c.i.m. Goodenough, Vice.ddm.Sir William A. M., s.m.s., Goodenough, Vice.ddm.Sir William F. s.m.s. s.m.s., V. (4th). E, K (.E(m), M.V.o (4th). Goodrich, Adm. Sir James E. C. Goodwin, Engr. Vice Adm. Sir Goorge G., R. n. (r). Goodwin, Lt. Gen Sir Phomas H J. C. a. L. n. (m), p. s. o. . z. z. H J. C. R.L.B.(M), DSO, R H.S. Gordon, Sir Chas Blair, G B R. Gordon, Maj -Gen Hon. Sir Frederic, R.t.B (m), D.E.O. Gordon, Lt. elen Sir Alex. Hamilton, R. a. (m). Gore, Sir Francis Charles, R. c. B.(c) Gorges, Sir Edmond H. L., R.C.M.c., w s o (ath) tiorrings, Lt. Gen. Sir George Fredk, s.c s (m), s.c.s.g, p.s.o. Goschen, Hon Sir William Hy., s.s. Gough, Gen Sir Hubert de la Poer, GOUIN, Hon Sir Lomer, R.C.M.S. Gould, Sir Alfred Pearce, R.c.v.o. Graaff.Hon.Sir Jacobus A.C., R.c. M Gracie, Sir Alex, K.B.E. M.V.O.(4th). Ritchie C, K · B (m), K c M.o. Graham, Sir Frederick, K.c B.(c). Graham, Sir Frederick, K.c B.(c). Graham, Sir John James, K c B.(c). Graham, Sir Ronald Wm , K c B o. Graham, Sir Ronald Wm , K c B o. ( B (c) Graham, Mai -Gen. Sir Thomas. Grant, Sir George D., K.c., o.
Grant, Sir A. Hamilton, K.c., K., c.s., t.
Grunt, Sir A. Hamilton, K.c., K., c.s., t.
Grunt, Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund
P. F., K. v. o., c. R.
Grant, Sir James Dundas, K. B.
Grant, Sir James Dundas, K. B.
Grunt, Vice Adm. Sir Heathcoat S., Grant, Adm. Sir Wm. Lowther. K . B.(m) (rray, Sir Albert, K. C. R. (c), K. C. (rray, Sir Albert, K. C. R. (c), K. C. (rray, Sir Albert, K. C. R. (c), K. C. (rray, Sir Albert, K. C. R. (rray, Sir Sir Henry Mulle-heur, K. R. E. M. (rray, Sir Fhilip Lloyd), Grame, Maj. Sir Philip Lloyd, K. R. E. M. (S. W. C. R. (R. K. C. R. (R. K. C. R. K. C. R. (R. K. Gray, Sir Albert, K.C. B.(c), K.C. Gray, Lt.-Col Sir Henry Mcl W, Green, Eng Rear-Adm. Sir Donald Harrington, Lt. Col Sir John Lane, P. E. CHG., CH(M). (ac. n. Sir Frederick, E.E. (c). Green, Rear-Adm Sir John F. E. K ← X G., U.B (III) Greene, Rt. Hon Sir W. Conyngham, Greene, Sir Wm Graham, K ( B.(c) Greville, Sir George, a c m a Greville, Hon Sir Sidney R , a c v o C n.(c) Grey, Lt.-Col. Sir Raleigh, E.B.R.(c. Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E. Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Sir John Norton-, Grigg Lt.-Col. Sir Edward W. M. Grover, Gen. Sir Malcolm H. S. Grover, Gen. Sur manuscus L. C., M. M. L. C. E.
Grubbe, Adm. Sir Walter J. Hunt-, oc a. (m.).
Gubbins, Lieut. Gen. Sir William
Launcelotte, E. C. M. M. M. L. C. B. G.
Gnillemard, Sir Laurence N., E. C. B.
Gnillemard, Sir Laurence N., E. C. B.

Sir Alex. J., Guthrie, Sir Connop, R. R. E. Gwallor, Maj. Gen. H. the Maharaja ir H., R. R. E. ir George Daah-Gwakkin, Maj. - Gen. Sir Willoughby G., K.C.M.G., C.M.(c) Hadden, Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas F. K.C.B.(c). Haggard, Sir H. Rider, K.B.K.(c) Haggard, Sir William Henry Dove ton, K.C.M.G., C.H.(c).

Haking, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richd. Cyril
Byrne, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.

Hadoock, Lt.-Col. Sir Albert G., E.B.R., T.D., Y.R.S. Haldane, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Aylmer L R.C.B.(m), D.S.O. Hall, Admiral Sir George Fowler King-, R.C B.(m), C v.o Hall, Adm. Sir Herbt. G. King R.C.B.(m), C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., GOR. Hall, Sir Alfred D., K.C.B.(c), F.R.S. Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick, K.R.E. D.R.O., M.P. Hall, Rr.-Adm. Sir Wm. Reginald, Halsey, Sir Lawrence E., K B E (c) Halsey, Rr.-Adm, SirLionel, q.c.v.o Halsoy, Kr. - Adm. Sir Lalonei, a.c. v. o., k v. M.o., c. le (m). Hambro, Sir C Eric, k b r.(c) Hambro, Sir Everard A., k c v o. Hamilton, Gen. Sir Bruce M, G = (m), k c v o. G = (m), k c v o. G = (m), k c v o. Sir Edward Owen Fisher, & c B (m)
Hamilton, Rt Hon Lord G.F., a c s. Hamilton, Rt Hon Lord G.F., a c s. Hamilton, Maj-(ien Sir Henry, & c B (m) Hamilton, Gen Sir Ian S. M o c n(m), o c n q , D s.o Hammick, Sir Murray, E c.s.1 , c 1 E Hands, Sir Harry, a n z (c) Handyside, Surg Hear-Adm Sir Patrick B, K & E (m), C H (m). Hankey, Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice A. P. G C B (C) Hardinge, Sir Arthur H., come. KCB(c)
Hare, Sir Lancolot, KCB, I, CIR
Hare, Maj-Gen Sir Steuwart W. ксма,св(т) Harington, Luut -then SirCharlesH RCMG, RCVO, CB(c). Harris, Sir Arthur H., K.BF. Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B. Harris, Sir Charles, G.B., R. C.B(c) Harris, Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.G. C.N (C), C.V O. Harris, Col Sir David, K.C M O, V D Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B E., M.P. Harris, Adm Sir Robt. H, K.O E. (m), Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.m.z. Harrison, Gen. Sir Richard, q.c. B (m). CMG. Hart, Sir George Sankey, R.B.E. C I.E Hart. Gen Sir Reginald C., E.c. B.(m), ECVO, Tot. Harvey, Sir Ernest Mace, E.E.E. Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, Harvey, Col. Sir George S. A., Pacha Hawkes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Mon-tague Pakington, s.c.a.(m), c.s.i.

Hay, Col. Sir George Jackson, E.C.E.(c), C.M.G. Hay, Sir James Shaw, E.C M.G. Hayes, Capt Sir Bertram Fox, E.C.M.G., D.s.e., R N.R. Hayter, Sir William Goodenough K B.E. Hazen, Hon. Sir John Douglas, Hearst, Hon. Sir William Howard, K.C.K.G. Heath, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Ernest, Heath, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerard M. K.C.M.G., C.B.(M), D.S.O. Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, K.C.B.(c), Heath, Adm. Sir Herbert L., Heath, Adm. Sir Herbert L., K.C.M.(81); M.V.O.(4th). Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.M.(c), K C. V. O. Hedley, Col. Sir Walter C., E.B.E.(m), C. H. (71), C M.G. Heffernan, Ch. Insp. Mach. Sir John Harold, s.c s. (m). Hehir, Maj.-Gen. Sir Patrick. Helme, Col. Sir George C., E.C.B.(c). C.M G. Henderson, Br.-Gen. Sir Brodie H., K.C M.G., C.N.(m).

Honderson, Lt. - Gen. Sir David,
K.C R.(m), K.C.V.O., D S.O.

Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K n. w Henderson, Adm. Sir Regd. F. H., G.C B (m). Henderson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert S. F., E.C.M.G, C.H.(M), M.H. Hendrie, Lt -Col Hon. Sir John S., KCMG, CV.o Honeker, Maj.-Gen. Sir William G.C. Horon, Br.-Gen. Sir Thomas, s. s. s.(m), c. s.(m). Horries, Hon, Sir William Herbert, K.C.M G Herringham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wilmot, E.C M.G., C.B (WI, M.D. Hertslet, Sir Cecil, E.B E. Hewett, Sir John P., G C S 1., E.B.E. C.1 E Hext, Rear-Adm Sir John, K.C.1.B. Hickie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Bernard, K C.B (m). Hickson, Maj Gen. Sir Samuei, K.B.M.(m), C.B.(m), A.M.S. Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G. Higginson, Gen. Sir George W. A., Highmore, Sir Nathaniel Joseph, G.B.E., E C B (c).

Hiley, Sir Ernest V., E.B.E.,
Hill, Sir Claude H. A., E C.S.; C.I.E.
Hill, Surg - Vice-Adm. Sir Robert, Hill, Col Sir William Alexander. Hill, Col Sir William Alexander, K. C. M.C.!
Hillier, Sir Walter C., R. C.M. G. C. M.C.!
Hirtzed, Sir F. Arthur, R. C. R.C.!
Hobbs, Moj.-Cen. Sir Joseph J. T.,
R.C. R. M. R. C. M.G., V.D. (Awd.),
Hodgson, M. G. Cen. Sir Hy, West,
R. C. M.G., C. R. M.D. (C. C. M. M. C. K.B.E., M.D. Hogg, Sir Frederick R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Holbrook, Col. Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., Holden, Br.-Gen. Sir Henry Capel L., E.G.B.(C), F.B.S.

B, GC S im), E C.Y.O., Y.E S.

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B, GC S im), E C.Y.O., Y.E S.

B, GC S im), E C.Y.O., Y.E S.

B, GC S im), E C.Y.O., Y.E S.

B, GC S im), E C.Y.O., Y.E S. Holland, Lt. Gen. Arthur Sir E. A., E.O.E.(m), E.C.M.G., D.S.O., SIGNEDUS, S. S. S. S. C.M.O.
M.Y.O.(4th).
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, E.G.E.I., Jackson, Br. (4en. Sir Robt, Whyte
M., E.G.M.G., E.B E (m), G.E.(m). Holman, May.-Gen. Sir Herbert C., Jackson, Adm Sir Thomas S., g. c. v. o. Holman, St. Gen. Sir Herbert C., Jackson, Adm Sir Thomas S., g. c. v. o. Jacob, Lt.-Gen. Sir Claude W. Holmes, Str Garage Character. Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent. E.C.B.(c), E.C.V.O. Holt, Maj.-Gen, Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.S.(28), K.C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S. Holt, Sir Vessy G. M., K.B.R. Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, Hooper, Col. Sir Wm. R., K.C.S.I., Hope, Sir Edwd Stanley, s.c.s.(c) Hope, Rr - Adm Sir Geo. P. Webley, Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N. s.c.s.(c) Horne, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon Sir Robt. Stevenson, c.B.E., K.C., R.E., M.P. Horner, Sir John F. F., K. c. v. o. Horrocks, Col. Sir William H., E.C.M.G., C.R.(m), A.M.S. Hoskins, Maj -Gen. Sir Arthur R., Hotham, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Charles Y., o c.m.(m), a.c.v o Houston, Sir Alexander C., E.B.E., C V.O., M.B., D.SC. Howard, Rt Hon Sir Esmé William. K.C.H.(c), K C.M.G., C.V.O. Howard. Maj.-General Sir Francis. E.C.B.(m), R C.M.G Howard, Sir Henry, G.C M.G , E.C B (c) Howard, Sir Henry Hoyle, a.c i k. Howso, Maj.-Gen Sir Neville R., Tiff, k.c.n.(m), k.c.n..a Hudson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Havelock, Hudson, Sir Robert A., G.B.s. Hughes, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir Samuel, E.C.B.(0). Engr. · Rr. · Adm. Sir Humphreys, Henry, a.c.m g., c.n (m). Hunter, Gen.Sir Archibald, g.c.n.(m), q.c v c , p.s c , a.p.c. gon., M.P. Huntor, Sir George B., x, x, x, p.sc. Huntor, Sir John, s. x, x Hurst, Sir Cooli J. B , x c B.(c), x.c. Hutchings, Sir Alan, s. B s.

Hutchins, Sir Philip P., s. c.s.

Hutchison, Brig.-Ges. Sir Robert,

Jones, Sir William Hall, s. c m.e.

Jones, Sir William Hall, s. c m.e.

Jones, Sir William Hall, s. c m.e. Hutchison, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert, Jordan, Rt. Hun. Sir John Newell, K. Mutton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward T. H., Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, R. C. M. M., R. C. M., G. C. R. C. G. C. R. G. C. R. G. C. R. G. C. R. G. C. R. G. C. R. G. C. R. G. C. R. G. C. R. G. C. R. G. C. R. G. C. R. G. C. R. G K C.S I Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, Kapurthala, H. H. Une manarana of ocsi Im. Thurn, Sir kverard F, gomes, Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, kosi Indore, H. H. Maharaj Holkar of, Kashnir—see Pratap Singh (s) Kasinbazar, Maharaja of, g.c.i E. G.C.I.E. Inglefield, Rr.-Adm Sir Edward F. E.B.E (m). Inglefield, Admiral Sir Frederick Samuel, K.O.E. (m). Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas R., K.C.M.O. Ironaide, Sir Henry O. Bar, K.C.M.O. Ironaide, Maj.-Ges. Sir Wm. Edward Confederation of the Co nund, K. C. S. C. W. M. D. S. O.
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, K. R. E.
Irvine, Hon Sir Wm. Hill, R. C. M. G.
Irving, Sir Henry T., C. C. M. G.
Irwin, Maj. Gen. Sir Jan. Murray,

C B (c). E.O.B.(m), E.C.E.G, D.S.O., Jackson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Louis C., KCB (m), KCB G.

Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S I.

Jaipur, Maj - Gen. H. H. Maharaja of, 4.c.s.i., 6.c i.e., 6.c v.o., 6 s.e.
Jaisalmer, H.H Maharawal, s.c.s.i.
James, Sir Henry E M., s.c i.e., C. S. I Jamkhandi, Chief of, g c.s.g. Jammu and Kashmir—see Pratap Jammu and Kashinir—see Frata; Singh (s.) Janjira, H H. Nawab of, c.c.i.s. Jaora, H. H. the Nawab of, z.c.i.s. Japp, Sir Hunry, x.s.z. Jarondy, Sir Eustace, x.s.s. Jakyli, Od. Sir Herbert, x.c. m.o. Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.CIE Jenkinson, Sir Edward G, K c.s.(c) Jennings, Gen Sir Robt M, K. c B (m) Jerram, Adm Sir Thos H. M. Jerram, Adm Sir Thos G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(m), C.B.(c)
Joudwino, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh S.
E.C. H.(m). Jhalawar, H.H. Maharai Rana of. I.c.s.i Jind, H H Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajen Jind, H. H. Sif Kaudu (huga-d) a Bahadur, R. (S. I. R. C. I. E. Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H. H. Maharaja, R. C. S. I. Jodhpur-see Fratap Singh (z) Johnson, Hon. Sir Wm Elliott, R. C.M G. Johnston, Col Sir Duncan A. K.(.MG, CB(c), CB r Johnston, Sir George L, R.R. r. Johnston, Sir Harry H, Gc.M.G, Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, c.c v c. Johore, H H, Sultan of, c.t m.c. K.B.K (M), C.B.(M), M.D. Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E. Jones, Hon Sir William Hall, K.C.M.G. C 8 1 Sir Courtenay Peregrine, Kapurthala, H H. the Maharaja of m. manaraj Hoikar of, Kasinnir—see Fratap Singh (s)

Re.-Adm Sir Edward
(m).
Admiral Sir Frederick
(c c.m.).
Hon. Sir Jas R., k c.m. o
ir Henry O. Bar., k c.m. o
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ir Henry O. Bar., k c K.C.B.(38). Kekewich, Sir George W., E C.E.(c). Kell, Col Sir Vernon G.W., E B.E.(m), C.B.(m). Kemball, Mar.-Gen. Sir George V... 

Holdich, Col. Sir T Hungerford, Jackson, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Henry Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward C. W. Mackenzie-, E.R.E.(m), C.E.(m). Kennedy, Sir Robert John, E.C.M.G. Kent, Sir Stephenson, E C B (c) Kenyon, Sir Fredc G, E.C.B (c), T D. Keogh, Lt.-Gen Sir Alfred, G C.E.(m), Keppel, Adm Sir Colin Richd., Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, Gc.v.c., Keppel, Lt. Col Sir G Olaf Roos. Korr, Adm of the Fleet Lord Walter Talbot, or s. (m) Korr, Adm of the Fleet Lord Walter Talbot, or s. (m) Korrshaw, Sir Nool Thos., s. c. s. (c). Khairpur, H. the Mir of, c. l.s. Kholut, Khan of, a c. l.s. Kagoli, Gen. Sir Lancelot Edward, ксв (m), к.см с Kilpin, Sir Ernest F, ксм с. Kindersley, Sir Robert M., G.B.E. King, Sir Alexander F., E. C.B.(c). King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.L. Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.B.E. Kirk, Sir Hy Alexr, E.C.I.E. Kirk, Sir John, a c.m a., E.c E.(c), Kirkpatrick, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo. Macaulay, s.c.s.(m), s.c.s.t.. Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, g.c.t.s. Kishangarh, Lt.-Col H H Maharaj Dhira) of, s.c.s.t, s.c.t.s. Kitson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerald Charles, K c v.o., o s.(m), o m a Knaggs, Sir Samuel Wm., k c m.c. Knight, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wyndham Charles, KOIR, CB, DS.O. Knollys, Col Sir Henry, KCVO. Knowles, Maj-Gen Sir Charles B., K c.B.(m)
Knox, Maj -Gen Sir Alfred W K . KON, Lt.-Gen Sir Chas E, KCB (m). Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, KB.E Kolhapur, Col. H H. Mahataja of, G C S.I , G.C.I E , G C V.O Kotah, Lt -Col H. H Maharao of. G C S 1 , G C.1 E , G.B E. Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir, K C S 1. Kutch, H H the Maharao of, o.c.s.i., Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K C M G Lahej (Al Hauta), Sultan of, K.C.I.R. Lake, Id. Gen Sir Percy H N., Lake, Hon. Sir Richard S, K.C.M.G. Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj, Thakur Sahib, R.C.I.E.
Lamb, Sir Harry H, R.C.M.G.
Lamb, Sir Richard A, R.C. 91, C.I.E.
Lambagraon, Lt. - Col. Raja of, K ( 1.R., C 8.I. Lambert, Rear-Adm. Sir Cecil F., E C B,(m). Lambert, Sir Henry Chas, M., E.C. M. G., Lambton, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Wm., K CH.(in), C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. Landon, Maj-Gen Sir Frederick W B, R C M G, C R (m)
Lane, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald B. K C B.(m), K C V O Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray, K C.B.(c), I R.s. La Touche, Sir James J D , R c s r Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland, KCMS. aw. Sir W. Algernon, K.C.MG., c.n.(c). Lawford, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sydney T.B., E.C.B.(81). Lawley, Lt.-Col. Hen, Sir Arthur, Lawrence, Gen. Hon, Sir Herbert A., E.O.B.(m). Lawson, Sir Arnold, E.B.E.

Lee, Rear-Adm. Sir Chas Vaughan, & B. (m), c. B (c)
Lee, Sir H Austin, & c. B (c)
Lee, Maj -Gen Sir Richard E Lees, Ma), was the Rolling H. H. H. M. M. M. M. M. Lees, Sir John McKie, k H. F. (c), k C Lefrey, Hon Sir Henry B., k . M. G. Legard, Co Sir James D., k c M. G. Legard, Cof Sir James D., k c M. G. Legard, Capt Sir George E. W., k.B.E. Legge, Col Hon Sir Henry C., a c v o Le llunte, Sir George R , a c m a Leishinan, Maj -Gen Sir Wm Boog, R C M G , C B (m), F.R S. Lely, Sir Frederic S P, E.C I E, C.S I Leslie, Sir Bradford, R C I E. Leslie, Sir Norman A, KBF (c) Leuchars, Col Sir Geo, KCKG, DSO Leveson, Vice-Adm Sir Arthur C, E c B (m)
Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, 2.8 r.
Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, K.c l. z., Lewis, Hon Sir Neil E , K c M.o Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, a c n (c). Liddell, May-Gen Sir William A Limpus, Adm Sir Arthur Henry. Lindsay, Maj -Gen Sir Walter F L. Lister, Col Sir Wm Tindall. K C M G Livewy, Sir Harry, o B E.
Livingstone, Maj -Gen. Sir Hubert
A A & C v 6, c 8 (m)
Llewellyn, Sir William, K.C. v.o., R A
Llewellyn, Sir Leonard W., K RE
Lloyd, Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis, Lloyd, Capt Sir George Ambrose GIIE, DSO Lloyd, Sir John H Seymour, & B.K. Lloyd, Rt Hon Sir Wm Fredk. BCMG, DCT Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, R B F Lockhart, Sir James H B, R C.M G Loham, Chief of, R C IV Long, Br -Gen Sir Arthur, a m r (m). · MG, DSO Longley, Mai -Gen Sir Jno Rayns ford, K ( M a , C B (m) Longmore, Col Sir Chas E , K c Looners, May Gen Sir Frederick O W ECB (m), CMG, DS; Lougheed, Hon, Sir James Alex K ( M.G. Lovett, Sir Harrington V., K C.S I Low, Sir Charles E., K C. I E Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K B. E Lowther, May Gen Sir Henry Cecil. Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, a c v o Lowther, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert S . K ( B.(M). Lucas, KCMG Luce, Maj Gen Sir Richard H, Lugard, dot Rt. Hon. Str Frederick Machieron, Mrs. Keith, k.n.z.
J. D. e. u. G. c. k.(2), p. so Machieron, Mrs.-Gen. Sir Wm. JD, GCMG, CR(c), DSO
Lukin, Maj-Gen. Sir Henry T.,
k.c.k.(m), c.m.c., D.s.o.(S.A.).
Lumsden, Sir John, s.s.k., m.b.

Lawson, Lt. Gen. Sir Hy. Meyrick, L. Lunawars, Raja of, R. C. I. R. Lunawars, Raja of, R. C. I. R. Laycock, Br -des Sir Joseph Fredk, Laycock, Br -des Sir Joseph Fredk, Lyttellon, General Rt. Hon. Sir Lack, May -den. Sir Edmund, Lyttellon, General Rt. Hon. Sir Lestch, May -den. Sir John, R. cv. o. MacAliste, Sir Donald, R. C. R. (e), M. D. MacArdle, Sir Those Clellan, R. R. R. Magarthay, Nir Gaograf, R. I. E. R. Magarthay, Nir Gaograf, R. I. E. Magarthay, Nir Gaograf, R. I. E. Macartney, Sir George, K ( I E Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm Grey Ellison-, K C M G Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone. K.B K., K.C Macauley, Br.-Gen. Sir Geo Bohun, KCMG, KBK(m), CB(m), RK MacBeath, Sir Wm George, KB, K McCallum, Col Sir Hem; E, cCMG MacCalmont, Maj Gen Sir Hugh, McCay, Maj Gen. Hon. Sir James W., K.C.M.G., KBL (m), C.B. (m) (Aust) McClelland, Sir Peter H., K.B.E. McCracken, Lt. Gen. Sir Fredk W. N, K C.B.(m), D.S O. Macdonagh, Lt -Gen Sir George Mark, K.O.B.(m), K.C. M.O.
Macdonald, Maj. Gen. Sir James R.
L., K.C. L.; C.B.(c)
Macdonald, Col. Sir Murdoch,
E. (M.O., C.B.(m),
MacDonell, Maj. Gen. Sir Archibald C, K C B (m), C M G, D S O Macdonell, Sir John, K C B (c) Macdonogh, Lt.-Gen. Sir George M W , K.(.M.O., (.B.(m). M. W., K.C.M.G., C.B.(79).
McGowan, Sir Harry D., B.H.E.
McGrath, Hon Sir Patrick T., R.B.F.
MacGregor, Sir Evan, o c.B.(c), 18 o.
McIlwraith, Sir Robert M., E.C.M.G. McKechnie, Sir James, K.R.E. Mackellar, Hon. Sir Chas. Kinnaird K.C M G Mackenzie, Col Sir Alfred R. D K CB (m) Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K B F (c) Mackenzie, Maj Gen Sir Colin J K.C.B (m) McKenzie, Col Sir Duncan, E c m c CH(M), D.B O., V.D.
Mackenzie, CW Sir Robert C,
KBF(M), CB(C), VD
Mackenzie, Hon Sir Thomas, CCM G. Mackenzie, Sir Win Warrender, Mackinnon, Gen Sir (W) Henry, GCB(m), KCVO Maclagan, Sir Edward D, KCTE. McLaughlin, Sir Henry, k B + (c) Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, McLeod, General Sir Donald J S RCB(m), DSO

Macleod, Sir Frederick L., KB.F.

Macleod, Sir John Lorne, a BF

MacLeod, Sir Reginald, A CB(c) McMahon, Lieut -Col Sir A Henry McMillan, Hon Sir Daniel Hunter, Mc Millan, Sir William, K C M G Vac Munn, May Gen. Sir George F, h C.B.(m), k.C.S I., D.S.O. Mc Nabb, Surg. Rr - Adm Sir Daniel J. P. K B.E.(m), c B.(c), B.V Machaghten, Hon Sir Malcolm M Grant, E.C.M.G., C.B.(m), A.M.S. Macroady, General Sir Coul F. N., G C.M G., K.C R.(M), C.B.(C).

159 Magili, Col. Sir James, K.c.B.(m). Maher, Maj.-Gen.Sir James, k.o. m.c., C. B. (#7 Mahmudabad, Raja of, K.C.s.s. Mahon, Lieut Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan, K. C B.(m), K.C.V.O , D.S O. Makins, Maj.-Gen, Sir George Henry. Makins, Maj. tern.on 6 c m 6 , c s. (c), p. r. c.s. Malcolm, Sir lan Z , r. c m 6. Maler Kotla, H H Chief of r. c.s. r. Maler Kotla, H Glen, Sir Wilfrid, K(IF, C.B (m).

Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.c.s.(c).

Mallet, Rt Hon. Sir Louis, c.c.m.c., Malta, Archbp. and Bp. of, K.B.R. Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, K.C.V.O., M.D. Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir, K CIR Manifold, Br -Gen. Sir Michael G. R. Bowman -, K B E (m), C B.(m), C.M.G., D S O
Mann, Sir John, g. s. s.
Manning, Brig-Gen Sir William H,
E N.G., K. s. g., C. g. (w)
Mansell, Lit Cot Sir John Herbt.,
K. s. k. (c)
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, g. s. g.
Mansfield, Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert, R ( R lm Manson, Sir Patrick, G C M.G., P.R.S. Marjoribanks, Sir George J., k.c.v.o. Marling, Sir Charles Murray, k.c. m.e., C.B (c) Marshall, Sir Arthur H , K.B.E. Marshall, Rt. Hon Sir Horace Brooks, K.C.v.o. Marshall, Sir James Brown, K.O. B.(c). Marshall, Lt.-Gen. Sir Win. Raine, marshall, II.-Gen. Sir Win. Rainé, o c m o, kon, im), ko.a.i.i. Martin, I.deut.-Gen. Sir Alfred R., x oz [m] Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.c.a.i. Marwood, Sir William F., K.c.a.i. Marris, Sir William F., K.c.a.i. Mathew. Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles, M. K. M. G. [n] (m) The Charles, M. matchew, Mag.-Gen. Sir Charles, M. K. (M.G., C.H.(M.), D.S.O.
Matthews, Sir William, K.C.A.G.
Mautheys, Sir Waltor, K.C. (K., C.S. I.
Maudeley, Col. Sir Honry C., K.C.M.G.,
(H. (M.)
Maurice, Mag.-Gen. Sir Fredk. Barton, k c m.g., c. k (m).

Maxve, Lt. Gen. Sir Fredk. lvor,

K c u (m), c v.o., p s.o.

Maxwell, Gen. Rt Hon Su John G., Maxwell, Leut.-Gen Sir Ronald Charles, K C B.(m), K.(M.G. Maxwell, Sir William, K.C I E., M.V O (4tl.) Maxwell, Capt Sir William, s. B E.(c). May, Surg-Gen Sir Arthur W., RCB(m), R.HP, RN May, Maj - Gen Sir Edward S., K ( B (m), C M G May, Sir Francis Henry, o c.m.o. May, Sir George Bruest, s.n.s. May, Admiral of the Fleet Sir William H. e. c. s (m), a c. . e. Maybury, Br.-Gen Sir Henry P., Maycock, Sir Willoughby B. D. KCMG Mayhow, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
Maynard, Maj-Jen Sir Charles C
M, K.C.E (m), C.M.G., D.B.O
Maynard, Sir Hübert John, K.G.I.E.
Meeks, Hon. Sir Alfred Wm. Melliss, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles John. Y' (f , K C H.(m), C.S.I. Melliss, Col. Sir Howard, E.C.E.E Mellor, Sir John Paget, s.c.s.(c). Melville, Sir George, s.c.s.a. Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., s.a.s.

Morcer, Mai.-Gen.Sir Harvey Frede... K.C.M.F., C.R.(m).
Mercer, Sir Win. Hepworth, K.C.M.G
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, Metcalfe, Sir George, s. s. s. Metcalfe, Sir George, s. s. s. Meux, Admiral of the Fleet Hon Sir Hodworth, a.c. n (m), s. c v o Meyer, Sir Win Stevenson, a.c. s. s. Micalief, Hon. Sir Ricardo, & c x c. Middleton, Sir Thos. Hudson, &.s.k. (.n.(c). Midvillo, Sir Walter F., k.c m g Miles, Lieut.-Gen Sir Herbert S G miller, Bir Denison S. K., R. C. M. G. Miller, Bir Denison S. K., R. C. M. G. Miller, Bir John Ontario, R. C. S. Miller, Bir James, R. C. M. Milles, Bir James, R. C. M. Milles, Grant Bir George F., G.C.M.O., K.C.H.(m), D.R.O. Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.WG., K.C. Milton, Sir William H. KCMG. K C V.O. Miraj, Chief of, K C 1 E Mokshagundam Visvosvaraya, Sir, Molesworth, Sir Guilford L, KCIK Molesworth, Sir Guilford L, KCIK Monash, Maj. (Jen Sir John, Kan (Aust.), v D. u.o s. (m), G C 8.1 , G.C M G A.D.C.don Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, a c s (c) Monteath, Sir James, a c s r Montgomory, Maj.-Jen. Sir Archi bald A, s.c.m.g., c.s (m). Montgomory, Maj.-Jen. Sir Robert A, Korr, k.c. m.g., c. s (m), n. s. o Moon, Sir Ernost R, s. c.n. (c), s. c. Moonay Sir John Loughb. v. — Mooney, Sir John Joseph, k n n Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Moore, Admi Sir Arthur W. u.c.s.(m), a c.v.o., c.m.a Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson-Moore, Br Gen. Sir John, & c u o CB(m), AV (
Moore, Maj-Gen Hon Sir Newton J, K.C.M.G., M.P. Morant, Admiral Sir George D. K C H (M) Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas, Newton, Sir Francis Jas, & C.M.G. K.C 1.0 Morgan, Sir Herbort E, K.B.R. Morgan, Bi-Gen Sir Hill G, K.B.E (m), C.B (m), C.M.G., D.S.O Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.B.I., KCIE Morison, Lt. Col. Sir Wm Thomson, Morland, Lt.-Gen Sir Thomas L N., ROTHARD, IZ. GER SH' THOIME L. N., E.C.R. (11), R.C. M. G., P. S. G. MOTTIS, COMMY-GER SH' Edward, K.C. R. (12), MOTTIS, SH' Malcolm Alext, K.C. V. O. MOTTIS, Col. Sh' William G., K.C. M. G., C. H (m).

Morrison, Maj.-Gen Sir Edward W. B, K C.M G, C M (98), D S O. Mortimer, Col. Sir William Hugh, E.C.B.(191

Mirza Sir, K. C. L.K., M v.o (4th). Muhammad, Khan, Capt. H. Bir Nawab Taley, Nawab Palanpur, a c i R
Mulcaby, Maj -den. Sir Francis
Edward, a c a (m)
Mullaly, Maj -den. Sir Herbert, Murray, Lt Col Sir Malcolm D Murray, Brown Alex. R, k c.s. (c)
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Smith, Lol Sir Charles B. Euan, Swaine, Maj. Gen Sir Loopold Victor, Symon, Sir Josiah H, k c m o Symonds, Sir Aubrey U., k c.n (c). Symonds, Sir Charters J, k n r (m), Sillein, Maj. 46th Sir Arnoid F, Stanford, Col. Hon. Sir Watter Tallot, Lt. 45th Sir Adelbert C, E. M., S., S., C., M., C., M., Sir Man, Sir Win Anker, S. D. E. M., S. S., C. M., C. M., Sir Mon. Riv Win Anker, S. D. Stanistreet, Maj. 45th Sir Goo, Brad. Talbot, Lt. 45th Rt. Hon. Lord Edshinon, R. Hon. Sir John Allsebrock, Sanka, S. S., E. M., C., M., S., S. M., M. M. M. B., C. V. O., S. F. Stanley, Hon Sir A Lyulph, S. C. M. J. K. C. M. J. K. C. M. Sir Albot, Maj. 45th Hon. Sir Reginald Simpson, Sary - 45th Sir Benjamin, Stanley, Hon. Sir A Thur, C. S. E. A. J. K. C. M. M. J. K. C. M. J. K. M. J. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. J. K. M. KCS Tate, May Sir Robert Win., K.H.P.
Tavener, Hon Sir John William, Taylor, Sir John Jas., R C B (c). Taylor, Sir William, R.B E., C B (m). Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm F. Stavert, Sir William E., a ha Jin J., Taylor, Sir William, a., a Staveris, Maj Gen Sir Jno, Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm F. Staven, Sir R., Staven, Sir R., Staven, Sir Reginald B., Taylor, Sir Wm Thomas, a c m a.

To Shumater Jung, Bahadur Rana, June J. (20.0) Gen Sir, K ( 1 E Tempest, Col Lord Herbert Vane-, Thackeray, (bl Sir Edward T, Skevington, Sir Joseph O., E.C. C., Stewart, Li - Col. Sir Edward, K. R. E. Type, S. C. S. Stewart, Sir Charles John, K. R. Tholler, Sir Arnold, K. C. M. C. S. Stewart, M. C. Harles John, K. R. Tholler, Sir Arnold, K. C. M. C. S. C. R. R. C. V. S. Edward, M. C. H. C. S. Stewart, Sir Charles John, K. C. R. C. S. C. S. Stewart, Sir Charles John, K. C. R. C. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Tholler, Sir Sampson, K. R. K. S. Stewart, C. S. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. R. K. S. Stewart, Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. R. K. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. R. K. S. Stewart, Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. R. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. R. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. R. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. R. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. R. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. R. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Col. Sir James Purves, Thomas Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, Sir Sampson, K. S. Stewart, Sir Sampson, Sir Sampson, Sir Sampson 

E C.M.G., C.B.R.

Thomas, Sir Wm. Beach, s.n.s. Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, c.c.s.(c), Thompson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hy. Neville, E.C.M.O., C.B.(W.), D.S.O., M.B. Thompson, Sir Percy, E.B.E., C.B. Thompson, Sir William Hy., E.B.E., 140 M.D. Thomson, Sir Basil H., s.c.n (c). Thomson, Col. Sir Courtauld, s.n.s. Thomson, Sir Graeme, R.C. B.(c).
Thomson, Sir James, R.C. S.
Thomson, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas. Wishart,
R.B.R.(c).
Thomson, Burden, Sin Hunder, Thomson, Br -Gen. Sur mus-White-, g.n.z (m), c.n.(m), c.m.e. meon, Br Gen. Sir Hugh D D. S. O.
Thomson, Maj -Gen. Sir Wm. Montgomerie, g. c. m. g., c. g. (m), m. c.
Thomson, Sir Wm. Rowan, g. s. g.
Thorburn, Lt -Col. Sir William, Thorburn, Lt.-Col Sir William, u s z (m), c s (m), m D Thornhill, Lt.-Col Sir Hy. Beaufoy, Thornton, Lt. Col Sir Edward N, a B E (m) (S. Afr.)
Thornton, Lt. Col Sir Hy Worth, ESE(W), ES Thornyaroft, Sir John Edward, E.B.E. Throffall, Sir Richard, E.B.E., P.E.E. Thring, Sir A Theodore, E.B.E.(c) Thuillier, Col. Sir Hy Ravenshaw. BCIE Thursby, Adm No. E.c.m. (m), E.c.m. o Adm Sir Cecil Fiennes. Thurston, Sir Thomas G.O., R.R.R.
Thwaites, Maj.-Gen Sir William,
R.C.R.G., C.B.(m.)
Thynne, Maj.-Gen Sir Reginald T., E c s (m). Tighe, Maj Gen Sir Michael J a c.m.o, c m (m), c i m., b.s.o illey, Sir John A. C. s.c m.o. Tilley, C & (c). Toker, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alliston C., K.C.B (M) Tomasson, Capt Sir Wm. H., E.B.E. Tonk, H H. the Nawab of, G c s : GCIR Tothill, Rr - Adm. Sir Hugh H. Darby, KCM o, CB.(m).
Tower, Sir Regd T, KCM o, CV o
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupre, E C M G Townshend, May Gen. Sir Chas. Vere F., KCM(m), D.a.o. Travancore, H H Maharaja of, regear, May - Gen Sir Vincent RCMG, CR(m), MVO(4th).
Troup, Sir C Edw., MC R(c), M.C.V.O.
Tucker, Lieut General Sir Charles, G.C a.(m), G.C V O. Tudor, Vice-Adm. Sir Fdk. Chas. T. E.C.M.C., C.B.(c).
Tupper, Hon. sir C. Hibbert, E.C.M.G.
Tupper, Adm. Sir Reginald G. O.,
E.C.R.(m), C.V.O. R., E. E. E., C. C., C. Turner, Surg -Rr. -Adm Sir George R., E. E. E. (M.), c. 2 (c). Turner, Sir Joseph, E. B. E. Turner, L. -Gen. Sir Richard E. W., Y. R. C. M.A., C. M. (20), D. S. C. Turpia, Sir William G., E. C. M. (6). Twigg, Sir John, E. C. L. Twynam, Sir William C., E. C. M. C.

E.C V.O., C.E.(C). Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, c.c.s.:, Odlipa, G.C.I.R.
Udny, Sir Richard, E.C.S.I.
Ugyen Wangohuk, H. H. Maharaja,
Sir, E. C.S.I., E.G.S.R.
Umar Hayat Khan, Maj. Sir Malik, uniacke, Maj.-Gen C C, k.c m.a, c s (m). Valadier, Maj. Sir Auguste Charles K.B.E., C.M G. Van Deventer, Lt -Gen. Sir Jacob L., K.C.B.(M), (S. A)

Van Ryneveld, Lt.-Col. Sir H. A.,

E B.(c), DS C., M.C.

Vicars, Sir Arthur E., K c v c.

Villiers, Rt. Hon Sir Francis Hyde, a.c.m.c., c.c.v.o., c.m.(c). Vincent, Sir Wm. H Hoare, k.c.s.i. Vivian, Col. Sir A. Pendarves, k. c. s.(c) Wade, Hon Sir Charles Gregory, K C.M G , K.C Wake, Rr.-Adm Sir Drury St. A., R.C.R., C.B.(M).

Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.

Walker, Sir Charles, K. C. & (c).

Walker, Sir Goo Casson, K. C. St.

Walker, Maj -Gen, Sir Goorge T Walker, Maj -ten
Forestier, a.c. n.(m)
Walker, Sir Herbert, a.c. n.(c).
Walker, Sir James, a.c. n.
Varple Walker, Sir James, R c. 1. R. Walker, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harold B K C B.(m), K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Wallace, Maj -Gen Sir Cuthbert S ксм. о, св. (m) Wallace, Lt.-Col. Sir David, к.в к. C.M.G. Wallace, Col. Sir Johnstone, K.B.E. Wallace, Sir Laurence, R.B E. Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B E Wallington, Sir Edward Wa Walpole, Sir Horatio G, s.c s.(c).
Walton, Hos. Sir Edgar Harris, Walton, Sir William, z s.z Wapshare, *Lucut.-Gen*. Sir Richard, Ward, Capt. Hon Sir John Hubert, Ward, Sir William, K C M G , C V O Ware, Maj-Gen. Sir Fabian A. G. Warner, Sir Frank, K.B.E. Warrack, Sir James H., K.B E (c)
Warren, Gen. Sir Charles, GC MG, Warren, Gen. Sir Charles, oc E.G.E.(c) Warren, Sir Pelham L, K.C.M.G. Sir Vincent Warron, Sir Herbert, & C.v.o., D.G.L. Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E. K.B.R. Str Francis Waterlow, Sir William A. K.B.E (6).

Watkis, Cen. Sir Henry B. B. K (. H. (28) Watson, Sir Alfred William, s.c s (c) Watson, Col Sir Chas. Gordon, KBE(m), CMG., F.EC.S, AMS. Watson, Maj Gen. Sir D., K.C.E.(m), с. м. a (Can.). C.M. a (Can.).
Watson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry D.,
E.E.E.M. C.B. (M), C.M.G., CIE.,
E.V. o. (4th).
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, E.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Francis, E.C.M.G.
Watts, Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert E., Watts, Sir Philip, s. c.s. (c).
Watts, Sir Philip, s. c.s. (c).
Watts, Col Sir William, s. c.s. (c).
Weaver, Sir Lawrence, s. s. s.
Webb, Col. Sir Arthur L. A., s. s. s. C.B., C.M.G. Webb, Sir Arthur Lewis, E.C.M.G. Webb, Sir Aston, E.C.V.O., C.B.(c), Webb, Rear - Adm. Sir Richard,

163 Tyrreil, Sir William Geo., E.C.H.C., Weignli. Lt.-Col.iSir (William Ernest George) Archibald, R.C M.C.
Welby, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred C. E. Welch, Surg.-Rr.-Adm. Sir George, K.C M.G , C.B (m). Wemyss, Capt. Sir Maynard, F. C., West, Rt Hon, Sir Algernon E., west, Rt. 1101. Sh Jangston of C.R.(c).
West, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Charles J.
Sackville, K.B. (c). Con.
Western, Maj.-Gen. Sir Win. Geo.
Balfour, R.O.M.O., R.C.M).
Westmacott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard, K.C.B. (m), D.R.O.

Weston, Lt.-Gen Sir Aylmer G.
Hunter, K.C.B. (m), D.S.O., M.F.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, E.C.R. (c.S.I.
Whigham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert D.,
E.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whinney, Sir Arthuw F., K.B.K.(c).
White, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Brudenell
H. K.C.M.G., E.G.Y.O., C.R. (m), D.S.O. K.C.B (m), D.S.O. Veston, Lt.-Gen Sir Avlmer G. B., R.C.M.G., R.C.V.O., C.B.(M), D.S.O. White, Sir Herbert Edw., R.C.M.G. White, Hon Sir Herbert T., R.C.I.E. White, Col. Sir William Hale, K.B.E.(c), White, Rt. Hon, Sir William Thos., Whitehead, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hayward R. E.C. B. (m), F. B.C. S. Whitehead, Sir J. Beethom, K. C. B. C. Whitehead, Sir George, K. C. B. (c). Whiteheade, Sir B. A. C. B. (c). M. D. Wilbertorce, Br. Gen Sir Herbert W., K B E.(M), C.B.(M), C.M.G. Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K C.M.G Wilkinson, Maj. Gen. Sir Percival S, E. M. G., C.B.(mt).
Willcocks, Gen. Sir James, g.c.m.g.
K. C.B.(m), K. C.B. I, D. S. O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K. C. M.G.
Willcocks, Sir William, K. C. M.G. Willes, Adm Sir Geo. L. Atkinson-K U B. (m). Williams, Brig -Gen. Sir Arthur J. Allen-, K.B.E., C M G Williams, Maj-Gen. Sir Godfrey, R. G. E., C. E. (m).
Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh B.,
K. G. E. (m), D. S. G.
Williams, Sir W. Ellis Hume-, K. B. E. Williams, Lt -Gen Sir John Hanbury-, k c B.(m), k.c.v o , c.m.c. Williams, Sir Halph C , k c m.c. Willis, Sir Frederick J , k B.E., c. Willis, Sir Frederick J, k B.E., c.R. Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-KCIE Wilson, Maj. Gen. Sir Alexander, K.C B.(m). Wilson, Lt.-Col Sir Arnold T., K.C. LE., C.R. I., C.M. G., D. S.C. Wilson, Sir David, E. C. M. G. Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, E.C.M.G., K B.R.(c). Wilson, Lt -Gen Sir Henry Fuller M, K c s (m), K c.w.g. Wilson, Sir James, K c s t Wilson, Surg.-Gen. Sir William D., K.C M.G. Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D A. Fleet-Wood-, G.C.I.E., E.C.B (c), E C.M.G. Wilson, Sir Thos. Fleming, E.B.E. Wilson, Sir William Grey-, E.C.M.G. Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart-, a c.i.z. Wimble, Sir John B , a.s.z.(c). Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.R. Winsloe, Admiral Sir Alfred Leigh, M.C.R.(M), C.M.C., C.V.O. Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Eartin, K.C.S.I. Wittencom, Hop. Sir E. Horne, R.C.H.O. Wodehouse, Maj. Sir Edwin Fredk., R.C.H.(c), R.C.Y.O.

H., g c E.(m), c M.g.
Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor, Woon, K.O.1 E. Wollaston, Sir Harry N. P., E.C.M.G., Wood, Maj. General Sir Elliott, E.C H.(19) Wood, IA.-Col. Sir Jas. Leigh, E.B.E.(M), c.B.(M), c M G.
Wood, Sir John Barry, E C.I.E., Sir Jas. Leigh, Woodhead, Col. Sir G. Sims, K. H. H. (m), Woodhouse, Maj.-Gen. Sir Tom P., R.C.M.O., C.B.(78). Woods, Sir James Williams, R.B.R.(c). Woods, Vice-Adm Sir Hy Felix, K.c v.o (Packa). Woodward, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward M., R.C.M.G., G.B.(11).

Wodehouse, General Sir Joscoline Woollcombe, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas Yarr, Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael R. H. (L. M. G. R. (M.), R. C. R. (M.), R. C. R. (M.), R. C. R. (M.), R. C. R. (M.), R. C. R. (M.), A. M. S Woon, Gen. Sir John Blazel, Lwng Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir Yuwng Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir KCB (m)
Wormald, Sir John, K.B E.(c).
Worthington, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward S., Wortley, Maj. Gen. Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart-, s.c.m.c., c.n.(m), Wright, Sir Almroth E, EBE(m), CB(m), MB, FRE Wright, Col Sir Wm. C., E.B.E., Wyndham, Sir Guy Percy, x.c m.c., ( B.(m), M.V o (4th). Wynne, General Sir Arthur Single ton, a c m.(m)
Wynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, KCSI, KCIE, VD. Wyon, Sir Albert W, K.BE(c). Yapp, Sir Arthur K, K.B.E.

K.C.I. H. Young, Sir A. Henderson, e.c.m.c., Young, Sir Charles Alban, s.c.m.s., M.v o (4th) Young, Lt.-Col. Sir Frank Popham,

Young Cupt. Sir Frederick Wm., Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, s.s.s.,

Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, s.c.s I. Younger. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, Younghusband, Lt -Col Sir Francis

K., R C.S.I., R.C.I.E Younghusband, Maj.-Gen Sir Geo. John, a c.m g., a c i z , c.n.(m). Zaharoff, Sir Basil, g.c.n (c), g.n.u.

## \* Table of Precedency in the United Ringdom.

The Sovereign
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign. Bovereign's Brothers. Sovereign's Uncles
Sovereign's Nephews
Ambassadors
Ambassadors
Archbishop of Canterbury,
Lord High Chancellor,
Archbishop of York,
Prime Minister
Lord Chancellor of Freland
Lord President of the Council.

Rpeaker of the House of Commons Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank) Five following State Officers if Dukes (z) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)

(a) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)

(b) Earl Marshal

(c) Jord Chamberlain.

(d) Lord Chamberlain.

(g) The Master of the Horse
Dukes, according to their Parants of
Creation;

5 of England; a. Of Rootland, p. Of
Great Britain; a. Of Ireland;

g. Those created since the Union
Eldest sons of Pukes of Blood Royal
Five above StateOfficers if Marquesses
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes
Dukes eldest Sons
Five above State Officers if Fails.
Earls, in same order as Dukes

Five above State Officers if Earls, Earls, in same order as lukes Younger sons of Jukes of Blood Royal Marquesses' sidest bons Dukes' younger Sons Five above State Officers if Viscounts Viscounts in same order as Dukes Earls' clost Sons

Marquesses' younger Sons Bishops of London Durham and

Bishops of London Durham and Winchester Winchester at Landon and the English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration Five above State Officers if Barons Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.

Barons, in same order as Dukes. Treasurer of H.M.'s Household. Comptroller of H.M.'s Household. Vice Chamberlain of Household. Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.

Viscounts' eldest Sons. Earls' younger Sons Barons' eldest Sons Knights of the Garter if Commoners Privy Councillors if of no higher rank, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Lord Chief Justice of England Master of the Rolls

e Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court Judges of the High Court Viscounts' younger Sons. Barons younger Sons.
Barons younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers
Baronets of either Kingdom, according
to date of Patents

Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India Knights Grand Cross of St Michael

and St George Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire

Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empir Knights (ommanders of the above

Orders Knights Bachelors Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court

Serjeants at law
Masters in Lanacy
Companions of the Bath, Star of India,
St Michael and St George, Indian Empire Commanders of the Royal Victorian

Order Commanders of the British Empire Companions of the Distinguished Service Order Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order

Officers of the British Empire Companions of the Imperial Service Order

Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers Baronete's eldest Sons. Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.

Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order Members of the British Empire. Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.

Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.

Baronets youngar Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same rorder as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office
Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers wives Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of lower degree take the same order of lower degree take the same order of laroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank ried to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar pre-cedence to the wife \*

There are three Orders confined to Ladies: The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross, but members are entitled to no special precedence. The Order of the Bruins Empire is one to Ladies, the two highest classes being styled Dames Grand Cross and Dunes Commanders.

Local Percenter — No written code of county or city order of pre-cedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other corpurations, the Mayor stands first. Where of the Company

For fuller tables (and for Scottish and Irush Precedency) see Introduction to "Whiteres's Presents Execution and Companionape," a companion volume, price and not.

## Unights Bachelor.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Hachelor, instituted by James I in the ryth century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1897 and obtaining the uniform registers of the registery created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application The Officers of the Society are:—Principal, Sir Henry Pellatt, Kt., vo., inc.Prenderd, Sir William Bull, Kt., xr.; Hon. Registrar, Sir Harry Noth; Clerk, H. Whelbourn; Registry and Library, a Mitre Court, Temple, E.C. 4.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD. (Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of E.C.B., etc., q.v.)

Abdur Rahim, Hon Sir. Acland, Sir R B byke, s.c. Acton, Hon Sir Edward. Adams, Sir John Coode. Addis Sir Chas Stewart Adkins, Sir Ryland, a C, M P Affleck, Sir J Ormiston, M D Aikins, Sir James A.M Aird Sir John Aitken, Sir Robert Alcasar, Sir Hy Albert, a c Alexander, Sir Sidney R Allan Sir H Montagu, c v.o Allen Sir Harry B, M D Allen, Sir Hugh P, Mus D Allen Sir Thomas Wm Allison, Sir Robt Andrew Allison Sir Charles. Ambalawanar Kanagasabi, Ames, Sir Herbert Brown Anderson Sir Arthur Robt CIELCHI Anderson, Sir George, Anderson, Sir John Anderson, Sir Robert N Anderson, Sir R Rowand Anderson, Sir Wm M A w v o (4th) Andrews, Prof. Sir. Fredk. William, r. g. s. Ander, Sir. Theodore V. S. Arthony, Sir. John. Arbuthnot, Sin. Geo. Gough. Armstrong, Sir William F A Armstrong, Sir Charles H Arthur, Sir Allan Ashdon Archibald, Sir William F Ashdown Sir Curtis George Ashley, Sir W Ashton, Sir Ralph P Ashutosh Chaudhuri, Hon Mit Sit Ashutosh Mukarii, Sir, c s i Aske Sir Robt W ,7 p ,1 t, p Aspanall, Sir J Audley F Astbury, Hon Sir Jn Meir Atkin, Rt Hon, Sir J Richard. Atkinson, Sir Win Nicholas vory, Hon Sir Horace E Aving, Hon Sir Horace E.
Aving, Hon Sir Wm Bock
Baddeley, Sir John James
Bailey, Sir Rowland, c. B. (c),
180, M. v. 0 (5th)
Bailhache, Hon, Sir Cle
ment M.
Dainer Sir Athalesan Baines, Sir Athelstane, c.s

Dias, c.m.e. Bunkes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno Eldon. Rauner, Sir J. S Harmood Barber, Sir Edward F.

Barclay, Sir Thomas, Lt. 8 Barclay, Sir Thomas Barker, (apt Sir I) Wilson Barker, Sir Francis H Barker, Col Sir Fras W J Barker, Sir Fraik E Barnard Sir Herbert Barnes Sir Winderic Lionall Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell Barnsley, Br Gen Sir John, Barr, Sir James, c B E . M D Barran, Sir Rowland H Barrett, Sir Wm Fletcher, FRS
Barrett, Sir Wm Scott
Barrie, Sir Charles
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Folger Bartlett, Sir Herbett Folger ström, 1.5 o. Barton, Sir John George c B Barton, Sir William, Mr Batchelor, Sir Stanley L Baxter, Sir George W Beachcroft, Sir Melville Beaman, Sir Frank (\* () Beam Sir Gleures Beaman, Sir Frank C V Bean, Sir George Beard, Sir Lewis Beardsell, Sir William A Heattie, Sir Andrew. Heattie, Sir Jno Carruthers Beauchamp, Sir Sidney Beaufort, Sir Leicester P Brickdalo, Sir C Fortesc Brickwood, Sir John Bridge, Sir Fredk, c v o Briggs, Hon Sir Henry, Bright, Sir Charles Beaumont, Hon Sir William Henry
Beck, Hon Sir Adam
Beck, Sir A ('ecil T', M' P
Beck, Sir Raymond
Bedford, Lt. Col Sir Charles H, LL B, I M S
Begbie, Sir James
Beharrel, Lt Col Str John Geo , p s o Behrens, Sir Charles Beilby, SirGeorge Thos , 1 Bell Sir James, c v.o Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., (1) Bennett, Sir F Sowerby. Bennett, Sir Win Fletcher Benson, Sir Frank R Benson, Sir J Hawtrey, M D Berry, Sir Geo Andreas M.B Berry, Hon Sir Win Bisset Bertram, Brig Gen Sir Alexander Bir Alexander
Bertram, Sir Anton, a c
Retholl, Sir Thomas Robert
Betonji Dadabhoy Mehta Nir
Bhalchandra Krishna Bha
tawadekar, Sii
Rugs, May Sir Arthur W
Biles, Sir John Harvard
Bunning Sir Arthur Wm. Baimes, Sir Athelstane, ca.; Bialchandra Krashus Bia Sames, Sir Yrank, c.n.; M. vo (5th)
M. vo (5th)
M. vo (5th)
M. vo (5th)
M. vo (5th)
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M Biren, Sir Hy. Chartres.
Black, Sir Arthur Wm.
Blades, Sir Geo Rowiand,
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blomfield Sir Reginald
Bodkin, Sir Archibald.

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Clark, Sir Edgar Chatfelid
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Muirhead, o. w. c.
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Combe, Sir Raiph Molyneux.
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Ellis, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ratcliffe Elverston, Sir Harold Emerson, Sir Wm , s n 1, n a Kasex, Sir Richd Walter, n r Evans, Sir Kenti Water, a r Evans, Sir E Vincent Evo, Hon Sir H Trelawny Evos, Sir Charles.

Fagan, Sir John, r s.c s.i Faire, Sir Samuel Falconbridge, Hon Sir (W.) Glenholme Farley, Sir Edwin W. T. Farmer, Sir Francis M.

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Fitamanrice. Sir Manrice CMG, FR.S. Floming, Sir James Floming, Sir John

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C. Vo.

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Flower, Sir Ernest

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Forden, Sir William

Fordham, Sir William

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Forter, Sir Norris Tildasley,

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M.H Hewitt, Col. Sir Joseph. Hewitt, Sir Thomas, a c Heyman, Sir Herman M. Hicks, Lt.-Col Sir Maxwell,

C. M. E Higgins, Sir Sidney Geo.

Highet, Sir Robt Swan, c. n. s. Hill, Hon. Sir Maurroe, E. c. Hinchcliffe, Sir James P. rrincacine, Sir James P. Hitching, Sir Thos, Brooke-Hogg, Sir Malcolm N. Hogg, Sir Skuart Samders, Ho Kai, Sir, c.M.G. Holden, Sir Edward Thes.

Holiday, Sir Frederick C Holland, Sir Arthur Holland, Sir Thos. Erskine,

Holloway, Sir Harr Holmwood, für Heibert Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel Hood, Hon Sir Joseph Henry Hope, Sir Harty Mr Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, & c Horder, Sir Tl omas Jeeves

Hordern, Sir Samuel Hormasii Ardeshir Wadis

Horne, Sir Andrew John Horne, Sir Jas Allan Horridge, Hon Sir Thes G Horwood, Hon Sir William

Hy
Hy
Hosle, Sir Alexander
Ho Tung, Sir Robert
Ho Tung, Sir William Wil

Hughes, Hon Bir Thomas Hughes, Hon Bir Thomas Hughes, Sir Thomas Hughes, Sir Thomas John. Hughes Sir Walter C, c 1 s Hulett, Hon Bir Jas Liege Humphery, Bir John Hunter, Sir Wm Barnes Hussey, Sir George Hutchins, Sir Pavid Ernest, Hutchinson, Sir G. Thomp-

son Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H C Hyde, Sir Clarendon G Hyett, Sir Francis Adams Hystop, Sir Robert Murray Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir

Inglis. Sir Albemarle P

Ingtis. Sir Albemarie P., m vo (4th). 1s o
Inglis. (\*ol. Sir Robert Wm
Innes, H1s Hon Judge Sir
Patrick Rose, s. c
Ironside, Sir Wm Allan.
Irwin, Sir Alfred M. B., c s 1 Irwin, Sir John Jackson, Sir Charles Jas

Jackson, Dep -Surg Gen Sir Robt Wm , cn (m) Jaffé Sir Otto

Jaffrey, Sir Thomas Jagadish Chandra Bose, Sir,

CSI, CIE
Jamal, Sin Abdul Karim
Abdul Shakur, CIP, James bir Edward B James, Hon Bir Walter, K. c Jeans, Sir Alexander G Jernyn Sir Alfred John, Sir Wm Goscombe, R Johnson, Sir Benjamin S Johnson, Sir Louis S , M.

Johnston, Sir (Thristopher N. K. (Lord Sands), Johnston, Rt Hon Sir Jas Johnstone, Hn Sir Donald ( Johnstone, Sir Robert S Jones, Rt Hon Sir Brynmor

B. C. Jones, Sir Henry Jones, Sir Henry (Tasmania) Jones, Sir James E. Jones, Sir John Morris, Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman Jones, Sir Robt, Armstrong, M D

Jones, Sir Wm. H Quayle-Jones, Sir William S Glyn-Jones, Sir Wm. G Yarworth-Joyce, Rt Hon. Sir N Ingle Jugmohandas Varjivandas Sir.

Kearney, Sir Francis Edgar. McCardie, Hon. Sir Henry Reightley, Sir Samuel R. Alfred Alfred McCardie, Hon. Sir Henry Reily, Sir Henry McCardie, Hon. Sir Henry McCardie, Ho Kelly, Sir Henry Greene Keltie SirJohn Scott. F. R G.

Keltie, Sir John Scott, F.R. G.S. Kenne, Sir Alfred B Kennedy, Sir Alexr B W. Kennedy, Sir John Kenrick, Sir Geo Hamilton Kesteven, Sir Charles Hy. King, Sir Charles Albert King, Br -Gen Sir C Wallis

CB (m), CMG, MYO (4th) King, Sir Lucas W, CFI Kingsmill, Adm Sir Chas, E Kinsey, Sir Joseph Jas Kirby, Sir Horace Woodburn Kirk, Sir John Kirkwood, Sir Walter G C Knox, Hon. Sir George E

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Knox. Sir James Knonal, Sir James, FR 9 g, Komnal, Sir James, FR 9 g, Kotze, Hon Sir John Gilbert Kotze, Gir Robert Nelson Kyd, Sir David Hope, 11 D Lacoste, Hon. Sir Alexander lamb, Sir Ernest H , c m c lancaster, Sir William J Lang, Hon Sir Frederic W Lange, Hon Sir Johannes H angerman, Sir Jan W Laporte, Hon. Sir Hormisdas Larmor, Sir Joseph, # r

FRE Lauder, Sir Harry
Lavery, Sir John, R.A
Law, Sir Archd FitzGerald
Lawless, Nury Lt. Col. Su
Warren R Crooke, c B (m)

CIE, CB.E, M D
Lawrence, Hon Sir Alfd T
Lawrence, Hon Sir Alfd T
Lawrence, Hon Sir Holley Francis
Leedexio, Sir Eugene P J

Lemon, Sir James Lemon, Sir James Lemnard, Sir Thos Joseph Le Sage, Sir John Merry. Levison, Sir Leon Lewis, Sir Henry Lewis, Sir Thomas Williams Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn Liddell, Sir Robert M

Liddell, Sir Robert M Landsay, Sir John Laster, Sir Freik Spencer Laster, Sir Robt Ashtor C.B.K., MF Lithiby, Sir John, c. B. (c) Libod, Sir Horatio Loch, Sir Horatio Loch, Sir Chas Stewart, Lock, Bart Gir Robt C, Lodge, Sir Oliver, F. E. Lodge, Prof. Sir Richard Love, Sir, Lames Ashton

Long, Sir James Longhurst SirHy Bell,c v o Lonmer, Sir Robert S , A. R A Lorimer, Sir Kobert S , A. R Lorimer, Sir William Low, Sir Sidney James. Lucas, Sir Arthur. Lucy, Sir Henry William.

Jones, Sir Win, H. QuayleJones, Sir William S. Girl, Sir George,
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Jones, Sir James R.
Machael, Sir George,
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Jones, Sir James R.
Machael, Jones, Jones,
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Jones, Jones, Jones, Jones,
Jones, Jon

MacCormick, Sir Alex , M D McCormick. Sir William McCormick, Symington McCrae, Lt -Col Sir George

McGiath Sir Joseph, i. D. McGiath Sir Joseph, i. D. McIver, *May*, Sir Charles Mackenrie, Sir A. C., mus p. Mackenzie, Sir James, m. p. Mackenzie, Sir William Mackenzie, Sir Wm Leslie

M D Mackie, Sir Richard Mackinder, Sir Halford J

N M D Macoherson, Sir Duncan J.

CIP Macrae, Sir Colin George Madden, Hon Sir Frank Magnire, Sir Alexan Maguire, Herbt.

Leclesio, Sir Eugene P J Leegard, Sir Henry Lee Sur Sidney Lee, Hon sir Walter Hy, Lee Hon sir Walter Hy, Leetham, Is Col Sir Arthur, Vallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Mann, Sir Mallet, Sir Chatles Live Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Edward Mallet, Sir Chatles Mallet,

Manners, May Sir Georg Manton, Sir Henry John, Marks, Sir G Croydon, c s m

Marsden, Sir Thos R, c B | Marshall, Sir John H., c I E D Litt.
Martin, Sir Ernest.
Martin, Sir Tames
Mason, Sir Thomas
Martin, Sir William, F s a

Matheson, Rt. Hon. Siz Robert E Matthews, Sir A H Hbt Matthews, Sir John B, s.c Matthews, Sir Thomas, Maule, Sir Robert

Mawson, Sir Douglas, p.sc. Maxwell, Sir Frederic Mackensie Mackense Maxwell, Sir William Mears, Hon. Sir Grimwood. Meldon, Sir Albert Mellor, Sir James R Menendes, Maj.Sir (M ) Ray

Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph. Michell. Hon. Sir Lewis C v O. Middlebrook, Sir William

Miller, Sir Francis Henry. Miller, Hon Sir Frederick Dawson, n c Miller, Sir Leslie C. Milligan, Sir William, w p

Molteno, Hon Sir James Tennant, a c. Money, Sir Leo Chiossa.

Moyers, Sir George, Muhammad Yumif, Haji, Sir, Muir, Sir Richd B. David Muir, Sir Thomas, c.m a Mules, Sir Horace C., c.s.t.,

m v.o , o.n.e Mullick.Sir Basanta Kumar. Munro, Sir Henry.

Mackinnon. Sir Lachlan Munroe, Sir Harry Court-

M. Laughlin, Sit Heury
M. Laughlin, Sit Heury
M. Leod, Sir Chas Campbell Murray, Sir David, R.a.
McLeod, Sir Eackiel
M. Maclood, Hon Sir Norman C.
Macmillan, Sir Prederick O:
Macmillan, Sir Prederick O:
McMillan, Hon Nir Robt F Myles, Sir Thos. o R ton.) m. Min amaghten, Sir Melville
Leolie C B (c)
Macphail, May, Sir Andrew
N. N. D.
Macchael, May, Sir Andrew
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Macchael, M. S. Sir Andrew
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Macchael, M. S. Sir Andrew
N. D.
Macchael, M. S. Sir Macchael, M. Sir Maller, C. Sir Markette, M. hope-, K c Murison, Sir James W.

Napier, Sir Walter J. p.c. Napier, Sir Walter J. p.c. Narayan Chanda-varkar, Sir. Nash, Sir Vincent.

Nam, SIF vincent.
Naud, Sir Salvatore, c M G
Needham, Sir Chnistopher T.
Needham, Sir Frodk, M.D.
Needham, Sir George Wm.
Neill, Sir Thomas
Nevill, Sir Walter P
New, Sir Henry Francis,
Newholt, Sir Francis George,

Newbolt,Sir Henry J. p. Litt Newson, Sir Percy Wilson Newton, Sir Henry Francis. Newton, May Sir Lewis

Arthur.
Nowton, Sir William.
Nicholas, Sir Walter Powell
Nicholl, Comm. Sir Edward

RNR, MP Nicholls, Hon Sir Herbert Nicholson, Sir Arthur Nicholson, Sir John Rum ney. ( M G Nicoll, Sir Wm Robertson

Nield, Sir Herbert, E c , w.r. Nucld, Sir Herhert, E. G., M.F., Nuratan Sarkar, Sir, M.; Noble, Sir William Norman, Sir Fredk John Noris, Sir Hy George, M.F., North, May Bir Harry, North, Sir Jonn Hubert Okaley, Sir John Hubert Okeyesekere, Sir Nolomon C. U Connell, Sir John Robt., O'Connell, Sir John Robt., O'Connell, Sir John Robt., O'Connell, Sir John Robt., omoni C. Oddy, Sir J. James O'Donohoe, Sir James. Ogilvie, Sir Francis Grant.' Oldfield, Sir Rich Chas. Oldroyd, Sir Mark.

Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D. O'Malley, Sir Edwd, L Orange, Sir Hugh W., c.s.,

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Owens, Lt.-Cot. Sir Unas. o. c. s. (c).
Painter, Sir Frede George
Paish, Sir Maitland If
Parker, Sir George PhillipsParkington, Cot. Sir Roper.
Le-Litzen, Mir Hoper. arkinson, Mir Thos W , M.D Parkinson, Sir Thos W., M.D Parratt, Sir Walter, cvo Parratt, Sir J Edward Paton, Sir James Wallace Paul, Sir Jess Balfour, cv.o Paulin, Sir Javid Barton, Sir Chan, Alfred byton, Sir Chas. Alfred

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Porter, Sir Alexander Powell, Sir Robt Leonard Power, Su James A Prafulla Chandra Roy, Su

Piain. Lt. Col. Bir David rumadat baran Banani Sir Prindergust, Hon Sir James Prestice, May Sir John restice. May Theodore

Price, Sir Keith Wm Price, Sir Robert Price, Sir William Pridentia, Sir Walter S Pricestley, Sir Arthur Pricestley, Sir Wm E B Prince, Sir Alex Wm hiestion on which frince, Sir Alex Win hocter, Sir Hy E D, on K

Prodvat Kumat Tago Maharaja Bahadur Su Puccell, Sir Gibert K T Purman, Sir Thomas, Pine Sir Thom Salter, es Quick, Hon Sir John. Quin, Sir Stephen B. Quinn, Sir Patrick, w.v.o Rabindranath Tagore, Sir. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir.
Rae. Sir. Alexander
Raeburn Sir Wm H. R.
Raleigh, Sir Wolter
Ramsay, Sir William M., n. n.
Randall, Sir Honry E.
Randles, Sir John S., m. P.
Ranger, Sir Alfred W. G.,

Bason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite Savage, Sir George Henry.

II Raynor Sir Wm. Pick
Read, Sir Alfred Henry
Read, Sir C. Hercules, r.s.
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Schuster, Prof. Sir Arthur,
Starfill, Sir John.

( H (c) Redmond, Sir J Michael. M D Rees. Sir Milsom, cvo

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CV 0 . 1 8 0 Ritchie, Sir George Robbins, Sh Alfred F Roberts, Lt Col Sit James

Reid, CIF, IMS Roberts, Sir John, CM G Roberts, Sir Thes Edwards Roberts, Sir Thomas Lee Robertson, Sir Hy Beyer Robertson, Sir Johnston Robertson, For hos

Robertson, Sir William Robinson, Sir Hugh colm, c.s., r.s.o Robinson, Sh. John Robinson, Sir Rd. Atkinson

Robinson, CH.B. MI Robinson, Sir Thos Wro (Rol inson, Sir Wm Henry Rocho, Hon Sir Alex Adair Roche, Sir George Roddick, Sir Thos Geo. M. D

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CIF, M.D. Rogers Sir Robert H Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye Roney, Sh Ernest Rose, Lt Col Sir Hugh A 0.90

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Bronneid Royle, Sir George Ruthen, Sir Chas Tamlin

Ruther ford, Sir Ernest, + R s Rutherford, Su Wm Watson. Rutledge, Hon Sir Arthur

Rymer, Sir Joseph Sykes Salmond, Sir John Wm., K Salter, Hon Sir A Clavell Saltmarsh, Sir E George Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Sanders, Sir Edgar C. Sanderson, Hon. Sir Lance

Randles, Sir John S. w. P.
Ranger, Sir Alfred W. G.
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Cat.l., C.L.
Hy.

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Praces, Str. Weddoe
Rees, Str. Weddoe
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Reichel, Str. Beidoe
Reidel, Str. Str. Beidoe
Reidel, Str. Str. Reidel, Str. Ausburgen, Str. Reidel, Str. Ausburgen, Str. Reidel, Str. Wedsen, Str. Reidel, Str. Robert Chr.
Reidel, Str. William Duff
Reineld, Str. William Duff
Reineld, Str. Ausburgen, Str. Reidel, His Hon Str. Wusten, Reynolds, Str. Frank Umhlalls
Reynolds, Str. Frank Umhlalls
Reynolds, Str. Frank Umhlalls
Reynolds, Str. Frank Umhlalls
Reynolds, Str. Frank Umhlalls
Reinelds, Hon Str. Richard
Str. Lallabhai
Warkins
Asharan

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Shaw, Sir Geo Watson, c s i Shaw, Sir Wm Napier, r a s Shead, Sir Samuel G Shearman, Hou Sir Mon

f #FOT LIAN Shentall, Sir Ernest Shephard, Sir Horatio Hy. Sherburn Sir John er Shields, Sir Douglas aston Shipley, Sir William Short, Sir Frank, a Shortall, Sir Patrick Mal-Simpson, Sir Clement B Simpson, Sir James Simpson, Sir James Hope

Simpson, Sir James Hope Simpson, Sir R. Russoll, w s Sims, Sir Thomas, c n (c) Sinckir, Sir John Robt Skinner, Sir Henry Ross Slingo, Sir William Smalley, Bir Herbert, M p Smillman, Sir Hy George Smith, Sir Coull Harcourt

Smith, Sir Clarence Smith, Sir Edward smith, Sir Edward smith, Sir Edwards Wildbore Smith, Sir Frederick Wm Smith, Very Rev Sir Geo

Adam, v v Smith Sir George John Smith, Sir James Smith, Sir Lindsey, Smith, Sir Thomas James . . .

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M D Smith, Sir Geo Hy, Fisher Smith, Com Sir Hamilton P Freer (CS), RN Smith, Sir Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie Smithers, Sir Alfred Wal

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Spurgeon, Sir Arthur, Stanes, Sir Robert,

Stanford, Sir C. Villiers, Stanyon, Sir Henry J.,c.1 E.,

Stephen, Sir Alex. Rose Stephen, Sir Harry Lushing £ /200 Stephens, Sir William

Stephenson, Sir

Stevens, Hon Sir Jno F Stevens, Hon Sir Jno F Stevenson, Sir Edmond S, Stewart, Sir Francis H., c i E toll, Sir Oswald Stewart.

Stone, Str Charles
Stone, Str Joseph Hv., c 1 g
Stonehouse, Str Edmund Strangman, Sir Thos Joseph. Stupart, Sir Robert F Sullivan, Hon Sir W Wilfd, Sutherland, Hon Sir Geo H. Sutton, Sir Abraham Sutton, Sir John Blan Swift, Hon Sir Righy Naturaper, Sir Jas W . Tacon, Sir Thomas Hv Tagore, Sir Rabindranath Taillon, Hon Sir Louis K ( (Can ) Tut. Sir Thomas

Tanner, Sir Henry, c B (c). Tarak Nath Palit, Sir

Tarring, Sir Charles Jas Taschereau, Rt Hon Sir II Elzear Taylor, Sir Allen Taylor Sir Fredk Williams Taylor, Sir Richd Stephens

Taylor, Sir Robert
Teall, Sir Jethro J. H. + R.s.
Tedder, Sir Arthur John, Temple, Sir Alfred Courc.

Temulji B Nariman Su Thane Sir George Pansors,

Thomas, Sir (Abraham) Gar rod, n p Thomas, Capt Sir Brumwell Thomas, Sir Griffith Thomas, Br -Gen S. Owen

Mr
Thompson, Col. Sir Richard
L. H., (Mg., p. 8.0
Thompson, Sir Mcbert J
Thompson, Sir William Jno
Thompson, Sir Fredk W Whitley

Thomson, Sir Joseph J , o.M , Thomson, Sir St Clair

Thornycroft Sir Jno . + & s Thornycroft, Sir Wm Hamo, Thorpe, Sir Thos. Edwd , c B , F R S Thrift, Sir John Edward Thursfield, Sir Jan Richard.

Tilden, Prof Sir Wm. Aug. n se. Tirard, Sir Nestor J C, m p Tirard, Sir Nestor J C, M o Tobin, His Honour Juage Sir Alfred A, K c. Todd, Sir Wm. A. Forster Tomes, Sir Charles S, r.k.s Toulmin, Sir George Towle, It Col. Sir Francis

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B.C.L. Vithaldas Damodar Thak ersey, Sir. Voules, Sir Gordon B Wadson, Hon Sir Thomas John Waechter, Sir Max L Wainwright, Sir James G Walker, Sir Byron E, C. v.o. Walker, Lt-Col Sir Jas CIE Wallace, Sir Matthew G Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C. Wallia, Sir J. F. Power Wallia, Sir Whitworth Walpole, Sir Charles Geo. Walston, Sir Charles
Walston, Sir Charles
Walters, Rt Hon Sir J
Tudor, mr.
Walters, Sir W Howell
Ward, Sir Adolphus Wm. Litt D Ward, Sir Leslie Ward, Sir Thomas R J CIE., N V O Warner, Sir Geo Fredk warner, Sir Geo Fredk
Warren, Sir Alfred II , M P.
Warren, Sir Noreot H Y
Warrington, Rt Hon Sir
Thos Rolls Waterhouse, Sir Herbert Furnival, M D Watney, Sir John Watson, Sir Francis Watson, Sir Logic Piric. Watson, Sir William IL D Watt, Sir George, c 1 E

Vinogradoff, Prof Sir Paul, Watts, Sir F Shadforth, B.C.L. Wayland, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm Vithaldas Damodar Thak-Abraham, Wilson, Sir Frederick W. Wilson, Sir Jas. Glenny. Wilson, Sir Jeremiah, c u o Wilson, Hon. Sir John C. Weatherbee, Sir Robert L. Webster, Sir Francis. Wedmore Sir Frederick. Weedon, Sir Henry Wei Yuk, Sir Boshan, c и с Welby, Sir Geo Farle, с и с Wells, Sir William Hv Wessels, Hon Sir Cornelius Wessels, Hon. Sir Johannes West, Sir Glynn H Wheatley, Sir Zachariah Wheeler, Sir Wm Ireland Wheeler, Sir Wm Ireland De C. M. D. White, Sir C. Arnold White, Sir H. Arthur, c v o White, Sir H. Arthur, c v o White, Sir H. M. M. M. M. M. White, Sir Wm. M. D. M. P. Wickham, Sir H. Alexander Wild, Sir Ernest Edward, R. C. M. P. Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson, Maj. Sir Nevile R. C. V. S. R. CV 0 Wilkinson, Sir Wm. Henry Williams, Hon Sir Hartley Williams, Sir I Thomas, Williams, Sir John E Hod-Williamson, Sir James, c n Williamson, Sir John S , LLD Wills, Sir Frank Wm Wilmot, Rear Adm Sir S M Eardley-

JoveWilson, Sir Wenryss Grant.
Wilson, Sir Thomas.
Windle, Sir Bortram C A.
Windrey, Sir Richd, as p
Wingate, Sir James Lawton,
Wanter, Sir F, Pract, os a
Winterhotham, Sir William Iloward C. Sir Augustus Chas, v.n Wood, Sir Edward Graham Wood, Sir Edward Graham Wood, Sir Henry J. Wood, Sir Henry J. Wood, Sir Henry Truenman Wood, Sir Henry Truenman Wood, Sir Henry Truenman Woodhouse, Sir Percy. Woodhouse, Sir Percy. Woodhouse, Sir Rebert Hy, Mr. Woodhouse, Sir Rebert Hy, Mr. Wright, Sir Robert Patrick, Wright, Sir Robert Patrick, Wright, Sir William Shaw Wynne, Sir Henry Arthur, Howard Wynne, Sir Henry Arthur, LL D J.L. B Yeo, Sir Alfred Wm , M.P. Yorke, Lt -Col. Sir Horatio A , c.s (c) Young, Sir Frederick Wm. Young, Col Sir John Smith Yoxali, Sir Jas. Henry. Yule, Sir David. Zulfikar Ali Khan, Khan Sir.

Dove-

#### THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C z: Lancaster was erected into a Palatine Duchy

by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1847, and amounted to £113,234 in the year ended December 31, 1919. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £62,987; Royalties and Dues, £32,010. Expenditure. £ 10,227, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate , £32,297, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £7,263, Allowances, Donations and Charities; £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £9,738, Expenses of The sum of £45,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor, Rt Hon Earl of Crawford. Private Sec., L. F. Fergusson Printer Sc., L. F. Fergusson
Vice Chancellor, R. B. Lawrence, K.c.
Attorney-Gen., Robert Alfred McCall, K.C. Attorney-Gra., Robert Alfred McCall, R c Receiver-Gra, Lt. Col. Sir F. Ponsonby, a.c.v.o., c.n. Auditor, F. W. Pinky. (let) of Council & Legistrar, Wm Rose Smith, c n., c v o Net on Council & Registrar, Wm Rose Smith, c B., c v o S diction, Douglas Houstonn. Assistant Solicitor, Eliot A. C Druce Nurveyor-Gen and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T Vaughan Prickard.

Prickard.

(oroner, A. M. M. Forbes

(bit Clerk, H. E. Mitchell.
Repartur, Preston Dist., T. B. Biackburne.

Do Liverpool Dist., Roger W. Lowdon

Do. Manchester Dist., Hubert Winstanley.

Constable of Lancaster Castle, Sir Wm. Scott Barrett.

## THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

Buckingham Gate, S.W. z.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1919, was £166,354. and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £130,969; Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,217; and Dividends on Stock, £7,021. The Payments include £33,086, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate: £57,767, Deductions under various Acts; £18,487, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £14,350, Expenses of Management. The sum of £42,000 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

#### Prince of Wales's Council

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, KT, G.S.E.G. (Lord Warden of the Stannavies), The Lord Clinton (Keeper of Privin Seuly; The Lord Revolschee, a.c. o. (Receiver-General), Earl Fortescue; Hon Si. (Receiver General), Earl Fortescue; Hi Sidney Robert Greville, Kovo, C.E., Peacock, C.vo (Sec and Kreper of Records). Walter

#### Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, L. S. Halsey Solicitor, R. E. Tucker Asst See, Bernard K. R. Wilkinson.
Deputy Keeper of the Records, J. C. Fisher.
Clerk Surveyor, W. Kirk
Deputy Keerieer, A. E. Gillett.
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   D.B.O. William, C. P. Galler, C. C. M. Gallerath, Lt. Col. Wm. C., C. M. Foster, Lt. Col. William J., c. M. M., Gale, Col. Hy. Richmond, c. M. C. M. C. M. S. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. G. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus, c. M. Walter Augustus
  (Ma, D. N. O. Fotheringham, Surg-Gen John T., Gallie, Col Jas Stuart, en a, D. S. O. Gallowy, Lt. Col Frank L., e. M. Gallowy, Lt. Col Frank L., e. M. Gallowy, Col Edmund J. en (m.)
   Fouche, Col. Willem D., c.m.a. (allwey, Col. Edmund J., c.m.a.)

Foulkes, Br. Grn. Chas. Howard, (famble, Adm. Edward H., c.m.(m.)

c.m.a., s.s.o., s.r.

Fountain, Henry, c.m.(r.), c.m.a. (Gamble, Bin-Gen. Richard N., c.s.)
   Foundain, Hehry, and (), and Giamble, Br-Gen Richard N, and Flowler, Maj-Gen Charles A., a.s., Gamble, Air Commodore Philip W.,
    Fowler, Br Gen Francis J., c. n.(m),
    Fowler, George Merrick, c v c.
     Fox, Capt Cuell II., c n (m), n.n.
    Franks, Capt Norman, crr
Franks, Win Temple, cs (c)
Frasci, Wing Comm Cecil, c.m.c,
    o B.E., M.C.
Fraser, Edward Cleather, c M. o
     Framer, It -t of Goo I, cua, DBo
     France, Col. Hy. Francis, c w c., p s.o
    Frasor, James, c m o
Frasor, Capt James Wm., c.m.c.,
    Finser, Bru - Cen Lyons D, c s (m), Gask, Firet-Pynn. Walter, ch.(m),
     Frager, Maj -(Jen. Theodore, c.B.(m).
    Frazer, Col. Geo. Stanley, c. m. g.
Frazer, Col. Geo. Stanley, c. m. g.
Freeman, Col. Alfred, c. m. g.
Freeman, t. ol. Ernest C., c. m. g., m. p.
I reostun, Lt.-(c) Win, H. M., c. m. g.,
     Freeth, ('ol . Geo. Hy. B., c B.(m),
           C.M.G., D 8.0
     Fremantle, Selwyn H , c. a i., c.i z.
    French, Gen Arthur, CB (m)
French, Col. Charles N., C N.G.
     French, Edward H., c.s (c).
     French, Francis C., c s.i.
French, Col. Geo. Arthur, c.m.c.
French, Henry Loon, c.s (c)
      French, Capt Houston, c v.o.
     French, Lewis, c ( E , c B E
French, ('apt. Wilfrid F , c M.G , M.W
Frend, Col George, c.m.(e)
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CMG, DSC
Preyer, Lt.-Cot/Sami. F, cm.c.
Frith, Col. Gilbert R, cm.c, DSC.
Frith, Br.-Gen. Herbert C, cs (m).
Froude, Lt.-Comm Ashley A., c. m.c.
   o.m z , n w v z.
roude. Robert Edmund, c.n (c),
Fronde,
 Fuller, Capt Cyril T. M., c. n (m),
      - в (т), в в о
 Gaisford, Br.-Gen. R Bolleau, c B. (n), Gilbert, It. -(o) L. E., c.i.E., i M S. Gilchrist, Maj. Watter F. C., c.i.E.,
 сн (m), рво
Ganesh Krishna Sathi, Rao Bahadur.
  Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur, c.s.s.,
 Garland, Patrick Joseph, c M G
Garland, Patrick Joseph, c M G
Garner, Col Catheart, c, M.G., c B B.
Garner, Lt. Col. Wm., c M.G.
 Garnett, Cupt Herbert N., c.n.c.,
  Garraway, Lt.-Col. Edward C. F.,
  Garstin, Br -Gen. Alfred A., c n c
  Gascoigne, Brig-Gen Ernest F. O.,
  Gaskell, Fit -Sury Arthur, c B.(m),
 Gates, Walter George, c. n. (c). Gates, Walter George, c. n. (c). Gat, Lorenzo, c. u. Gates, Col. Col. Frederick M., c. u. Gaudin, Edward, Edward, Edward,
  CB (c) (d) Gauntlett, Magor F., C. I E., C B.E. Gausson, Lt -Col Jas. R., C.M.G.,
   Gebbie, Frederick St. John, c s.z.
   Geddes, Lt.-Col Geo H, (B(m)
  Geddes, Col R. J., c.m.(m), b.s.o., m.s.
Gee, Lt. Col Fredk, Wm., c.l.s.
Gee, Cupt. Robert, 707, m.c.
Geoglegan, Lt. -Col Francis E., c.l.s.
 Geoghegan, (tol Stannus, c.a.(m),
George, Edward C S., c.i.s.
                                                                   Godfrey, Lt -Col. Stuart Hill, c.t.s.
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Freyburg, Lt - Col Bernard C , Fift, Gerrand, Group Capt. Eugene L.
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Gerrard, May.-Gen. John J., с.в.(т),
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Gerrard, Maj. Fredk, Wernham, c.i.E.
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                смо, им
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Gethin, Lt.-Col Richard W St. L.,
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Gibbon, Col Chas Monk, c M.o.
                                                                                                                                                                                 runer, voge vyrii 1. m., c. 8 (m), windon, voi Chas Monk, c s.o.
Gibbon, B.-Gen James A., c.s.o.
Gibbon, Thomas M., c.i.
(m), vo. d.
Fulleton, Col. Andrew, c s. (so), Gibbon, Lt-Col Jan Alec C, c s (n)
Gibson, Lt-Col Jan Alec C, c s (n)
Fulleton, Col. Andrew, c s. (so), Gibin, Lt-Col Thomas, c. s. (a, lm)
Fulleton, Cap M. Soc. S. S. (c. 8 (m), S. C. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. C. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. C. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. C. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. C. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. C. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m), S. (c. 8 (m)
                                                                                                                                                                                  CH.G., D. SO, EN C.G., D. SO, O.B.E. Fulton, Lt.-col David, CH.G., CBE Glideon, Col. James Hy., C.B. (m), Funtwall, Lt.-Col. Chas. H., C.M.G. Giffard, Admit al George A., C.M.G. Fylor, Real-Adm. Herbert A. S., Giffard, Lt.-Col. Gerard G., C.S.,
Foster, Sang. Con Gilbert L., a (m) Gabriel, Lt.-Cot Edmund V., c s 1, Gifford, Paym-in-Ch. Charles E., Foster, Lt.-Col Henry N., a a., a.r. _ Na c y o , c s g _ a B _ (c), n
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Giles, Edward, c. z
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Giles, Lt. Col Edwd D., c w a ,p.s o. Giles, Col Peter B, c B (c), v p.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Glies, Robort, c. 12.
Glile, Robort, c. 12.
Glil, Id. -(Vol. Bonglas H., c. M.o., D. B.o., glill, Id. -(Vol. Gordon H., c. M.o., b. B.o., glill, Id. -(Vol. Gordon H., c. M.o., b. B.o., glill, I. Thomas, c. M. G., p. B.o., glill, Col. W. S., c. M. (c), v. D.
Glillain, Id. -(Vol. Reynold A., c. M.e.,
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Gillespie, Brig.-Gen. Ernest C F., C B.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        (m), c M.G. Gillespie, Lt.-Col. Rollo St. J ,c i.E.,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 OBK
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Gillett, Maj Edwd Scott, CIII
Gillett, V -Adm Owen F, C. ..(c).
Gillett, Maj. William, c.i.z.
  FOX, there'l Halton, c. w. (m), w.s.

FOX, Harry Halton, c. w. (m), b so Gant, Hon Totley, c. w. G.

Garbett, Colin, C., c. v. s.

Gard, Wm. Hy. c. m.(c), w v.

Francis, May. Norton, c. w. Gald, Wm. Hy. c. m.(c), w v.

Gald, Wm. Hy. c. m.(c), w v.

Gillson, Br. den Godfrey, c. w. c., b so

Gillson, Br. den Godfrey, c. w. c., b so

Gillson, Br. den Godfrey, c. w. c., b so

Gillson, Br. den Godfrey, c. w. c., b so

Gillson, Br. den Godfrey, c. w. c., b so

Gillson, Br. den Godfrey, c. w. c., b so
  C.M.D., D.E.O. Gardinet, Edward R., C.R. (n. (n.), C.V.O., D.E.O. Franks, Maj.-Gen George McK, Gardinet, Edward R., C.R. (n. (n.), C.V.O., D.E.O. (n. (n.), D.E.O., D.E.O. (n. (n.), D.E.O., D.E.O. (n. (n.), D.E.O., D.E.O. (n. (n.), D.E.O., D.E.O.) (n. (n.), D.E.O., D.E.O. (n. (n.), D.E.O., D.E.O.) (n. (n.), D.E.O., D.E.O.) (n. (n.), D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O.) (n. (n.), D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O., D.E.O.
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Girdwood, Col. Austin C., c.n.c.
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Glancy, Reginald 1 R., c.i.z. Glasfurd, Lt.-Col Alex. I.R., c.m.e.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Glugow, Lt -(bl Alfred E., c.m.c.,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Glisgow, Brig -Gen Wm Jas. T,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Glister, Mai Frank B, c n a, c, n.e. Gluster, Mai Frank B, c n a, c, n.e. Guntin, Capt Robert W, a, n.e. n. n. dlossop, Capt John C T, c n. (m), n. n. n. dloster, Bi -Gen Geruld M., c n.a. Glover, Ja -Col. W Reid, c.n. a, n.s. o. Glyn Col. Geofficy Carr, c.n. a,
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Glynn, Lt -Col. Thomas G. P . c. u G .
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        o.s.f. (load, Col Howard, c.s.f. (hoad, Col Howard, c.s.f. (hoad), Br.-Gen. Chas., c.s. (m), c.s. a. Goddard, Brug.-Gen. Hy. A , c.s.a.,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Godding, Insp -Gen Chas C ,c n.(m)
Godfray, Bi -Gen John Wm., c n.(m),
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Gv.o., Cn.k.
Godfrey, ('apt. Harry R., c.s. (m),
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Godfrey, Lt.-Col. William W., c.m.c. Godley, John C., c.g.t. Godman, Col. Arthur F., c.m.(c) Godman, Wing-Comm. Arthur Lowthian, c m.o., p.s.o. Godwin, Br -Gen.CharlesA.C ,c m.o., toff, Col Algernon H. S., c m.c. Goffe, Herbert, c m c Gogarty, Lt.-Col. Henry E., c m c., Goldney, Lt.-Col. Geo F. B., c.w.c., n vo thoughth, Herbert Symonds, c s. a Goodbody, Col Coci M, c s. a, n s. a, conditions, Lt.-Col N G B, c s. a. Goodman, Col, Godfrey D, c s. a, Goodwin, Col Frank, c s s. coodwin, Col Frank, c s s. Goodwin, Maj George A, c s a. Goodwin, Lt.-Col Wm. R., c s. a. Goodwin, Lt.-Col Wm. R., c s. a. D 8 0 Gopmath, Rai Bahadur Pandit, 1 z. Gordon, Very Rev Daniel M., Gordon, Lt -Col. Edward H H , c x G 0.50. tordon, Lt -Col. Evelyn B , c.u.o , 0.50 Gordon, Col George G , c 1 z Gorden, Lt -Col George Hamilton, tordon, Br.-Gen. Herbert, c n. (m), No. D NO. Gordon, Lt. -fol. John, c. M. G. Gordon, Lt. -fol. John, C. F., c. T. B. Gordon, Br. -Gen. Joseph M., c. n. (m). Gordon, Br. -Gen. Joseph M., c. n. (m). Gordon, Maj. -Gen. Lochinvar A. C. Gordon, Lt.-Col Lawrence G F tordon, Col Louis A., c. s. (m), p. s. of lordon, Col Mervyn H., c. w.a., c. s. c. of lordon, Lt. et al. Ramsay F. C., c. r. c. tordon, Group Capt. Robert, c. s. (m), thorion, Webster B, cir torton, Lt.-Col Wm Alex., cm.a, Gordon, Lt Col. William F Loudoun, Gordon, Col. Lewis Conway-, c.s (m) tordon, Col. John Gordon Wolrige Gorges, In -Gen Edmund H , c B (m) Gorton, Brig Gen. Reginald St G , tosse, Edmund, c B (c) tosset, Lt -Vol. Allen Butler, c m.a Gosset, Vol. Francis Wm., c m. a., b., s., o Gough, Lt -Col. Alan P. G., c. m.a., ( RE, D vo Gough, Lt Col. Hugh Aug. K , C | E Gough, Lt Col. Henry Worsley Gough, Lt.-Col Henry Gorgh, Lt.-Col Henry Worsley, MG Goument, Charles E V, C & Gourlay, Wm Robt, C | E Gourlay, Wm Robt, C | E Gourlay, C George, C MG tiow, Lt -Col George, CMG trower, Lt -Col. Charles C. Levesontower, Col. Philip Leveson, c M.S. 0 8 0. D S O. Growers, Edwd. A., v.a.(c). Growers, Wm Fredk., c.m. o. Grady, Cot Thomas, c.s.: Grene, Lt -Cot, Lawrence O., c.m.o. Graff, Stephen J., c.n.(c) Graham, Cot Hamilton M. C. W., 1 14 G Graham, Rev. John A., c.i E., D.D. Graham, Lt.-Col. J. D., c.i.E., LMS. Graham, Col. Lancelot, c.m.e. Graham, Col. Malcolm D., c.m.(m),

( M . , C. T.O

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c.n.(c), M v o
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Frank Green, Brig Gen. Artnur rimme Umfreville, c m g , p s o Green, Col. Bernard (', c m g. Green, Col. Henry C. R., c.m.(m), Green, Rev. James, c.m c Green, Br -Gen Wilfrith G K ,c m c D 5.0 Greene, ('ol Hon Edward M, c m o Greenley, Lt -Col Wm Alfred.c.w.o. Greenly, May - (len WalterH , c n (m), Greenstreet, Reginald H, cin 0. B E Greer, By Gen Frederick A., c m a DSO. Greer, Lt -Col Joseph, c M o Greer, Richard T, c s.1 Grog, Lt. - ('vl. Frnest Wm, c n (m) Gregg, Lieut, Milton F, t'U, n ( Gregory, Br - Gen Charles L, c n (m) Gregory, John Duncan, c M c. Gregson, Maj Edward Gelson, c, M c Gregson, Col Henry G F S, c. M. G. Gregson, Col Henry G F S, c. M. G. Greig, Col Fredk, J. c. M. G. Greig, Col James W, c. M. C. R. C. Greig, May John Glenne, c. r. g. Greig, May John Glenne, c. r. g. Greig, May Harold M, c. M. G. M. ( IE MYO Grenfell, Wilfred Thomason, cmg Greville, Lt - Col Hon Alwyn H F. (10 Gribbon, Lt -Col Walter H., c.m.g. Grice, Lt -Col Walter T , c i.z. Grier, Bi -Gen Harry D., c.u.(m), Griesbach, Br.-Gen. William A c. B (m), c m.g., p.s o. Griffin, Lt.-Col Christopher J.,c.m.g. Griffin, Martin Joseph, c m c. Griffith, Brig -Gen. Charles R.J J., c. m (m), c m.c., p s o Griffith, Capt. Ralph E. Hotchkiss, Griffith, Lt.-Col. Thos. Wardrop. C.M.G., M.B. Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Cyril T.,c.M.G., c. M. Griffiths, Lt.-Col. George C., c.M.G. Griffiths, John Geo., c.v.o.

Griffiths, Col. Joseph, c.m.c., M.D. Griffiths, Eng.-Com. Percy F., c.m.c., Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Thomas, c.m.o., C.B.E., D.S.o. Grimston, Francis Sylvester, c : z. Grimston, Brig.-Gen. Sylvester B. Grimwade, Br.-Gen. Harold W., C.B (m), c.M.G. Grimwood, Lt.-Col. James, C B.(c), DSO, OBE, FSA. Grindle, Gilbert Edmd. A, CM.G. Grinlinton, Frederick Hy, CM.G. Gripper, Lt. Col. Hugh Thos, CM.G. Grogan, Brig. - Gen. Edward G., Grogan, ('ol. St. George W. G., 1747, Grove, Br Gen Edward A. W. S. C.R.(m), C.B.E.
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Grove, Lt.-Col. Thomas T., C.M.G., D A.O. Groves, Lt.-Coi. John E. G., c.m.a. Groves, Group Capt Percy R C., c B (m) c M a, D & o Groves, Br.-Gen. Robert M, c B (m), Groves, Lt.-Coi. John E. G., c. Grubb. Col. Alexander H W . c m c .. Grubb, Lt.-Col Herbert W , c.m.a., Gruning, John Fredk , c.i.s. Guard, Lt -Col Fredk H W., c.s.e. D 8 0 Gubbay, Moses M. S., c.i.m. Gubbins, John Harington, c m a. Guggisberg, B.-Gen. Frederick G., CMG, DSO, Guider, James Adolphus, c.1 E Guinness, Brig.-Gen. Hy Win. N., Gulland, Maj George I., c m. s, n p Gully, Hou Edward W. K., c. m (c) Gundry, Richard S, c s (c) Gunn, Br uy.-Gen. John Alex., c.m.c. Gurdon, Maj. Bertram E. M., c.s.u., Gurdon, Lt.-Col. Phillip R. T., C.S. I. Gurney, Hugh, C.M. G., M. V. O. Gurney, Martyn Coell, C.M. G., M. V. O. Guy, Lt.-Comm. Basil J. D., W. G. DSO, RN
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Gwatkin, Col. Frederick S, c. S(m)
Gwynn, Br - Gen Chas Wm, c. n.(m), CMG, DSO
Gwynn, Lt. Col. William P, c.m.c.
Gwynne, Comm Alban L, cs (c), R M
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Hamilton, Lt.-Col Claud Lorn

Campbell, c.M.G., D.S.O.

Hamilton, Cupt, David M., G.M.G., R.S.

Hamilton, Lt.-Col Ernest G., c.M.G., D 8 0., M C Hamilton, Col Gilbert C , c m g , n s o Hamilton, Col Gilbert H C , c n (m) Hamilton, Col Gilbert H C, c B (m) Hamilton, Horace P, c B (c) Hamilton, Lt.-Col. John A., c M.a Hamilton, Col Percy Douglas, c.B (m), c.n.o Hamilton, Lt -(ol Robt E Archibald, or E Hamilton, Col Robt S, cmg, DEO Hamilton, Br-Gen Wm G, cm (m), Hamilton, Lt Col Wm. Haywood. CIE, DEO Hamilton, Capt Claude G Cole . C M.G., D 8.0. Hammersley, Maj -Gen Frederick, Hammerton, Maj George H L CMG, DEO. Hammond, B-Gen. Dayroll T., CB.(c). Hammond, Col. Peter H., c s.(m). Hamnett, George, c i k Hampden, Ernest M Hobert-, c.m g Handin, Capt J B., c. n.c. Hanbury, Col. Lionel Hy., c.n.c. Hanbury, Brig.-Gen. Philip Lewis, Handury, Brig.-dess. Frainp Lewis, c M G, D S. Gess Arthur G, c M. (st.) Handley, Lt. Col. Arthur, c N (o) Hankin, Arthur C., c. N., c. I. E. Hanbey, Allon Hastings, c M.G. Hannay, Br.-Ges. Frederick Rainsford, c.m.(c), c m.c , n E

Hannay, Lt.-co. Frederick Rainsford, c. w., p. s. o., f. s. d., p. s. o., f. s. d., p. s. o. f. s. d. hannay, Col. Robt. S., c. m. a., p. s. o. Hansell, Henry P., c. v. o. Hansell, Henry F., c. v. o. Hanson, Frodk Wm., c. s. (c.) Hanson, Frodk Wm., c. s. (c.) Hanson, Maj. Jas. Augustine, c. m. a., f. d. hannay, Maj. Jas. Augustine, c. m. a., f. s. c. d. hannay, Maj. Jas. Augustine, c. m. a., f. s. c. d. hannay, Maj. Jas. Augustine, c. m. a., f. s. c. d. hannay, Maj. Jas. Augustine, c. m. a., f. s. c. d. hannay, Maj. Jas. Augustine, c. m. a., f. s. c. d. hannay, Maj. Jas. Augustine, c. m. a., f. s. c. d. hannay, Maj. Jas. Augustine, c. m. a., f. s. c. d. hannay, f. s. d. hannay, MD Hara Pras-ad Shastri, c i r Harari, Victor, Pasha, c. x c. Harbord, Brig-Gen Cyril Rodney, Harbottle, Lt.-Col. Colin Clark-Harbottle, L. Col. Colin Clark.

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Harding, Edward John, c. M. G.

Harding, Edward John, c. M. G.

Harding, Li - ('ol Maynard F., c. M. G.

Hardy, Col. Edwin G., c. M. G.

Hardy, May - Grn. Th, c. M. (m), I. A.

Hardy, May - Grn. Hon John F.

Gathorne, c. M. M. G. D. S. O.

Hare, Col. Frederick S. C., c. M. G.

Hare, Robert D., c. I.

Hare, Robert D., c. I.

Hare, Robert Hugh

Hare, Robert Hugh

Hare, Robert Hugh Hare, Brig.-Gen. Robert Hugh, C. B (m), C. M or, D. B. O., M YO.

Hare, Col. Robt. Win, c M o., D So.

Harford, Froderic D., c Yo.

Harford, Col. Hy Chas, c. B (m)

Hari Kishan Kaul, Rai Bahadur, Harington, Lt.-Col. John, c.m c., Hari Ram Goenka, Rai Bahadur, Harman, Maj.-Gen Antony E W., G B (m), D S O
Harman, Edward G, C B (c)
Harness, Maj-Gen Arthur, C B (m)
Harrel, W Vosey, C B (c), C.B.E., Harriott, George Moss, csi,cir. Harris, Surg Gen George F A (81, MD Harris, Br -Gen Richard H W. H (B(m) Harris, Sidnoy West, c v o , c h.(c). Harrison, Br -Gen, A H P , c s.1. Harrison, Albert John, c i r Harrison, Col Charles E , c m g , c v. Harrison, Col Charles E, c m g, c v o Harrison, Col Cholmeley E C. B., C.M.G , C B K Harrison, Lt -Col Edgar G , C B (m), D & O. Harrison, Francis Capel, c s t. Harrison, Lt.-Col Gifbert H, c.m.c Harrison, John Burchmore, c m c Harrison, Lt -Col. Norman, c.n.g Harrison, Percy, our Harrison, Br.-Gen Robt, A.G., c.m. g. Hanrison, Col. Thos. Aylet, c.s.r. Harrison, Wm. Montagu Graham, C H (C) | Harrisson, Brig.-Gen Geoffrey Har nett, c.m o , b s o Harrisson, Sydney Thirlwall, c m o O.BE Hart, Col Charles J, c B (c), c B.E. Hart, Col. Edward C., c.M.G. Hart, Br -Gen Herbert E., c.B.(m), CMC, DS.O Hartigan, Col. James A., c.m.c., Bartley, Lewis W , c t.k Hartley, Percival Horton-Smith, Hartog, Philip J., c.i.r.

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Hawkins, It. ol Arthur V, CIE
Hawkins, Lt. ol Thomas H., C.M. G.
Hawkins, Col Walter Francis, CM G. Hawksley, Capt Jas. R (n(m), c 1.0, B.N Hawksley, Brig -Gen. Randall P. T., ( M G , D S O Haworth, Maj. Richard, D.S.O ,M.V O. Hawtrey, Li.-Col. Henry C , c.M.G., D.R.O., R.E. Hay, Lt -Col. Chas. J. B., c.m.c., D.S.O. Hay, Maj-Gen E. Owen, c s (m) Hay, Br.-Gen Jas R. M Dalrymple-, C & (m), D.S. O.

Hay, John Binny, c m o

Hay, Francis E Drummond-, m.v.o.

Hay, Lt. Col. Westwood N , c i.e.

Haycock, Lt. Col Vaughau R Hine-, Hayes, Lt -Cot Robert Hall, c M.G. Haynes, Col. Alleyne, c m a Haynes, Col. Chas Edwd, c n (m) Haynes, Lt -Col. Kenneth E., c m.g., Hayter, Lt -Col. Ross J. F., c.B.(m), C M.G , D.S.O. Hayward, Capt. Reginald F J. 1701. Hayward, Lt -('ol William T., c.m G., O. H. E Haywood, Lt.-Col. Austin H. W., C.M G, D.S.O Hazell, Comm William, C B (c), R.N B Hazelton, Col. Percy O, C B (m), Head, Lt -Col Alfred Searle, c M.G. Headlam, ('om Edwd J. c.m.g., DSO, RM Headlam, Lt -Col. Hugh R , c. w.G., Healey, Col. Charles, c m.c. Healey, Col. Coryndon W. R., c m.c., Hean, Hon Alexander, c m g Heane, Col James, c m (m), c,m,g,, D.8.0 Hearson, Group Capt John G., c s. (m), D s.o. Heath, Col. Edward, o.m.g., A.o D. Heath, Lt.-Col. Fras W., c.B (m), Hartigan, Col. James A., C.M.G., C.M.G., C.M.G., Col. Harry H. R., C.M.(20). Hoath, Col. Harry H. R., C.M.(20). Heath, IL.-Col. Rouald M., C.M.G., Heath, IL.-Col. Rouald M., C.M.G., Heathcote, Lt.-Col. Charles E., c.s. (w), CNO, DSO Hebbalalu V Nanjundayya, c.i.s. Heberden, Wm Buller, c.s.(c).

Heffernan, Coi Neabitt B ,c. n. (m). Hegan, Coi. Edward, c n. (m) Heidenstam, Frederick C, c n c. Heilard, Coi Robert C , c n (c). Helmer, Brig -Gen Richard Alexis, Hemming, Maj -Gen. Edwd. H., c. M o Hemming, Maj -Gen Fredk. W., c B.(m) Hemming, Lt.-Col. Norman M ,c s.(c) Hemming, Brig.-Gen. Thomas D R., C.M.G. C.M.G. Henderson, Alfred Fairlie, c.M.G. Henderson, Lt.-Col. Andrew, c.M.G. Henderson, Comm Francis B., c.M.G. pso, s.n.
Henderson, John R. crs., m.s.
Henderson, Capt. Reginald G H, c.n (m), n.n. Henderson, Robert, c s (c). Henderson, Robert Hugh, c s c. Henderson, William, c s (c). Henderson, Lt - Col Wm. Al C.M.G., D.S.O. Hendley, Maj.-Gen. Harold, C.S.I. Hendry, Br.-Gen. Patrick W., C.B. (m) Heneage, Rear-Adm. Algernon W **с.в.**(*m*), м v о Heneage, May Godfrey C W , M v.o., D 8 0 Henley, Br -Gen Hon Anthony M , C.M.G , D.S O. Hennessy, Lt -Col. John, c.n.(m), CM.O. R.A.M.C.
Hennear, Col John P C, cm G
Henry, Lieut Gen George, cm (m).
Henry, I Col Vivian, c.n. (c)
Henrey, Lt. Col Ralph, cm o, ps o
Hepburn, Prry. Gen. Bernard R, Hepburn, Surg -Col David, c.m o Herbert, Charles St J. S., c. m.(c). Horbert, Br.y.-Gen. Edmund A CMG, MYO

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Herbert, Col. Edward Wm, c.B (m).

Herbert, Maj - Gen Lionel N, c v o, C. B. (m) Herbert, Col Lionel Norton, c B (m) Herbert, Brig -Gen Otway C.,c.m c., Herbert, Group Capt Philip L W . Herbert, Br Gen. Wm. Norman, (MG.DRO (MC, DSO)
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Heron, M-Col Alex R, CM.G., DS.O.
Heron, Maj Davis, CLE, ME.
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Herring, Br. Gen Sydney C E, C M G., D.S O Herrod, Lt Col Ernest E., C M.G., DSO Hertz, Henry F. ci.s.
Hertz, William Axel, cs. Hinde, Col John H. E., cs. (m),
Hertzberg, Col. Haifdon F. H., Hinge, Col. Harry Alex, cs. (m), CM 0, D 8 0, Mc. Halldon F. H., CM 0, D 8 0, Mc. Hoseltine, Michael, c m (c). Hoseltine, Michael, c m (c). Hoseltine, Michael, c m (c). Hoseltine, Michael (c). Howeltine, CM 2000, CM 0, CM 0, Howeltine, CM 2000, CM 0, CM 0, Howeltine, CM 2000, CM 0, CM 0, Howeltine, CM 2000, CM 0, CM 0, Dano, Al. - Ost. Edward V. U., C.M.G., D. B. O., G. M. Geo Hayley, cl. E. Howitt, Maj D R., cl E. Howitt, Surg. - Comm. David W, ca.(m), C.M.C., E. M. Howitt, Group ('apt. Edgar R. Ludhen) low, c. M. G., B. S. O., M.C. Hewlett, Lt.-Col Ernest, c. M. G., D. S. O. Hewlett, Paym.-Capt. Graham,

Heywood, Capt. Marcus B., m.v.o., Hibbert, Br -Gen. Godfrey L.,c.B.(m), C.M.G., D.B.O. Hickie, Lt.-Col Carlos J., c.M.G., Hickley, Vice -Adm. Cecil Spencer, c.B.(c), m v o Hickley, Lt. Col Victor N , C 1 E., v D Hickman, M -tlen Hugh P., c.n.(c) Hickman, Br -tlen. Thomas E. Hickman, Br -Gen. CR.(m), DSO, MP Hicks. Br-Gen. Henry Tempest. C B (m) Hickson, Br -Gen Robert A ,c B (m) Hickson, Br -Gen S. A E , c B (m) D.R.O. Higgins, Henry V, cvo. Higgins, Lt - ('ol. Charles G., c M.G., Higgins, Air Vice-Marshal John F A, c B (m), D.S o Higgins, J C, c.1 E. Higgins, Group Capt Thomas C R., CMG Higginson, Capt Archibald B. W C.B.(m), D 8 0 Higginson, Br - Gen Cecil P . c.m c. D 8 0 Higginson, Col. Harold W., c.B.(m), Higgs, Hemy, c B (c) Hignell, Sidney R , c 1.F. Hildebrand, Col. Arthur B R., c B (m), C M.G , D.S O Hildyard, Br Gen. Harold C T., C M.G., D 8.0 Hildyard, Col. Regd. J T., c.w.c., Hill, Arthur, cre. Hill, Br-Gen Augustus W, ce (m) Hill, Br-Gen Cecil, ch (m) Hill, Lt-Col David J J, c. M G, D 8 0 Hill, Lt -Cot David J J, c. m g, D n o Hill, Br. Gen. Felix F, c B (m), C.M.C., DSO Hill, Lt.-Col. Frank Wm. R., C.M.G. B.S.O., OBF Hill, Br -Gen Frederic Win , CB (m), CMG., DSO. Hill, Col Henry Cecil de la M сн (m), см с Hill, It -Col Hy. Warburton, с.в (m), Hill, May -Gen. John, c B (m), p.s.o. Hill, Montague, CIF
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Hill, Lt-Col Walter P. H., C.M.G. Hilliam, Br.-Gen Edward, c.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S O. Hillier, Edward Guy, c M G Hills, Col Edmond H Grove-, c M.G., ( B K. Hippisley, ('ol Richard L, c B (m) Hipwell, Col Alfred G, c B (m) Hipwell, Col Alfred G, c B (m) Hipwood, Charles, c B.(c) Hirsch, Maj. L , (1) , 1 x to Hirst, Lt.-Col Edward A , c x.o Hitchcock, May -tien. Basil Burnett-, c B (m), D S O
Hitchms, Col Chas Hy M., c M O.
Hoare, Lt -Col Arthur F, c B.(c)
Hoare, Lt.-Col. Cuthbert G., c.m.g., C B.E. Hoare, Br.-Gen. Reginald, c.m.c., Hobbs, Maj.-Gen. Percy E. F., с в (m), с и о. Hobbs, Brsg.-Gen. Regd. F. A., с. и.о., C.S.(c), E.R.
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Howkst, C.W. M. Meyrick, c.M.c.
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Hobday, Mej. Frederick T. G.,
D.S.c.
L.L.-Col. Cecil P., c.M.c.
Hobday, Mej. Frederick T. G.,
C.M.c., A.V.C.

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Hobley, Charles Wm, cMG
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Hogarth, Commdr. David G., c.M.G. R N.V.R Hogarth, Maj -Gen. Donald McD., C.M.G., D.S.o. Hogben, George, c.m.c. Hogg, Lt.-('ot Conrad Chas H., C.M.G. Hogg, May -Gen Geo C, c s (m). Hogg, Brug.-Gen. Rudolph E. T., C M G., C I E Hohler, Thomas Beaumont, c.n.(c), CMG Holborrow, Col. Hon William H., Holbrooke, Br.-Gen. Philip L., C.M G., D 8 0. Holden, Col. Charles W, c.m.c., Holdsworth, Br.-Gen. George L., C. B.(m), C. M.O.
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Phipps, c.m.

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Hornel, William W., c.n.z.

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Irwin, Lt.-Col De la Cherois T., CMG George R, c 91
Irwin, George R, c 91
Irwin, Henry, c 1 E.
Irwin, Henry R Alex., c.i.m.
Irwin, Col. John S, c B (c)
Isacke, Br.-Gen Hubert, c.s.t., c.m.g.
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James, Lt.-Col. Hbt. Lionel, c.m.(n),
James, Col. Murray R. de B., c.m.a.
James, Lt.-Col. Ralph E. H., c.m.a. C B.E., D.S.O.
James, Maj -Gen. Wm. B., C.B.(m), James, Cept. Wm. M., c n.(c), n.w. James, Col. Wm. Regd. W., c.n.c.

CNG, R.W Jamiat Rai, Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamieson, George, c m c
Jamieson, James William, c m c
Jamieson, Noel, c m c
Jaquet, Robert G, c r z
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Jolliffe, Lt. Cod. Thos Wm, c m.g.
Jolly, Maj G G., c i m, m.s.
Jones, Adrian, m v o (ath)
Jones, Lt. -Cod. Charles Herbert, c m.o. Jones, Lt. -Col. Charles Herbert, c. M.O. Jones, Charles Jerome, c. M.C., 18 c. Jones, Capt Clement, c. B. (c.) Jones, Col. Frederick W. C., c. B. (m.) Jones, Col. Harry Balfour, c. B. (m.) Jones, Col. Harry Balfour, c. B. (m.) Jones, John J. Casimir, c. v. o. C B (C) Jones, Col Leslie C, c.B (m), c.M.G., Jones, Maj -Gen Lewis, c B (m), c. M G. Jones, Lt.-Col Llewellyn M , c.w.a., Jones, Lt -Col Louis E., c M G , D. S o Jones, Brig Gen Morey Q, c B (m), C.M G Jones, Maj -Gen R Owen, c B (c Jones, Lt Col Richard Godfrey, ( 1 ) Jones, Col Theophilus Percy, c B (m). CMG. Jones, Lt -Col. Walter Dally, c m.g. Jones, Lt -Col Walter Howel, c m g Jones, Crawford D Douglas-, c M.a. Jones, Lt -Col John H. Howell-, Jones, Lt -Col Conwyn Mansel-, 17 (f. Jones, Henry M Pryce, M v o, D s o Jones, Jt Col Coch John Herbert Colby-Spence-, ( M G, D S o. Jopp, Br-Gen John, ( B (m) Jordan, Lt.-Col, Richard P., c.m g., D.8 0 Josselyn, Col. John, cmg, Ds.o. Joubert de la Ferté, Wing Comm Philip Bennet, c.m.g., p.s.o. Jourdain, Lt.-Col Henry F. N., c.m.c. Jowsey, Col Thomas, cu G. Julian, Maj-Gen Oliver R Julian, Maj-tien
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Juniper, Eng-Rear-Adm William Jury, Lt.-Col E C, c M G, M.C. Kanas Narayan Haksar, Lt.-Col, . . . Kaisar Khan, Nawab, cir Kali Prasanna Gloch, Bal, cir Kalika Dass Dutt, Ral Bahadur,cir Kalinath Mitter, Babu, cir Kamal Khan, Mir, cir Kamal Khan, Mir, cir Kanshi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Randur, 6. 12 Bahadur, 6. 12 Kanthack, Francis Edgar, c.w.c. Karslake, Lt.-Col. Henry, c.w.c., D. 8 O Kay, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Heape, c.B.(m), Kay, Lt.-Col. William Martin, c.m.c. Kent, Col. Herbert V., c s (c).

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Kirkhope, Lt.-Col. K. M., C.I.R., I.A.
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Madden M. L. C. C. B.
Madden M. Madden M. R. N. Madocks, Lt -Col William R. N., madocs, Letto William R. S., c R(m), Cw O, D S O Maffey, John Loader, c s I, C.LE. Magan, L.-Co Arthur T S, c m o. Magill, Andrew P, c k(c) Magilless, Edmond J, c N R, m v o Magnice, Brig-Gen Charles Lane. Mahon, Col Harry J. (1.E. Mahon, Col Harry J. (1.E. Mahon, May -Gen Reginald Henry, CM 6, DM2. CM 6, DM2. Marshall, Hugh Charlie, c. M 6 Marshall, Hugh Charlie, c. M 6 Marshall, Brug.-Gen. Hugh Jno. M 7 Mair, George Herbert, c w o Mair, Lt.-Col Geo T, cmg, Dso Mair, Lt.-Col. Robert J B, cmg Maitland, Air Comm Edward M., Maitland, Maj-Gen. Pelham J Maitland, ('of James D. Heriot-, Majondie, Br -Gen Bernard J . . u . . D & O Major, Francis Win , c M G , 1 8 0 Makbul Hosain, Khan Bahadur Sheikh, c.1 k Makins, Br.-Gen Ernest, c.n.(m), Malcolm, Col Edward D, c n (m) Malcolm, Br.-Gen Hy Huntly L, Malcolm, Maj.-Gen Neill, c n.(m), Martin, Col. Ernest Edmund, c.m.c., Malcolm, Lt - ('ol Pultoney, m v.o. Malcolinson, Maj -Gen John H. P. c n (m). Maili, Khuda Bakhah Khan Tiwana. Malkin, Herbert W, c m c. Man, Edward H., crs. Man, Capt. Joseph, cm.a., o.s E., R R Mance, Br.-Gen. Harry O., cm.(m), ( M G , D.S.O сма, в.s.о Manders, Richard, св (с) ManeckjeeltyramjeeDadabhoy, г.г. Mangres, Col. Roland Н. смы, Manifold, Maj.-Gen. Courtenay C., ( R (m), c M G , I M S. Manifold, Col John Foster, c M G Manisty, Paymr -Comm. Hy. Eldon, c.m.c., c.m.c. Manning, Maj. A. P., c.l.m., o.n.m. Mannell, Rear-Adm. Geo. R., c.n.m. March, George Edward, c.m c. Marchant, Bir -Gen Alfred E.,c.n (m) Marden, Maj.-Gen. Thomas Owen, c.n.(m), c.m.c. Marescaux, Capt. Alfred E. H. C. M.G., R.W. Margesson, Col. Evelyn Wm., c.n.c. Margesson, Capt. Wentworth H. D., Ca.(c), a.n. Marindin, Maj Gen. Arthur H., ..a.(m), p. s o.

Marinitch, Hugo, c.u.c. Marjoribanks, Norman E. Marks, Paym-Com. PercyD'E. c. u G. Markwick, Col. Ernest E., c.m.(m), C B.E. Marling, Col Percival S , F & , c. n. (m). Marlow, Col. Benjamin Wm., c s r Marnoch, Prof. John, . v.o , m.n Marrable, Br.-Gen. Arthur G., c. n. (m). Marriott, Capt John P R., c. n c , n x Marriott, Br -Gen John, c B E u v o, Marris, Maj. R. W. Hildyard-, c 1. z. Marrs, (upt. R, c | E Marsh, Edwd Howard, c n (c). ( u c. Marsh, Brig Gen Frank G , CNG , D & O. Marsh, Henry, (1) Marsh, Lt.-Col Jeremy T., (MG Marsh, Thomas Robertson, (MG CNG, 540 Marshall, Lt.-Col. Frank, CMG Marshall, Maj-Gen G F. Leycester, Marshall, Guy Anstruther Knox. св (m), с.и G., в.к Marshall, J B, сік Marshall, Br -Gen J W Astley, c n (m). Marshall, Lt.-Col Kenric R , c m.c., Marshall, Br . Gen. Thos. Edwd, Marshall, Lt -Col, Wm L W., c m g Martel, Br -Gen Chas. P., c.s.(c). Marten, Capt Francis A., c s.c., R N Martin, L. -Col Claude B , C M O , M B. Martin, Lt.-Col. Chas Jas, c M. Martin, Maj Cyril G., Y C, D S.o. Martin, Lt.-Col. Edward C. de R, Martin, Br. Gen. Edward F , c B.(m), Martin, Capt. Edward H, c M.a., Martin, Lt -('ol Gerald H, CMG., o. B. E., D. S. O. Martin, Br. Grn. Herbert, C. B. (m)
Martin, Col. Hy Graham, C. M. G.
Martin, Moj. James E. B., c. v.o.
Martin, IA.-Col. Jas. FitzG., C. M. G. CBE, MB.
Martin, Lt.-Col. Robert E., c.M.c.
Martin, Lt.-Col. Thomas M., c.M.c.
Martin, Paymr -Comm. Wm. Ernest Russell, c.m.c. Martin, Robert M. Holland-, c n (c). Martinoau, Col. Ernest, c.m.c. Marton, Lt. Col. Richard Oliver, C M G , D 8 0 Martyn, Br -tien. Arundol, c B (m), C.M.G Martyn, Lt -Col Athelstan Markham, C.M 6., D.S C Marx, Adm John L., c s.(m), m v o., D 8.0. Masefield, Col Robert T , c. s.(c). Mason, Lt -Col Percival L , c.v o. Mason, Walter, c.i.e.
Massie, Brig-den Roger Henry,
c.b.(m), c.m g.
Massy, Col Edward C., c.b.(m), c.m.g. D 8.0. Massy, Col. Godfrey, c. u. q.
Massy, Col. Harry S., c. n.(n),
Massy, Col. Wm. Geo., c. u. a.
Macterman, Air Commodore Edwd,
A. D., c. u. a., c. x. z.
Masterns, Br.-Get. Alexander, c. n.(m),
Mellado, Carlos, c. u. a.
Mellado, Carlos, c. u. a.
Mellado, Carlos, c. n. a.
Mellado, Carlos, c. n. a.
Mellado, Carlos, c. n. a.
Mellado, Carlos, c. n. a.
Mellado, Carlos, c. n. a.

Matheson, Maj.-Gen. Torqubil Geo., C.R.(M), C M.S.
Mathew, George F., C t.R.
Mathews, Hy. M. Segundo, C s.f.
Mathleu, Most Rev. Mgr. Olivier Matthew, Cot. John S., c.M.c., p.s.c. Matthew, Cot. John S., c.M.c., p.s.c. Matthews, Ernest L., c.M.c., s.c. Matthews, Br.-Gen. Frank B., c.a.(m), Matthews, Lt.-Col. Harold H., c M.G., Mand, Brig.-Gen Philip, c u a .c.a.r. Mand, Maj. Wm Hartley, c u a Maude, Maj Alan H., c. n.c., p s o Maude, Col. Frederic N., c n (c). Maula, Bakhsh, c.i E.
Maule, Lt.-Col. Henry N.St. J., c m.c.
Maunsell, Lt.-Col. Francis R., c.m c. Maunsell, Br -Gen Fredk.G., c. n (m), Marsh, Henry, (1)
Marsh, Lt. Col. Jereny T., (Ma
Marsh, Thomas Robotson, (Marsh
Marshall, Br. Gen Francis)., (Mansell, Col. Geo Wm., (Ma., C.M.)
Maunsell, Surg.-Gen Thos., C.M.
Maunsell, Surg.-Gen Thos., C.M.
Maunsell, Surg.-Gen Thos., C.M.
Maunsell, Surg.-Gen Thos., C.M. CHE. Maurice, Henry G., c.s.(c)
Maw, Wm Nawton, c.t.e
Mawbey, R-Adm Hy L., c.s.(c)
Mawhinny, Lt.-Col. Robt. J. W., c u (m)
Maxse, Ernest G. Berkeley, c.m.a.
Maxwell, Lt -Col Arthur, c.m.g, 0 4 0 Maxwell, Capt Gooffrey A. P., M.V.O., D 8 0 Maxwell, Lt -Col Henry St P., c s i Maxwell, James Crawford, c m g Maxwell, Briy . cn. James McC, ( B (m), D 40 Maxwell, Br - Gen. Laurence In. Maxwell, Richard P , c s (c)
Maxwell, Com Wellwood G C , Maxwell, Wm George, c M G. May, Rarry, C.M.G.
May, Col. Henry A. R., c s (m).
May, Col. Reginald S., c s.(m), C.M.G., May, Maj W S. R., crn May, Maj Thomas Jan.cs, cmg May, Cot Wm Al'an, cn (m). Maybury, Bug-Hen Henry Percy, cn.(m), cn c. Mayhew, Arthur I, c 1. m Mayne, Col Charles R. G., c m.c., D 8 0 nso
Mayne, Col George N, cm.(m)
Mayne, Col Richard C G, c.m.(m).
Mayor, Robert J. G, c.m.(c).
Mayston, Eng. R. Adm Robt., cm.(c).
Mond, Percy James, c.r.
Meade, Lt. Col Malcolm J, c.r.
Meadedon, Sury-Comm. Edward H, CMG, RK.
Menres, Col. Mervyn, CMG, DS.
Mears, Lt.-Col Trever I. N, CMG. Measham, Paym -Comm. Herbert S , C M.G , R 1 Measures, Harry Bell, c s.z., x.v.o. Meek, Maj Arthur S , c.x.o Meek, Cot James, c B (m) Meers, James B., c n (c) Mehr Mohammed Khan Bahadur, CIE Mehrulla Khan, Mir Rassani, Nazim of Mekran, c. r. Melta, Mannbhai, N., c. s r Melta, Mannbhai, N., c. s r Meighen, Lt.-Col. Frank Stephen, g. n.g. Mr. klejohn, Roderick S., c.n.(e). Meldrum, Brig. Gen. William, c.n.(m),

Mellis, Col. Wm. Alex., c.n.(c).
Mellish, Lt.-Col. Henry, c.n.(c).
Mellor, Lt.-Col. Abel, c.n.a., p.s.o.
Mellor, Col. J. E., c.n. (c).
Mellor, Brig.-Gen. James G. S., c.n. (m), c.m.c. Melrose, Chief-Insp.-Mack. James, g.B.(c), u w. Molville, Br.-Gon. Chas Wm.,c.B.(m), omo, n.s.o. Melville, Col Charles H, omo, ms Menary, Surg.-Comm. John, c.s.(m), Mends, Br.-Cen. Horatic R., c.s.(c). Mercer, La.-Col. Edw. Gilbert, c.s.a. Mercer, Lawrence, c i k. Mercelth, Richard, c s i , c i z Mercelther, Lt.-Col. John W. B., C.I.M. Merk, Wm R. Hy, c s v. Messent, Phillip G, c.v. Motcalfe, Brig.-Gen Francis Edwd., c s.(m), c.m.o., p.n.o. Metcalfe, Brig -Gen SydneyF , c.m.o D.S. O.
Mewhurn, Maj - Gen Sydney C., c. S. G.,
Mews, Arthur, C & O.
Meynell, J.L. - Col. Godfrey, C & G.
Meyrick, Col. Frederick Chariton,
C.B. (m), C & G. Meyrick, Insp.-Vet Burg James, c n (m) Mian Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur, c 1 w. Mian Rahim Shah, Khan Bahadur, C.I B
Miohell, Roland L. Nosworthy, c m.a
Miohelli, Pietro James, c m.o.
Mioklem, ("ol Henry A., c.m (m),
c m a., c.m m., p.a.
Mioklem, Maj. Raiph, c m.o.
Mioklem, Maj. Raiph, c m.o.
Middlemiss, Charles H., c.i.m.
Middleton, John, c m.o.
Middleton, John, c m.o.
Middleton, Maj. Stephen, c.m.o., p.s.o.
Midwinter, Uapt. Edward Colpoys,
c m (n), c m a. c. m.s.o. Midwinter, Cam. according to the Control of the Con Mildron, Bug-Gea. Wm. Fredk, c n (m), c M.G. D S o Miles, Aifred Henry, c.M.G., I S.O Miles, Aifred Henry, c.M.G., I S.O Miles, Ltt.-Cot. Charles G N., c.M.G., Miles, Brig.-Gen Philip John, c a. Mill, Lt -('ot. Thomas, c.m.g., c.n.z., Millard, Col. Roginald J , c m.c., c. n r. Miller, ('tagt Chan. Blots, c n.(m), r. n. Miller, ('tal David, c.m c., r s.o. Miller, Vice.-Adm. Francis S, Miller, Vice.- Adm. anier, roce-aus. Francis S c.s.(28) Miller, Henry, or s Miller, Roy William, crs. Millett, George P, crs Millett, Paym-Cupt, Thompson H, C B.(C), R N Milligau, Lt.-Col. Stanley L., c m a D. S. O. n.s.o.
Mills, Br-Gen Geo Arthur, c.a. (m)
Mills, Gol. Herbort J., c.a. (m)
Mills, Stephon, c.m.o.
Milman, Brig. den. Lionel Charles
Patrick, c.m.o.
Milne, Let. Col. Arthur Dawson, с.м.с., м.н. Milne, Uol George, с в (с) Milner, Br-Gen. Goo. Francis, с.м.с., D S O. Milner, Maj. Marcus Hy, M.v.o. Minchin, Lt -Col. Alfred B , c.i.z. Minchin, Cot Wm. C., c.a.(m). Minching, Maj.-Gen. F. F., c.a.(m). Mitchell, Brig.-Gen.Chas. Haznilton,

Mitchell, Hon James, c.w.c. Mitchell, IA-Col. John Douglas. CM.G., B S.O. Mitchell, Col Thomas, CR (c) Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Mitchell, Lt.-Uol. Wilfrid James. C M G., D.B.O.

Mitford, Maj-Gen. Bertram R, O B (m), N M., D.S.O.

Mitford, Robt Sidney, c n (c)

Mitford, Col. Win Kenyon, c.m. o

Mitford, Col. Win Kenyon, c.m. o

Mitford, Col. Win Kenyon, c.m. o

Mitford, Frovash Chandra, c i E.

Mobelly, Maj C. N, c.i. r.

Moberly, Mr.-Gre. Frederick James,

C. N (m), O S 1, D N O

Mobaby, George, n M

Mockler, Ol. Percy Rice, c.m. o

Momon, Vol. Arthul W. H. M. c.m. o

B S.O. n s.o. Moens, Lt.-Col Seabrian G A. M , Moffat, Capt. Robt. Unwin, c w o. Mogg, Eng.-Rear .- Adm Wm Geo , C B.(C) Moggridge, Ernest (4, c n (c) Moggridge, Lt -(b) Harry W., c m.c Mohendra Nath Ray, c r Mohomadu, Abbas, Emir of Kano, o m.c Moir, Thomas E , c t.r. Molesworth, Col. Arthur L , c n o Molesworth, Brig.-Gen Edwd H , Molesworth, Lt -Col. Herbert E C M G , D. 8 O. Molesworth, Col Richard Pigot, c M G Molesworth, Col Wm , cir, Chr, Moline, Lt. Col Frank H., c. v.o. Mollison, Maj Edwin Jas, c 1 E., 1 A Mollison, James, c 8 : Molson, J.t.-Col Herbert c, n a, M c Molton, Capt Vincent B, c 8 (m), Money, Col Charles G C , c s (n) Money, Brig-Gen Ernest Douglas, (18, (10)
Money, Brig-Gen. Gordon Lorne
Cambell, c. s. (m), n. s. o.
Money, Maj.-Gen. Horbert C., c. s. (m) Money, Maj Noel E, c w a, p s o Money, Col. Robt. Cotton, c.m.a., Monie, Peter William, c 5 : Monkhouse, Col William Percival, c B (m), c.m.q, m v o Mouro, Alexander Wm, c B.(c) Monro, James, c n (c) Montagu, Lord Charles W A, c.v.o Montagne, Maj Furry F, c m o Montagne. Lt -Col Percival Montague, Lt -('ol one, Dso, Mc.
Monteith, Col. John, cs.(21)
Montgomery, Charles H, cs.(c), Montgomery, Lt.-('bl Hugh F', C M Q , D.B.O. C M G, B.s.o.

Montgomery, Col Hugh Maude de
F, c a.(m), c.m.o.

Montgomery, Lt -Col James A L, C. S. 1. Montgomery, Lt -Col. John W V., C.M.G , D.S.O. Montgomery, Maj -tlen Robt. A , CB (c), CVO Montgomery, Col. Hugh F Lyons-, on moody, Col. Fredk, c. s. c., 1.s. o. Moody, Col. Richard S. H., c. s. (m) Moon, Lt. -Col. Alfred, c. s. e., o. s. s. Mooney, John, c.v.o Moore, Lt.-Col. Alexander, c.m.g. Moore, Capt. A. Usborne, c M.G., R.M. Moore, Col. Charles H. G., c.M.G., Mitchell, Brig -Gen. Chas. Hamiston, Moure, Cos. Charles 11. Cr., Charles 12. Cr., Charles, Ch. C., D. L.C., Moore, Br., Gen. Claude D. H., C.M.G., Muir, Col. C. Weniyes, Ch. (26), C.L.E. Muir, Col. C. Weniyes, Ch. (26), C.L.E. Muirhead, Alexander, Cr. E.

Moore, Lt.-Col. Donald T, c.u.s., D.S.0 Moore, Col. Edward Jas., c s.(c). Moore, Col George A., c.m.a., n.s.o. Moore, Col. Herbert T.G., c.m.a., p.s.o. Moore, Col Maurice G., c s.(m). Moore, Ist -Col. Maxton, c m.c., b s.o. Moore, Ist -Col. Maxton, c m.c., b s.o. Moore, Ist -Col. R St Leger, c m (m). Moore, Wm. Harrison, m.c. Moores, #ol. Charles Frederick. CMG, DSO Moores, Maj.-Gen. Samuel Guise. B (71), C M.C Moonhouse, Lt.-Col. Harry C , c.m.c., More, Brig.-Gen Robert Hy , c.m.c , CBF Moreland, Wm Harrison, c 81, c i.m. Morgan, Col. Claude K., c. s. (n.), c. s. c. Morgan, Rev Emmanuel M., c. s. q. Morgan, Col. Frederick J., c. s. c., c. s., . . . Morgan, John H , c v o Morgan, Lt Col. Rosslewin Westropp, M & D.RO Morison, Eng Capt Richard B., C.M G , R.M. Morphett, Lt -Col Geo.C , C M G , D.R.O Morphew, Col Edwd M, Ma, D.S.o. Morris, Wing Comm Alfred D. Warrington-, c M G , O B E Morris, Col. Arthur Hy, c.m.o., Morris, Charles Arthur, c Morris, Br - Gen Edmund M .. c. B (m). Morris, Lt - Col. George Abbott. Morris, Br -Gen. George M., c n (m), DRO Morris, William Russell, c M o, 1.8,0. Morris, Col. Wm. Pollok. Morris Pollok-, c M o.. Morrison Col. Frank S, c. M o, p s o. Morrison, Col. Frederick L., c n.(m), D 8.0 Morrogh, Lt -Col Donald F. M., C.M G. Morshead, It.-Col. Leslie James, CMO, D. CO. Morton, Lt.-Col. David S , c m a Morton, Paym-in-Chief James E, V , CB (m), R N. Moseley, Charles H Harley, c m.c. Mosley, Alexander, c m c. Moss, Maj Edwd Lawton, c m.c. m.c. Moss, Brig.-Gen. Lionel B. Boyd-, Moti Chand, Babu, c.r.w. Mott, Masil, o. B (c).

Mott, Maj -Gen Stanley F, c B.(m).

Mould, Col Win. Thomas, c m.o.

Moule, Horace F D'O, c s I

Mountsteven, Col Francis H, c m.o. Mountstoven, Col Francis H, c. M.o., Moson, Col. Chailes C, c. M.o., n.s.o., Mossey, Maj.-Cen Charles J, c. M.o., Muddiman, Alex P, c. s. r., c. E. Mudge, Col. Arthur, c. M.o., Muhammad Abdull Majid, c. r. M.o., Mhammad Abdulla Rhan, Nawab Hafiz, c i z. Muhammad Afzal Khan. Lt.-Col... Muhammad Aziz-ud-Diu Husain Khan Bahadur, Sahib Bahadur, (12, 0.2 E. Muhammad Habibulla, Sahib Bahadur, c t m Muhammad Israi Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, car Muhammad Salamullah Khan Bahadur, Nawab, ( ) a. Muhammad Umar Havat Khan.

Mullaly, Joseph John, c i R (Natha Singh, Migi-Gen., c.i.s., Mullen, Lt. (of Jac. L. W ffrench., Nation, Col. John Jas. H., c.vo, CALCIE Mullens, Maj -Gen. Richard Lucas, Natthi Mal Bahadur, Rai, c t.n. Naylor, James R , c s i Mullins, Br.-Gen. Geo. J. H. c.n.(m) | Next, Paym.-Com. Edward H.,c.n.o., Mumby, Lt.-(o) Joseph E., c.n.o., R.N. Muncherji Rustomii Dholu, c 1 r Needham, Col. Henry, c M g , p. s o Munday, Maj-Gen Richard C , Needham, Lt Col Richard A., c 1 r , Munday, Adm Godfrey H B, c.n.(c), Neel, Edmund, (1)
Munday, Adm Godfrey H B, c.n.(c), Neel, Edmund, (1)
Neilson, Lt-Col John Beaumont, Mundt, stem

1 NO. M. V.

Munn, M. -Col. Reginald G., c. M.

Munro, Maj. David, c. P., M.

Munro, Cupt. Donald J., c. W. G., R.

Mondock. Col. James. Anderson, Murdoch, Maj -Gen John F Burn , Mure, Win John, c B (c)
Murphy, Lt. Col. Geo. Francis, c B G D & O Murphy, Col Geo Patterson., c M.a. Murray, Maj Hon Arthur Cecil, C M G , D 8.0 Murray, ('ol Arthur M, cB(m), WVO Murray, Lt.-Col. Charles C., c.m.o. Murray, Lt.-Col. Chas. David, c.m.o. Murray, Lt.-Col. Cyril. F. T., c.n.(rs), M. V.o. Murray, Lt.-Col. Donald. N. W. CM 0., D 8 0 , M P Murray, May G B, C t R Murray, Lt - Cd H, C t P Murray, Lt - Cd Henry William, FQ, CM, G, D S O Murray, Hugh, CB E, CI E Murray, John, Cv Murray, May John Hanna, cis, Murray, John Hubert Plunkett, Murray, Maj Gen Robort Hunter, c n (m), c n a Murray, (a) t Stewart, G C, c1 & Murray, It -(b) Wm Athol, (Ma, Murroth, Li Col Donald F Mac Newman, Col John Curtwright Carthy, c. w. o.

Murroth, Harding, c. a. (m), c. m. o.

Muspratt, Hrny-Gen. Francis C, Newmarch, Col. Bernard J., c. m. o., Carthy, c m o.
Muspratt, Hrny-Gen. Francis C, Musprate, 1979-64%, Francis C, c. 8 (%), c. 8 4, 0 8 0. Muther, Maurice, c v o Myburgh, Br.-Gen, Martinus W, (B(m))
Myers, Lt.-Col. Bernard E, (MG
Myles, Capt Edgar K, 7 C, D So
Mysore Kantharaj Urs, CKI Nadaun, Raja of, c s : Nairne, Brig -Gen Edward S Hoare-, C.m.g.
Nalder, Maj L F, clr
Nalder, Maj L F, clr
Naldini, Bluran Gupta, clr
Nanak Chand, Rao Bahadur, cst, Nanton, Brig.-Gen Herbt C , c B.(m) CIE Napier, Vice-Adm. Charles L , c n (c) Napier, Lt -Col Hon. Hy. Dundas, CMG Napier, Col Hon John S, c w c Napier, Lt -Col Vernon M C, c.w.c., Napier, William, c M a (M a, D 5 o Napier, Maj -Gen W m. John, c B (m), Nicholson, Capt. Wilmot S., c.a.(m.), C.M.G. C.M.G.
Napier, Capt William R., C.M.G., Nickeson, Col. William Henry
DSC, RX
Nash, Co. Llewellyn T M., C.M.G.
Nash, Vaughan, CV.O., C.M.(C)
Nicoll B. Br. Gen. Lowis L., C.M.(m).
Nicolla, Br. Gen. Edmund G., C.M.(m). DSC, RX Nash, the Liewellyn T M., c.m c. Nash, Vaughan, t.v.o., c.m c. Nasmith, Lt.-Col. George G., c.m c. Nasmith, Cupt. Martin E., T. C. C.H.(M), R 4 Nason, Col. Fortescue J., c.s.(1A), C M.G., D.S.O. Nathan, Maj. Walter Simeon, c. w.o.

Needham, Francis J . c : z CMG, D 9.0. Neilson, Lt -Col Walter Gordon, (MG, DEO Neish, Chas Hy Lawrence, (B(c). Veligan, Lt.-Col Maurice Wilder, Nelles, Col Charles M., CMG. Nepean, Hing-Gon Herbert E. C. B. W (, ( ) R Nethersole, Lt. Col Fredk Ralph, Nevill, Lord Richard Plantagenet, Newall, Group Capt Cyril L N Newall, Col Stuart, c B (14). Newcombe, Bing-Gen. Henry W, CMO, D.SO Newcomen, Col A H Gleadowe, North, Frederic Dudley, c m.c. Newlands, John, CIE, CBE. Nownham, Edward P , c.1 z. Newsom, Col Augustus C., c.m.o , ( H . Nibiett, Adm Harry S. F., c v o Nichol, Cd Chas E., c.m.s., p s.o. Nicholis, Henry A. Alford, c.m.s. Nicholson, Lt. Col. Edmund J. H. ( M G , D.S o Nicholson, Brig-Gen. George H. en (m), en G. Nicholson, Col. Graham H. Whalley, CMB Nicholson John Rumney, c x 6 Nicholson, Col. John Sanctuary, c. n. (m), c. n. c., c. n. p. s.o. Nicholson, Lt. -Col. Octavius Hy L., Nicholson, Vice-Admiral Stuart, Nicholson, Walter F , c B (c). Nicholson, Lt -Col. Walter Norris, Nicolson, David, c. n (c). Nicolson, Hon. Harold George,

Nilambar Mukharji, Babu, c.r.s. Ninnis, Insp.-Gen, Belgrave, c.v o., Nisbet, Cel. Thomas, c.m.c., b.s.o. Nisbet, Cel. Thomas, c.m.c., b.s.o. Nisbet, Cept. John A., c.m.o. w. p. N. Noblo, Cept. Forey L. H. c. v. o., s. n. Noblo, Cept. Edwd Wim. C., c.i.s. Noblan, Id. Col. Andrew H., c.m.o. Notte, Id. -Col. Cuthbert C., c.m.o., D. S. O. Norbury, Capt. Herbert R., c.n.(m), Norcott, Col. Charles H. B., c.m.c. Norco, Brig-den Charles E. de Mauley, c.m.(m), c.m.c., p.s.o. Norman, Commdr. Alfred H, C.M.G., R.N. Norman, Br -Gen Claude Lumsden, M 1 0 , D,8 0. Norman, Lt -Col Compton C, C M.G., D.S.O. Norman, Herman Cameron, c.s.(c), CSI, CR.B Norrington, Lt. ('ol. Reginald L. Nortis, (apt. David Thomas, c.n (m), CMG, R.N North, Br-Gen. Bordrigge N., c. B. (m), M.1 0 Newbigging, Brug -Gen. Win. P. E , North, Capt Dudley Burton Napier, North, Col. Edward, CB (m). North, Lt-Col. Edwd. Bunbury, Nother, Maj.-Gen. Edward, c.n.(m).
Nowenham, Lt.-Col. Honry E. B., Nothey, Maj.-Gen. Edward, c.n.(m).
Nothey, Lt.-Col. Herbert H., c.m.c.
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Norton, Lt.-tol. Chas. Edward, c.m.c.
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Stephenson, Guy, c.a.(c).

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Stewart, Br.-Gra. Jas. Campbell,

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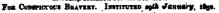
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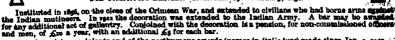
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Allen, Maj. Wm. Barnsley, D.s.o. M.C., M.B.,	1915
Allen, Maj. Wm. Barnsley, D. 9.0. M.C., M. B.,	_
(R.A.M.C.), Adopting F	<b>3926</b>
Amey, L -Opt William (R War R.), Fran	292 <b>8</b>
Andrew, Corpl. Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.)	2927
Andrews, Capt J H., u.n.z (I M.S.) Waziristan	1919
Angus, Sergt, W (H L. I.), Expdny F	1915
Archibald, Napper Adam, (R. E.), F ance	82QX
Auten, LtCom. Harold, p.s.c., (R. N.R.), Submarine	292B
Axford, L. Corpi. Thomas Leslie, w.w. (Aust. I.F.)	1918
Aylmer, LtGen Sir Fenton J., K.C B., (R E),	
Aylmer, Ll. Gen. Sir Fenton J., K.C. B., (R. E.), Hunza: Nagar Bamford, Capt. Edwd., D. S.O. R. M. L. L.), Zeeb upge Barrett, Lett John (Leile R.), France Barker, Mag. Wm G., D. S.O. (Bar), M.C. (a Bars) (R.A. F.), Expaine, F. Harrow, Corpt. Colin (Canad Infy.) Barter, Lt. Fredt. (R. Weekh Fus.), Expulsey F. Bassett, Lergt., Cyril R. G. (New Zealand) Dar- dawelles	<b>289</b> 2
Bamford, Capt. Edwd . p.s.o. (R. M L. I.), Zeebi ugge	8zez
Barrett, Lieut John (Leic R ). France	roz8
Barker, Mai. Wm G. p.so. (Bar), mc. (a Bars)	-
(R.A.F.), Ecodon, F.	BIOI
Barrow, Cornl. Colin (Canad Infv.)	grez
Bartor, Lt Fredk, (R. Welch Fus ), Ecoday F	<b>2925</b>
Bassett Corol Cvril R. G. (New Zealand) Dar-	-9-3
danelles	1915
Beak Com Daniel M. Wro., ma.o., v.c. (R. N. V. R.)	zerë
Rece Prin W (Canad Int.) & Africa	1701
Rossley Prin William (Wif Brig)	zoz8
Rest It H (Phermond F) & Acces	2000
Relation and Lt V W AT. W R   Emulay k'	1915
Rall Mai W W (W Anutralia) & Africa	1001
Rellaw Cant Waward D (Brit Columbia R )	-90.
danelles Beak, Com. Daniel M.Wm., Dec.o., M.C., (R. N.V. R.) Bees, Priv. W. (Canad. Inf.), S. Africa Beesley, Priv. William (RM. Brig.) Boet, Lt. H. (Sherwood F.), S. Africa Bolcher, and Lt. D. W. (L. R. R.), Exputsy F. Bell, Maj F. W. (W. Australia), S. Africa Bellew, Capt. Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.), France	rois
Rannett (Vent Bergere P (Worms R \ Ernder F	1917
Bent Genet C T /D Longs D \ Faviley F	1914
Disting Class T E (Themania) & Attion	1916
Bishop, LtCol. William Avery, p.s.o. (Bar), m.c. p.r.c. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.)	1900
Daniel, Lt. Cot. William Avery, D.S.O. (Dar), M.C.	
Bimett, Lieut William D (A. & S H), France	<b>1917</b>
	ZØZB
Planefold Mai Way Andonson (C. Afr.) Par F	
moonned, May. will. Aimerson (S. Air.), Mr. F	zgző
	1917
Boisragon, BrigGen. G H, (I A.), Hunza-Nagar	1917 1891
Boisragon, BrigGen. G. H., (I.A.), Hunza-Nagar Bonner, Lt. Charles G., p. s. c., (R. N. R.), Submerine	1917 1891 1917
Boisragon, BrigGen. G. H., (I.A.), Hunza-Nagar Bonner, Lt. Charles G., D. S. C., (R. N. R.), Submarine Booth, Lieut, Frederick C. (S. Afr.), Expelny F.	1917 1891 1917 1917
Boisragon, BrigGen. G. H., (I. A.), Hunza-Nagar Bonner, Lt. Charles G., D.S. C., (R. N. R.), Submateine Booth, Lieut. Frederick C. (S. Afr.), Expany F. Borella, Lieut. Albort, M. M. (Australia) Ex. F.	1917 1891 1917 1918
Boliszgon, BrigGen. G. H., (I. A.), Hunza-Nagar Bonner, L. Charles G., p.a.c., (R. N. R.), Submarsiae Booth, Lieut. Frederick C. (S. Afr.), Expelay F. Borella, Lieut. Albort, m.n. (Australia) Ex. F. Borton, Lt. & G. Arthur D., c. m.a., n.a. (Cond. R.)	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1917
Bolsragon, BrigGen. G. H., (I. A.), Hunza-Nagar Bonner, Lt. Charles G., p.a.c., (R. N. R.), Submarine Booth, Lesst. Frederick C. (S. Afr.), Expelay F. Borella, Lieut, Albert, m.n. (Australia) Er. F Borton, LtCol. Arthur D., c. m.o., p.s.o., (Lond R.) Boulter, and Lt. Wm. Ewart (N'hants R.), Expy F.	1917 1891 1917 1918
Bolsragon, BrigGen. G H., (I A.), Hunza-Nagar Bonner, Li. Charles G., p.n.e., (R. N. R.), Submarke Booth, Lieut, Frederick C. (S. Afr.), Expainy, F. Borella, Lieut, Albert, m. (Australia), Er. F. Borton, Lt. Col. Arthur D., c. m.o., p. s.o., (Lond R.) Boulter, and Lt. Wm. Ewset (N Thants R.), Erpy F. Boyrke, Lt. Com. Boland, p. s.o., (R. N. V. R.),	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1917 2916
Bonner, Lt. Charles G., p.s.c., R. N. R., Submantine Booth, Leest, Frederick C. (S. Afr.), Expday F. Borella, Liest, Albert, m.m. (Australia) & F. Borton, Lt. Col. Arthur D., c. m.a., p.s.o. (Lond R.) Boulter, and Lt. Wm. Ewart (N'hants R.), Expy F. Bourke, Lt. Com. Boland, p.s.o., (R. N. V. R.)	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1917 2916
Bolsragon, BrigGen. G. H., (I.A.), Hunza-Nagar Bonner, Li. Charles G., p.n.e., (R. N.R.), Submares Booth, Lieut, Frederick C. (S. Afr.), Expany, F. Borella, Lieut, Albert, n.m. (Australia) Ex. F. Borton, LtCol. Arthur D., c. no., p.n.e., (Lond. R.) Boulter, and Lt. Wm. Ewset (N'hants R.), Expy F. Bourke, LtCom. Boland, p.n.o., (R. N. V. R.), Oct. and D. College, C. R. N., Dereken-lies Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R. N.), Dereken-lies	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1917 2916 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1918 1917 2916 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1917 2916 1918 1918 1918 1901 1901
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1918 1917 2916 1918 1928 1928 1901 1928
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1918 1917 1916 1918 1918 1918 1918 1918 1917
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1918 1917 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1917 1916 1918 1918 1918 1917 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1918 1917 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1917 1916 1918 1918 1918 1917 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1917 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1917 1917 2918 1918 1918 1918 1918 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1917 1917 1918 1915 1915 1915 1918 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1918 1918 1917 1918 1917 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1918 1918 1918 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1918 1917 1918 1917 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1918 1918 1918 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1918 1917 1918 1917 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1918 1917 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R.N.), Dardan les	1917 1891 1917 1918 1917 1918 1918 1918
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (B. N.), Dereden-lice Bradley, Cupt. Fredk II. (R. F. A.), S. Africa Braction, Corpt. Alexandre (Manifold R.).  Brooks, C. Sgr., M. Edward (Urf. & B. L. I.), Ex. F. Brooks, L. Sergt Oliver (Cold. Gda.), Expdny Force Brown, Corpt. Walter Ernest, n.c. u. (Aust. I. F.), Bayan, L. Corpt. Thomas (Northof. Fau.), Expg., F. Buchana, and Lt. John Crawford (A. & S. H.), E. F. Buchan, and Lt. John Crawford (A. & S. H.), E. F. Buchan, and Lt. John Crawford (A. & S. H.), E. F. Buchan, Sergt. Maurice Vincent, D. C. M. (Aust.), Expdag Force Burman, Sergt. William Francis (Rif. Brig.), Ex. F. Butley, Frie., Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks, R.)  Byrue, Friecate Thomas (sest Lamorre), Sudden Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, Frie. J. (York, and Lamo, R.), Expdag F. Callry, J. (J. J.), J. (J	1917 1891 1917 1917 1918 1918 1918 1918

for any additions not or gaments.  On the second many and men, of Kin a year, with an additional Kg for each bar.  A list of surviving recipients and of the posthumous awards (names in italic type) made since Jan. z, bees.					
	1 47 1				
Adams, MajGen Sir R. B., a.c a., (I.A.), Upper	Carmichael, Seryt. John (N. Staff, R.) Ecodoy. F. 1927, Carpenter, Capt Alfred Fras. B. (R.N.), Sectionage 1920				
Addison Rev. Wm. Robt. F., (C. F.), Mesopolamia, 1916	Carroll, Priv. John (Aus. Inf.), Expday, F				
Adlam, Lt. Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), Expdny F 1916 Agar, Lieut. Augustine W. S. D S o . (R. N.), Baltic 2919	Cartwright, Priv Goorge Anat ), France 1988				
Alexander, BrGen. E. W., C.B., C.M.G. (R.F.A.),	Chafer, Priv. George W. (E. York, R.), Espainy, F. 1916 Chatta Singh, Sepoy (Bhopal Inf.), Mesopotamia. 1926				
Azpling, F	Chatta Singh, Sepoy (Bhopal Inf.), Mesopotamia, see Christian, Priv. Harry (R. Lanc. R.), Sopiny, F. see Christie, L. Cyl. John Alex. (Lond. R.)				
Amer L.Col William (R. War R.), France	Clarke, SergiMaj John (Lano Fus.), France 1918				
(RAMC), Econdary F. Anicy, L. (p) William (R. War R.), France. 292 Androw, Corpt, Leslie W. (N. Z. Int.) Androwe, Corpt, Leslie W. (N. Z. Int.) Androwe, Capt J. H., u. a. v. (I. M.S.), Waziristan 2929 Angua, Sergi. W. (H. I.), Explay F. 2925	Clements, Corpl J J (Rimgth's Guides), N Africa sees				
Andrews, Capt J. H., M.R.E. (1 M.S.) Warristan 1919 Angus, Serat. W. (H.I.1), Expany F	Cloutman, Act. Mal. Brett M, M.c. (R.E.), France				
Archibaid, Agaper Adam, (R.E.), Fance 1910	Cobbe, Lt. Gen. Sir A S, R c.B, C SI, D S.O., A.D.C (King's Afr R.), Somula				
Auton, Lt. Com. Harold, o.s.c., (R.N.R.), Submarine 1918 Axford, LCorpi. Thomas Leslie, n.n. (Aust. I.F.) 1928	Coffin. MaiGen. Clifford, c B . D.S.O., A D.C. (R.E.) 2009				
Aylmer, LtGen Sir Fenton J., R.C B., (R.E.),	Coghlan, Nergi -Maj. C (Gordon Highra.), Musing 2027 Coilins, Corpl. John, D.C.M. (R. Welch Fus.)				
Hunzu-Nagar Bamford, Capt. Edwd, p.s.o.(R. M. L. L.), Zeeb, unger 2938 Barrett, Lieut John (Leic R.), Frunce 2938 Barker, Maj. Wm G, p.s.o. (Bar), Mc. (a Bars) (R.A.F.), Eggdny, F. 2938  (R.A.F.), Eggdny, F. 2938	Coltman, Lc -Cpl William H , p.c.m., M.K.				
Barrett, Lieut John (Leic R.), France 1918	(N Staff R.)				
(R.A.F.), Expdny. F	Colvin, LtCol J M Colquboun, (R E ), Mohmand alog				
Harrow, Corpl. Colin (Canad Infy.) 2928 Barter, Lt Fredk. (R. Welch Fus.), Explay F 2925	Congreve, LtGen Sir W. N., K c B , M.v.o. (Rif. B ), S Africa				
Hamett, Corpt. Cyril R. G. (New Zealand) Dar-	Cooper, Serat Edward (K.R.R.C.) Erndau F				
Hank Com. Daniel M. Wrn., preson, w.c., (R. N. V. R.) 2018	Coppins, Corpl. Frederick George (Manitoba R.) 3228 Cosgreve, Scrat. W. (R. Munst F), Hallspoli 2222 Costello, BrGen. Edmond W. C.M.G., c v c., D.S.o.,				
Bees, Priv. W. (Canad. Int.), b Africa zyoz	Costello, BrGen. Edmond W , c. M.G., c v o., p.s.o.,				
Beak, fow. Daniel M. Wm. ps. o., s. c., (R. N.V.R.) zers Beas, frip. W. Canad. Int.), b. s/fricat zost Beasley, Prin. William (Rif. Brig. 2018) Beasley, Prin. William (Rif. Brig. 2018) Beasley, Brig. 2018 (Berwood F., S. s/) ccs 2018 Beloher, and Lr. D. W. (L.R.H.), Expelley, F. 2018	(I.A.), Malakand				
Belcher, and Lt. D. W (L.R.B.), Employ F 1915	Coury, Lt. Gabriel G. (R A F ), Expduy. Force sees				
Bell, Maj F W. (W Australia), S. Africa 2902 Bellew, Capt Edward D (Brit Columbia R),	Coverdale, Seryt. Harry (Manch. R.) Express F. 1927 Cox, Priv. Christopher (Hedf. R.), Explany. F. 1927				
France	Craig, Lt. J. M. (R.A.F.), Expdny. F 1987				
Bent, Sergt, S J. (R Lanca. R.), Expliny. F 1917	Creagh, Gen Sir O'Moore, G & B (1 A), A/yhan 2879				
Bent, Sergt, S. J. R. Lanca, R.), Expdny, F 1914 Bingham, Com. Hon. E. Barry S., (R.N.), Jutland 1916 Blades, Capt. J. H. (Tasmania), S. Africa 1900	Creagh, Gen Sir O'Moore, a c B (1 A), A/ghan. 2879 Crean, Maj T J, p s.o (Imp Lt Horse), S Africa 2902 Crichton, Priv James (Auckland R., N.Z.) 2928				
Simbop, LtCot. William Avery, D.S.o. (Bar), M.C.	Crimmin, Col. John, Ch, Cir. (IMS), Burma, x 2000				
Bissett, Lieut William D (A. & S. H.), France . 2928	Cross, Corpl Arthur Henry (M.G.C.) zgzs Crowe, and Lt. John (Worc R.) zgzs				
Blackburn, and Lt Arthur S. (Australia), Expely, F. 1916	Cruickshank, Priv Robert Edward (Lond. R.),				
Bloomfield, Maj. Win. Anderson (S. Afr.), Ex. F., 2017 Boisragon, BrinGen. G. H. (I.A.), Hunza-Nagar 2801	Patestine zgr8 Crutchley, Lieut, Victor Alex, p.s. c. (R. N.), Ostend zgr8				
Boisragon, Brig. Gen. G H, (I A.), Hunza-Nagar 1891 Bonner, Lt. Charles G., p.s.c., (R.N.R.), Submarine 2919 Booth, Lieut. Frederick C. (S. Afr.), Explay F. 2917	Crutchley, Lieut. Victor Alex, n.s.c. (R.N.), Ostend 1918 Cunningham, Pr iv. John (E. York, R.), Expy F. 1917 Curtis, Scrat A. E. (E. Surrey Rogt.), S. Africa 2009				
Borelia, Lieut. Albert, m.m. (Australia) Kir F., 2928	Curtis, Sergt Horaco A. (R. Dub. Fus.), France sort				
Borton, Lt. Col. Arthur D., c. n. a., p. s. a. (Lond R.) 2927 Boulter, and Lt. Wm. Ewart (N hants R.), Expy F. 2926	Dalziel, Driver Henry (Aust I F.)				
Bourke, Lt. Com. Roland, B.R.O., (R. N. V.R.),	Daniels, Lt H., M.c. (Rif. Egde.), Expensy, F				
Boyle, Com. E. Courtney, (R. N.), Dardan-lies . 2925	Darwan Sing Negi, Nata (Garwinai R.), Rapding F. agag Davey, Corps Philip s.m. (Aust. I. F.)				
Bradley, Copt. Fredk H. (R F A.), S. Africa zooz	Davies, Corpt John Thomas (S. Lanes, R.) 1918				
Breeton, Corpl. Alexander (Manitoba R.) 1918 Brooks, CSgtM. Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), Ex.F. 1917	Davies, Cpt. Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), Expany. F. 2926 Davies, MajGen. L. A. E. Price-, D. B. O. (K. R. R.C.).				
Brooks, LSergt Oliver (Cold.Gds.), Expdny Force 2025	S Africa				
Brown, Corpl. Walter Ernest, p.c.s. (Aust I. F.) 1918 Bryan, L. Corpl. Thomas (Northd.Fus.), Ergst. F. 1917	Davies, Wing-Com. Richard B., D.S.O. (A F.C.), R.N., Salonika				
	Dawson, and Lt. Jas. Lennox (R.E.), Expday, F. 2013 Day, Corpl. Sidney J. (Suff. R.)				
Buchanan, Capt. Angus (S.W. Bord.), Mesopotamia 292 Buckley, Sergt Maurice Vincent, D.c.M. (Aust.), Erpday Force 2918	Daykins, Sergi John B (York & Lancs R.), France sees Dean, Lieut Donald (R. W. Kent R.), France sees				
Burman, Sergt. William Francis (Rif. Brig.), Ex. F. 19 7	Dean, Lieut Donald (R. W. Kent R.), Fron z sgrill Dean, LtCom Percy Thompson, u.e. (R. N. V.R.),				
Burt, Corpl. Alfred A. (Herts R.) Expday. F sers	Zeebrugge zar8				
Butler, Priv. Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks, R.) 2927 Bre. Sergt. Robert (Welch Gds.) 2927	de Wiart, Br., Gen. Adrian Carton, D.S.O., A.B.C., (4th Dn. Gds.), Expdny. F.				
Byrue, Private Thomas (sest Lancers), Sudan x898	(4th Du. Gds.), Expdny. F. 2225 Dinesen, Priv. Thomas (Quebeo B.) 2225				
Catrey, Priv. J. (York. and Lanc. R.), Eunday F. 1915 Cathwell, C. Sergt. Maj. Thomas (Lanark. Yoo. &	Dobson, Com. Claude C., b.s. o (S. N.), Kronstall may Dobson, L. Cpl. (Coldstr. Gda.), Expany. F				
R.S. Co Fus.), Prosect	Doogan, Prio. John fast D.G.), Latery Nat				
R.S. Co Fun.), France: rous Calvert, Sergi: Leurence, M.M. (K.O.T.L.I.). 1918 Campbell, Cast. Gondon, M.A. (R.N.), Submarriscs 1919	Doogan, Prio. John fast D.G.), Laugh Net 100 Dorrell, Mat. G. T. (R. H.A.), Empedy, Ferrer Dunglas, Col. H. E. M., C.M.G., B.R.G. (R. A.M.C.),				
Campbell, LtCot. John Vaughan, p.s.o. (Cokistr. Gda.), Espace.	B. Aritea Dowell, LtCol. George Dare (R.M.A.), Bultic				
Carless, Seamon John Henry (R.N.), Heligoland sour	Downie, Sergt. Robert (R. Dub. F.), Eupeing. F				

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Hanna, C. Sergt, M. Robert (Can. Inf.)

Hannen, Moj. Percy H. (Lines. R.) Durdanelles many
Hardbarn, Capt W J (N.Z.), S. Africa

Hardbarn, Capt W J (N.Z.), S. Africa

Hartock, Sergt F. G. (R.F. A.). Explain F.

Hartock, Tengt. Frederick M.W. (Can Int.), Kepu. F.

Harvey, Priv. Surana (R. Innis. F.), Frince.

Harvey, Priv. Norana (R. Innis. F.), Frince.

Harvey, Priv. Surana (R. Innis. F.), Frince.

Harvey, Priv. Surana (R. Innis. F.), Frince.

Harvey, Priv. Surana (H. Can. R.)

Harvey, Priv. Surana (H. Can. R.)

Harvey, Priv. Michael (H. H.), Expy. F.

Hayward, Capt. Regd F. Johnson, s.c. (Wills. R.), spec.

Henden, Sergt. Win. (Liverpool Regl.), N. Africa

Hendenma, Capt. G. B. R. (L. R.)

Hannel, Capt. Holdend (H. H.), Expy. F.

M. (20) Can. R. (Manch. R.)

M. (20) Can. Manch. R.)
             Joshi, Cave. Alexis C (K.R.R.C.), 8. Africa ... 2901
Joshi, C-Serpt. Maj. Martia, n.n. (A. Munch.
Pols.), France ... 222
        Prain, Prince
Prain, Priver J. (R.F A.), Expiny. F
Prain, Priv. Tom (York R.), Repains. F.
Prammond, Lt.-Caia. Geoffrey H. (R.N.V.R.),
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           1914
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           2927
          Ostend
Dany, Prio, James (R. Junis, Pes.)
Danmore, Maj Earl of, stv.o (18th Les.), Upper
     Bitted

Bitted

Desimban, Lieur William (Anatraria), Davrkmeller

page
Desimban, Lieur William (Anatraria), Davrkmeller

page
Desimban, Lieur William (Anatraria), Davrkmeller

page
Desimban, Broyl, Alvander (Sea Hishra)

1917
Desimban, Broyl, Alvander (Sea Hishra)

1917
Desimban, Broyl, Alvander (Sea Hishra)

1924
Desimban, Pric Wilfild (K. O. York, L. I.)

1924
Desimban, Pric Wilfild (K. O. York, L. I.)

1924
Desimban, Corpl. Brosch Albert (Sherwood F.)

1924
Desimban, Corpl. Brosch Albert (Sherwood F.)

1924
Desimban, Corpl. Brosch (Box Scota), Prance

1925
Desimban, Corpl. Brosch (Box Scota), Prance

1926
Desimban, Corpl. Brosch (Box Scota), Prance

1926
Desimban, Corpl. Brosch (Box Brosch)

Desimban, Corpl. Brosch (Box Brosch)

Desimban, Br.-S. M. George (Manich Regt.), France

1926
Desimban, Br.-Sen, Lower (Yugh., 6 M. q., n. n. o. (Black
Watch)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    M. so. otamia
Hendenson, Trooper H. S. (Balawayo), Rhodesia
Herring, Cupt. Afred Cacil (N'thants R.), France
Hewitson, L. Corpt. James (R., Lauc. R.)
Howitt, L.-Cupt., William Haury (S. Afr. Inf.).
Hill, Prin Albert (R. Wolch Fas.), Expeny, F.
Holman, Sery J. (Manchouster R.), Expeny, F.
Holland, May E. J. (R. Canadian Dish.), S. Africa
Holland, Lieut. John Vincent (Leinster R.),
Expeny, F.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Weso olamia
     Watch). 1947
Pumber, Gopt. Donald (L'paul R.), S. Africa. 1990
Farmer, Obyel. J. J. Army Hore Copye. Majaba 185
Farmer, Obyel. J. J. Army Hore Copye. Majaba 185
Fandlate, Price, Win Froth (S. Africa), Explain F. 194
Findlater, Piper G. (Korrd Highers), Treck
Findlater, Maj. George de C. E., a.c. (R. E.), r.v.
Exception of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Copye of the Co
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Holmes, and Lt. F. W. (Yorks. L. I.), Explany F. Holmes, Priv Thomas William (Can. Mid. Rit.) Holmes, Priv William (Gran. Gas.), France...
Hornby, Br.-Gen. E. J. Phipps., c. m., c.m.e. (R. A.),
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Howel, No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 1, the No. 
Frailay, Maj. George de C. E., a. C. (R. E.), v. v. pas
Frailay, Merge. D. (Black Watch), Explay F. pas
Frailay, Merge. D. (Black Watch), Explay F. pas
Frailay, Merge. D. (Black Watch), Explay F. pas
Frailay, Free F. (Conn. Rang.), S. Africa. 1879
Frailay, Free Flow, (Conn. Rang.), S. Africa. 1879
Frailay, Cop. Win T. (Mcheeter B.), Devidanelles. 1915
Fostor, George F. (Conn. Rang.), S. Africa. 1915
Fostor, George F. (Edmond (Sec. Blf.), Zeilay, F. 1917
Fostor, George F. (Edmond (Sec. Blf.), Zeilay, F. 1917
Freyberg, J. A. Col. Bornant C., v. a., n.s.o., (Blars)
(R. W. Surr. R. & R. N. D.)
Freikeloch, Leleat Sammel (N. Z.), Fryday, F. 1927
Frailay, Capt. Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.). 1928
Frailay, Rergt. W. (Weich R.), Explay F. 1924
Georg, Leleat Hon), H. (E. Surroy R.), F. pathy, F. 1925
George Capt., Robert, n.c. (Royal Frailay), F. pathy, F. 1925
George Capt., Robert, n.c. (Royal Frailay), F. pathy, F. 1925
George Capt., Robert, n.c. (Royal Frailay), F. pathy, F. 1926
George, Marg., Lendar (Ind. Cav.). 1926
Goodla Singh, Lendar (Ind. Cav.). 1928
Gordon, Col. W. E., e. R., A. D. (Gord. High.),
R. Africat. 1928
Goodla Sheet (New F.) (R.) R.)
Gordon, Col. W. E., e. R., A. D. (Gord. High.),
Roberts, Relate Robert (R. F. A.), Kranger. 1830
Gordon, Col. W. E., e. R., A. D. (Gord. High.),
Roberts, Relate Robert (R. F. A.), Kranger. 1830
                        France
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           zq18
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    France III. Col. R. D. Brown-Synges, c.a. (14th. Hrs.), South Africa.
Hirs.), South Africa.
Hutchinson, Col. R. D. Brown-Synges, c.a. (14th. Hutchinson, Col. James (Lanc. Fan ) Erpy. F. 1995
Hutt. (Cop. A. Artent (R. Warwick R.)
104, Fan 105 South A. E. (R. H. A.), S. Africa. 1901
Ingrius, L. H. George M., vs. (Australia), France. 1904
Ingrius, Lt. Col. (Edgar Thos. (R.A.M.C.), S.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Insall, Squadren Lader Officert S. M. (R.A.F.L.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Aurent, Squamon L. auer Gilbert S. M. (R.A.F.)

Frepality F.

Inwood, Priv. Reginald Roy (Aust. Im) Foo.)

Jacka, Card A. a. (Austrilla). Davidantles

Jackason, Priv. William (Austrilla). Davidantles

Jackason, Priv. William (Austrilla). Expiding. F.

James, Capt. Munley Augoil, a. c. (Gloud, R.).

Jarres, Corp. (A. R. F.). Ferritry F.

Jarres, Corp. (A. R. F.). Ferritry F.

Jarres, Corp. (A. R. F.). Ferritry F.

Jarren, Fig. -thr Alan (R.A.F.)

Johnson, Fig. -thr Alan (R.A.F.)

Johnson, J. J. James (Aurthum, Fus.). France

Johnson, L. J. Col. C. Muncel, p. s. o. (N. York R.).

Jones, Pric. Theo. Alivel (Chesh. R.). Expiding F.

Jones, Pric. Theo. Alivel (Chesh. R.). Expiding F.

Johnson, L. Col. C. Mannel, p. s. o. (N. York R.).

S. Alicu

Joynt, Capt. William Donovan (Aust. T.)
        Gordon, Sergt Wm J (W 1 R), Gambia River
Gordo, Ment. Robert (R F A) France
Gord, Act. II Co. Viscount, p.s.o., s.v.o., s.v.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           1916
          Gort, Act II ('e'
     Grea, Act. 11 C. Viscoulle, D. S., M. S., M. G., Grea, G. C., M. William (R. F. A.), Erpainy F. 1918
Gouting, Sendt. William (R. F. A.), Erpainy F. 1918
Graham, Jr. John R. N. (Ang. & Suth. H. & M. G. P. Graham, Jr. John R. N. (Ang. & Suth. H. & M. G. P. Grance. 1928
Grant, Jul. J. John Duncan (I. A.), Third.
Grant, Jul. John Duncan (I. A.), Third.
Grant, Keyd. John Gilroy (Wellington R. N. Z. 1918
Greaves, Copf. Find (Ritheron F.), Figning F. 1917
Greenwood, Lr. Col. Harry, D. S., (and. Bar.),
(K. O.). L. I. France.
Gregg, Josef. William, D. C. M. W. (Rif. Brde.). 1928
Gregg, Scrip. William, D. C. M. W. (Rif. Brde.). 1928
Grinshaw, and Li John (Lanc. R. ), Callipole.
Gregga, H. den. George W. N. S. G., C. M. (M. M. Bar.),
Gregna, H. den. George W. N. S. G., C. R., C. M. (M. M. Bar.),
Bas. (Wov. Rogt.).
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    S. Anteu
S. Anteu
Joynt, Capt. William Donovan (Aust. I.F.).
Judson, Serge Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.S.
Jurall, Par Thes. Geo (Wore, R.), Expelsy F.
kelly, Capt. Henry, w (bar) (W. Riding, R.),
Fripting F.
Kolly, Lt. Col.
(Norf R. R. Innis, Fus.).
Kennody, Lt. Col. Wm Clark, C.M.s., S.S., a(bar),
tOuches R.), France, R. S.S., a(bar),
touches R.), France, R.
                           B.s.o. (Wure, Rogt.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Kennedy, Lt. Col Wm Clark, e M.s., E.s., Clark, (Quebec B.), France, North Lances, Engage F. Kenny, Pru. Henry (L. North Lances, Engage F. Kenny, Pru. Thomas Jase B. (Angt. Ind.), Els. F. Kenny, Pru. Thomas Jase B. (Angt. Ind.), Els. F. Kenny, Pru. Thomas Jase B. (Angt. Ind.), Els. F. Kenny, Pru. Thomas Jase B. (Angt. Ind.), France, E. Kerr, (Apr. George, M.c., Eng.), Prunsee, Norr, (Apr. George, M.c., Els.), France, Lt. George France, M.c., M.M. (Onzario E.),
          Guy, Li. Com Basil John Doughas, p.s.o. (R.N.), China
          Haine, and Lt. Reginald L (II A.C.), Expdn., F. 1917
Hait, Sayt. Arlur (A.v.), Franc. 1918
Haithday, Lt.-Col. Lewis S. T., v. B. (R.M. L.1).
             Hallwell, I. -(top) Jool (Lanc, Pus.) 933
Hallwell, P.-(top) Jool (Lanc, R.) 933
Hamilton, Prix. Albert (R. Lanc, R.) 193
Hamilton, Prix. John Lautralia, Derricuslice 193
Hamilton, E. -(top), John Brown (High, L.I.) 1939
Hamplein, Erryl, H. (C.) Pool R.), R. Africa 194
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          France
Kerr, Priv. John Chipinan (Caund. Inf.), Erga, F.
Keyzer, Priv. Leonard (Australia), Dordandica.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             France
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Khudadad Khan, Sepoy (199th Baluch.), Etapy. F. 1914 Kinross, Pric. Oscil John (Canadian Inf.) 1915 Kirby, Wing-Condr. Frank H., c.n.s., D.C.M.,	Neshitt, Capt. R. C. (Mashonnland), Rhodesia
Kinross, Pric. Oscil John (Canadian Inf.)	Newlands, Copt. James E. (Aust. Inf.) Explay. F. agay
Kirby, Wing-Comdr. Frank H., o.B.E., D.C.E.,	Nichester I. (of Wm Hr S ou (m) or o
Flat and I.t. James (Manchester R.), Fronce	(R.A.M.C.), 8, Arrios
Kutcht, and Lt. Alfred J. (Sherwood F.) 1917	(R.A.M.C.), S. Africa
Misross, Frie. Oscil John (Ernsulan Int.) Strby, Wing-Constr. Frank H., o.n.n., n.c.n., (R.A.F.), S. Africa Africa and L. Jenste (Manshester R.), Fronce 1918 Knight, sent Lt. Alfred J. (Sherwood F.) Knight, Gapet, H. J. (Liverpool Rogt.), S. Africa 1908 Knox, sent Lieut, Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), Expl. F. 1918 Konoval, Corpl. Filly (Canadian Int.) Konoval, Corpl. Filly (Canadian Int.) 1917 Kulba Thapa, Réma, (Gurkha R.), Explay, Force 1918 Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. B.), Explay, Force 1918 Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. B.), Explay, Force 1918 Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. Br.), Explay, Force 1918 Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Daniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Baniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Baniel (E.O.S. Br.)  Laidiaw, Piger Baniel (E.O.S. Br.)	Ockenden, Sergt James (R. Dub. Fus.)
Knox, and Lieus. Cooli Leonard, (R.E.), Erpy. F. 1918	O'Kelly, Capt. Christopher P. J., M.c. (Can. Inf.)
Kalba Thana, Rama, (Gurkha R.), Kanday, Force 1915	O'Leary, and Lt Michael (Northum. Fus.), Erp. F. 2025 O'Meara, Priv. Martin (Australia), Expdny. F., 2025
Laidiaw, Piper Daniel (K.O.S.B.), Expdny Force 1915	
Lala Lance Naik, Sepoy (41st Dogras), Erpdny. F. 1916	Onions, L -Upl. George (Devon R), F) ance xozk
Laia Lance Naik, Sepoy (ast Dogras), Expdny. F. 1916 Lauder, Priv. David R. (R. Scots Fus.), Expy. F. 1916 Laurent, and Lt. Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bgdc.) 1918	O'Nell, Serft John (Leinster E.), France. 2528 Orions, L. C.D., George (Devon R.), France. 2528 Orinsby, Sergi. John Win, (K.O.Y.L.I.), Expy. F. 2529 O'Rourke, Priv. Michael J. (Can. Inf.). 2529 O'Bourne, Priv. Jas. (Northampton R.), Transcuad 2528; Palmer, Lt. Fredk. Win., M., (R.A.F.), Expy. F. 2529 Parker, Sergi Charles (R.H.A.), S. Africa. 2520 Parker, Expt. Charles (R.H.A.), Dardanelles 2529 Parker, L. Cipl. Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), Dardanelles 2529 Parker, L. Cipl. Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), Dardanelles 2529 Parker St. L. Cipl. Oce Randolph & (Can. Inf.)
Lawrence, Capt T. (17th Les, note 18th Hrs.), S.	Osborne, Priv. Jas. (Northampton R.). Transpagi zenz
Atrica 1000	Palmer, Lt. Fredk. Wm., M.M. (R.A.F.), Expy. F. sery
	Parker, Scryl Charles (R.H.A.), S. Africa zgee
Leach, Capt. J. (M'chester R.), Expdny. F 1914	Pearkes Lt Col Geo Randolph we (Can Inf )
Leake, SurgLtCol. A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), S.	Feck Lt -Col Cyrus Wesley, p.s.o. (Manitoba R.) zers
Leak, Priv. John (Australia), Expitay. F	Peeler, L -Cpl. Walter (Aust. I. F.)
LeQuesne, LtCol. Ferd. Simeon, R. A. M. C., Rurma 1889	Phillips, (upt. Robert E. (R. War, R.), Expany, F. 1927
Lewis, Priv. Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), Expdny. F. 1916 Lister, Scryt. Joseph (Lanc. Fus.)	FATKET, LCipt. Walter K. (K.M.L.I.), Dardanelles page Fearkes, LtCol. Geo. Randolph, M.C. (Can. Inf.) spafe Feck LtCol. Cyrus Wesley, p.s.o. (Manitoba K.) spafe Feeler, LCpl. Walter (Aust. I. F.)
Lloyd, SurgGen. Owen E. P., CB. (AMS),	Polhard, Lt Alfred O., Mc, D.C.M. (H.A.C.), Ez.F. 2029
	Pollosk, and Lt. James D (Cam. High), Expy. F. 2028
Lodge, Bombardier Isaac, (R.H.A.), S. Africa 1900	Potts, LCpl. Fredk. W. O. (Berks. Yeo.), Dar-
Lodge, Bombordier Issac, (R.H.A.), S. Africa 1900 Loosemore, Priv. Arnold (W. Rid. R.) 1917 Lowerson, Sept. Alfred (Aust.), France 1918	danelles
Luke, Drer. F. (R.F.A.), Empday F 2914	Poulter, Priv. Arthur (W. Rid, R.)
Luke, Driv. F. (R.F.A.), Employ F	Probyn, Gen Rt Hon Sir D. M , c.c.n. (Pun-
Lyster, LtGen. H. Hammon, cs, (BSC), Mutiny	jab Cavairy), Muliny
McAulay, Sergt. John, n.c.w. (Scots Gds.) 1918	Proctor, Flight-Lieut A. W Beauchamp. D.s.o.
l McReath L. d'orni, Robert (Neaforth High.) 1918	No. D.F. (R.A.F.), Er. F., Beatmann, D.R.G., Bask, W. G. D.F. (R.A.F.), Er. F., Bask Prowse, Ch. P. O. George (R. N.V. R.), Expday, F. agast Quigg, Priv. Robert (R. Ir. Rif.), Expday, F. agast Ramsden, Lieut H. E. (Protoct Regt), N. Africa step Rams Kasapheladur, Vall (Guythe 1814).
McCarthy, Lt. Lawrence (Aust.), France 1918 McDougall, Sergt. Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.) 1928 MacDowell, Capt. Thain W., p.s.o. (Can. Inf.) 1927	Order Prin Pobert (P. In Die) Freeden F. zez
McDougall, Sergt. Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fcs.) 1918 MacDowell, Capt. Thain W., p.s.o. (Can. Inf.) 1917	Ramsden, Lieut H E. (Protect Regt ), N Africa sies
MacGregor, Capt. John, M.c., D.C.M.(bar) (Canad. Mtd Rif.) France	Rana, Karanbahadur, Naik (Gurkha Rif.)
Mtd Rif.) France 1918	Rana, Karanbahadur, Naik (Gurkha Rif.)
McIntosh, Priv. George (Gord. Highrs.)	Raynes Acta Serat John C (R K A ) France 1928
Mackay Lt -Col Jno F. (A. & S Highrs ), S Africa 2000	Raynes, Actg. Sergt John C. (R. F. A.), Expday, F. 1923 Readitt, Priv. John (S. Lanc. R.), Expday, F. 1927
MacIntyre, Lt. David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.) 1918 Mackay, LtCol Jno F. (A. & S. Highrs.), S. Africa. 1900 McKean, Lieut. George Burdon (Canadian Inf.) 1918	Rood, May -Gen. Hamilton L., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.),
McLeod, Lieut. Alan Arnett (R. Air Foe.)	S. Africa 1899 Rees, Scret. Ivor (S. Wales Bord.) 1927
McNamara, Lt. Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), Ex. F. 1917	
menamara, corp John (M. Surr. M.) 1910	A.F.C. (R.A.F.), Ex. F
McNess, LSergt. Fred (Scots G.), Expdny. F 1916 Maling, Capt. Geo. Allan, M.B. (R.A.M.C.), Expy F. 1915	Rendle, Corpl. T. E. (D.C.L. I.), Expdny. F 2927
Malleson, BubLt. W. St. A., (R.N.), Dardanelles 2925	Reynolds, Capt. Henry, M.c. (R. Scots) sgry
Marling, Col. Sir Percival S., Bt , c.s (K.R.R.C.), Sudan	Dryl zames Hy. (R.A.M C), Rorke's
Martin, Maj. Cyril G., p.s.o., (R.E.), Expday. F 1915	
Masters, Priv. Richard George, (A.S.C.) z9z8	Richardson, Sergt A. H L. (Strathcona's), S. Af. see
Masterson, Maj. J. E. I. (R. Lancs R), S. Africa 1900	Richardson, Priv G. (Border Regt.), Muliny 1860
Maufe, Capt. Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), Expdny. F. 1917 Maxwell, Lt. Joseph, M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), France 1918	Ridgeway, Col. Richard K., c n (I.A.), Naga Hills when
May, Priv. H. (Scottish R.), Expdny. F 1914	Ripley, Sergt. John (Black Watch), Expelny. F zezg
Mayson, LSerpt. Tom F. (R. Lanc. R.) 1917	Richardson, Sergi. Aired Lancs. Fus.), Dariabettes 1918 Richardson, Sergi A. H. L. (Strathcona's), S. Af. 1908 Richardson, Priv G. (Border Hegt.), Mutny
Meekosha, and Lt. Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), Expy. F. 1915 Mellish, Rev. Edward Noel, M.C. (C.F.), Expdny. F. 1915	Roberts, Lt. Col Frank C. p.s.o. w.c. (Worse D. a.c.)
Mellim, MaiGen, Sir Chas John, a c B., Ashanti 2000	Robertson, LCpl. Charles Graham, M.M. (R. Fus.) zers
Melvin, Priv. Charles (R. Highrs.)	Ritchie, Dur Walber (Seaforth II.), Explay, F. sast Roberts, Lt. Tol Frank C. p.s.o., m.c. (Wore, R.) sast Robertson, L. Cp. (Charles Graham, m.m. (H. Fun.) sast Robertson, Lt Col. James Forbes-, p.s.o., m.c.
	Charles 10)
Motealf, ICpl. William Honry, N. M. (Manitoba R.) 1928 Miles, Priv. Francis G. (Glouc R.), France. 2928 Mir Dast, Jenadar (Coke's Rif.), Expdny. F. 1922 Mitchell, Capt. Coulson N., M.c. (Canad. Engrs.),	Robinson, Dt. 0. William (Gord Hights.), S. A. Price sign Robinson, Com. Eric G., on N. (E. N.), Durdanelles spag Robson, Priv H H (Royal Scota), Expdray M
Miles, Priv. Francis G. (Glouc R.), France 1918	Robson, Priv H H (Royal Scots), Expdny F son
Mir Dast, Jemadar (Coke's Rif.), Expdny. F 1915	Rochfort, and Li G. A. B. (Scots G.), Expens, F. 1915
France	Room, L. Corpl. Frederick G. (R. Ir. R.)
	Roupell, Lt . Col. G.R.P. (E.Surrey R.), Expdny. F. zazz
Moon, Lt. Rupert. V. (Aust. Inf.), Expdny. F 1917	Rutherford, Lieut. Charles Smith, M.C. (Quebec R.) 2928
Moon, L. Bupert, V. (Anst. Int.), Expeny, F. 3927 Moore, seed L. Montero, S. (Hants R.). 3927 Mott, Seyt. Edward J. (Border R.), Expeny, F. 3927 Mountain, Seryt. Albert, W. Yorks, R.). 3927 Moyney, Seryt. John (H. Ods.). 3927	c w a . n.s.o. (Welch Gds.) Sudan
Mountain, Sergt. Albert (W. Yorks, R.) 2928	Ruthven, Sergt. William (Aust. I. F.)
Moyney, Sergt. John (Ir. Gds.)	Ryan, Priv John (Aust ), France 1918
Mugford, LCpl. Harold, (M.G.C.) 1917 Mullane, SergeMaj. Patrick (R.A.), African 1880 Mullane, Serge George Harry, M.M. (Can. Inf.) 1918	Redlier Lieut Clifford Wm King Lines I
Multon, Serget George Harry, M.M. (Can, Inf.) sess	Sage, Priv. Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.)
Murray, LtCol. Henry Wm., c.m.o., D.s.o., D.c.m.	Sumson, Seaman G. McK. (R.N.R.), Dardanelles zam
Museus Chan Ves Chan Page   Theman	Rutaven, Seys. William (Aust. 1. 7.)  Ryan, Priv. John (Aust.), France 1928  Ryder, Priv. Robert (Middx. R.), Erpdny. F. 1928  Saglier, Lett. Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.), 1928  Sage, Priv. Thomas Hy. (Som. L.1.).  Sage, Priv. Thomas Hy. (Som. L.1.).  Sanders, Capt. George (W. Yorks R.), Erps. F. 1928  Sanders, Capt. George (W. Yorks R.), Erps. F. 1928  Sandes, and Lieut. Arthur J. T. Fleming. (E. 2017)
Myles, Capt. Edgar (Wore. R.)	Surrey R.), Kapday, Force
Myles, Capt. Edgar K., n.s.o. (Welch R.), Mesopot, 1946	Sertorius, MG. E. H., c.n. (E. Lanc. R.), Africa som
Murray, Let. Ook. Henry Will., C.A., B.S.O., D.C.W. April Murray, Let. Col. Henry Will., C.A., B.S.O., D.C.W. April Murray, Corp. Jan. (Conn. Eang.), Transvent. 281; Mylas, Capr. Edgar (Wore, E.) Mylas, Capr. Edgar (Wore, E.) Mylas, Ospr. Edgar (Wore, E.) Mylas, Ospr. Edgar (Wore, E.) Mylas, Ospr. Edgar (Wore, E.) Mylas, Ospr. Edgar (Wore, E.) Mylas, Ospr. Edgar (Wore, E.) Mylas, Ospr. Edgar (Wore, E.) Mylas, Ospr. Fores appl. Naume, Maj. Phillip, S. au, C. E. J., Ezgoday, Fores appl.	Surrey R.), Explay, Force Sartorius, MG. E. H., c.n. (E. Lanc. R.), Alphas shat Saunders, Sergt. Arthur F. (Suffick R.), Erps. F. 1986 Schofield, LtTot., Harry N. (R.A.), E. 4f-for. F. 1886

Scott, Q.MSeryt R. (Manch. Rogt.), S. Africa 2908 Scrimger, Capt F. A.C. (Can A.M.S.), Kepdy F. 2918 Seeley, Seaman William (R.N.), Japan	Tur
Scrimger, Capt F A. C. (Can A M.S.), Ecpdy F. 2915	Unw
Seeley, Renman William (R. N.), Japan 1864	De
Shahainad Khan, Havildar (Punjabis), Erpdny.	Upte
Force 2916 Shankiand, Capt. Robert (Can. Inf.) 2917	Vick
Sharpe, Corpl. C. (Lince. R.), Expdny F 1915	Vick
Shaul, Serot, J (High L I.), S. Africa 1800	Vick
Shaul, Sergi, J. (High L. I.), S. Africa	Wal
Simpson, L. Sergt Walter (Linc R.) 1918	80
Sinton, Capt John A , M.B. (I.M.S.), Mesopotamia 2926	Wal
Skinner, C. SgtM. John (R.O.S.B.) 2927	War
Smith, Gunner Albert (RA), Sudan 1885	Was
Smith, LtCol Clement L (Som M 1 ), Somuldand 2904	Was
Smith, LSergt Edward, n . M. (Lanc Fus.) . 1918	Wat
Smith, Mergi Issy (Manchester R ), Erguing. F 1915	/7
Smith, Sergt James (The Butts), Mohmand 1897	Wat
Smith, Private James (Border R ), Expelny F 1914	Wea Wol
Smyth, Capt J G or c (LudhianaSikhs), Explay F. 1915	Wor
Smyth, Melen Sir Novill M , a c.a. (and D G ) Sudan	Whe
Spackman, Sergt. Charles Edward (Border II ) 1918	po
Whatton Servet Porev Clude was (Aust 1 E) 1918	Whi
Statton, Scryt. Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust 1 F.) 2918 Steele, Lieut. Gordon C (R N ), Kronstadt 2929	Whi
Steele, Seigt Thomas (Scaforth H.), Expdny F. 1917	Whi
Stone, Gurner Charles Edwin, M M (R F A) z918	Whi
Storkey, Capt. Percy Valentine (Aust   F) 1918	; Whi
Strachan, Lieut Henry, w. (Can. Cav.) 2927	' Whi
Stringer, Pric George (Manch R ), Mesopotamea 1916	, Will
Stuart, Lieut Ronald Nell, p.so. (R.N.R.),	Wile
Sulmarines	Will
Stubbs, Sergt. Frank E (Lanc Fus ), Gallipols 1915	, will
Bullivan Cot Arthur P (Roy Fus), N Russia 1919	(8
Sykes, Priv Ernest (Northd Fus.), Expdny. F. 2927	Will
Symons, Lieut Wm J (Australia), Incidenceles 1915	Will
Thackeray, Col Sir E T, K c B (R E), Mutiny 2857 Thomas, L Cpl John (N Staffs R) 2918	Wils
	Wile
Throman, and Id Hugo V H (Aust), Dardaneues 1915 Tollerton, Private R (Cameron H.), Expdny. F. 1914	Woo
Tombs, L -Corpt Joseph (L'pool R'), Expdny F 1915	Woo
Towers, Prin James (Scott Rif ), France . 1918	Woo
Towner, Lieut Edgar, Mc (Aust M.G.C.),	Woo
France	` Ea
Towno, Capt E B , c n v (Gord Highrs ), S. Africa 1899	Wrig
Toyo, (Vivi Alfred M , n ( (Midsx R ) 1918	W ya
Train, Sergt Charles Wm (Lond R) 1918	W yl
Traynor, Sergt W B (W Yorks R ), S Africa 2902	lou
Turner, Lt Gen Sir R E W, & CB, K.CMG,	You
n.s o (R Can Dus), S Africa	' Zeni

rali, Priv. Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), Expdny. F. 2916 vin. (apt. Edward, c.s., c.m.c. (R.N.), tine.

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1927
nilie, Cujst. Archie Cecil T. (Yorka, R.), Ezpy, F.

1928
nilie, Cujst. Archie Cecil T. (Yorka, R.), Ezpy, F.

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nilie, Cujst. Archie Cecil T. (Yorka, R.), Ezpy, F.

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nilie, Sullie, M. M. Allison (M. G. Corps).

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nilidan, Pre T. Homas (Cold. Gds.).

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nilidan, Pre T. Homas (Cold. Gds.).

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nilidans, Pre T. Homas (Cold. Gds.).

1928
nilidans, Pre T. John (S. Wales Bord), Errice T.

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nilidans, Pre John (S. Wales Bord), Errice T.

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1928
nilidans, Senman William (R. N.R.), Submarines 1928
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nilidans, Senman William (R. N.R.), Submarines 1928
nilidans, Present (Highland L.I.), Ezpyday, F.

1928
nod, J. Seng Harry (Seote Gds.), France 1928
nod, J. Seng Harry (Seote Gds.), France 1928
nod, J. Seng Harry (Seote Gds.), France 1928
nod, J. Seng Harry (Seote Gds.), France 1928
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nod, J. Seng Harry (Seote Gds.), France 1928
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node 1 ght, Br. Gen Wallace D (R W Surrey), Soloto 1993 ght, Br. Gen Wallace D (R W Surrey), Soloto 1993 att, Corp George H. Cold Gdas, Explany F. 1993 llv, May Guy G K (Tasmania), S Africa 1996 ang, Ptv John (Quebec R), France 1998 ing, Free Thomas (Durh, L 1), 1998 gel, Scryt. Raphaol L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.) 1998 

The Distinguished Service Cross.—2914.—1) S.C.—In substitution for the Completions Service Cross, 2921, is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant Commander

The Military Cross, ... 1915 - W. C.-Awarded to Cap tains, Lieutenants and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces

The Distinguished Flying Cross - 1918-D F C -De signed for bestowal upon officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy

The Air Force Cross 1918 - A F C -Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy

The Military Medal. 1916 - M M - Awarded to noncommissioned offices and men for individual or asso-ciated acts of bravery in the Field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations

The Distinguished Service Medal - 1914 - 19.8, M - Is designated for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R N, to non commissioned officers and men of the R N A, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majosty a Bervice adost, for distinguished conduct

The Distinguished 'lying Medal - 1918—D F.M —and the Air Porce Medal, for warrant and non-commissioned officers and nem for equivalent services as for D F C and A.F.C

The Conspicuous Galantry Medal. — CG M. — bestoned upon warrant officers and men of the R N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non commissioned officers, and men of the Army

The Volunteer Officers' Deceration — V D.—Was an honour for rewarding the mentorious services of officers of the toroc in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years

The Territorial Decoration—T D—Established in 1908, is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty vers good service in the Territorial Force, and not holders of the Volunteer Decoration—Similarly a Territorial Long Service Medal has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers

The Royal Red Cross—R R C —For ladies founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or mation who may be brought to the Novereigns butter for acts of mency in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Order of Mercy.—Roth sexes; was established in right in cuntration with the Learne of Mercy, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals in obtaining small subscriptions for King Edwards Hospital Fund for London, &c

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1839, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered usoful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877 and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Raving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

# Dis Majesty's Ministers.

## CABINET MINISTERS.

CABINET M	inisters.
Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury Lord High Themsellor Lord President of the Council Lord Pring Seal and Leader of the House of Commens Chancetor of the Excheques Pirst Lord of the Admiratty Without Portfoli	Tavid Lloyd George, c. N. (b. 1862)         \$5,000           Lord Birkenhead (b. 1872)         \$5,000           Arthur James Balfour, c. N. (b. 1848)         \$5,000           Andrew Ronar Law (b. 1858)         \$5,000           Austen Chamberlain (b. 1862)         \$5,000           Walter Hume Long (b. 1854)         \$5,000           Bir L Wotthington Evans, Bark. (b. 1868)         \$5,000
Home Aftura Foreign Aftura land Leader of the House of Lords) (Colonies War Initu	Edward Shortt, x c (b. 256s)
Soldand Soldan	Winston Spencer Churchit (*** War ').  Robert Murn, & C. (** 1858)  Field-Mushal Viscount French, & F. (** 1853)  Su Robert Horn, & C. (** 1872)  Su Robert Horn, & C. (** 1872)  Level Level 1850  Su Robert Horn, & C. (** 1872)  Level Level 1850  Church Level 1
Ministr of Vunitions of War, Lord Inverforth (b. 1899)  Food Controller, Charles A McCurdy (b. 1899)  Minister of Napping, Bir Joseph Maclay, Bart. (b. 1897)  Minister of Pensons, Bir Joseph Maclay, Bart. (b. 1897)  Minister of Pensons, Inn Macpherson (b. 1889)  Funinaster-General, Albert Holden Illingworth (b. 1863)  Chancelor of the Duchy of Lineaster, Entl of Crawford and  Final Commissioner of Works, Bir Altred Mond, Bart (b. 1861)  Funinaster-General, Sir Ernest Pollock, a. c. (b. 1861)  Lidoring General, Sir Kirnest Pollock, a. c. (b. 1861)  Lynings et General, Sir John Tudor Waltern (b. 1866)  Cul Lord of the Admirally, Bart of Unilow (b. 1866)  Cul Lord of the Admirally, Bart of Unilow (b. 1866)  Lynings et General, Sir Sir John Tudor Waltern (b. 1866)  Lynings et General, Sir Kirnest Pollock, a. c. (b. 1866)  Cul Lord of the Admirally, Bart of Unilow (b. 1866)  Lynings et General, Sir Stanley Baldwin (b. 1867)  Joint Farliamentary (Fatronape) Secretaries, Bart (b. 1867)  Joint Farliamentary (Fatronape) Secretaries, Lord Edin Ernest Guest (b. 1878)  Funited Guest (b. 1878)  Musitions of War, Sir B H. Levon  Austions of War, Sir B H. Levon  Austions of War, Sir B H. Levon  Austions of War, Sir B H. Levon  Austions of War, Sir B H. Levon  Austions of War, Sir B H. Levon  Austions of War, Sir B H. Levon  Austions of War, Tarde, William (Tive Bridgeman by Agreeliure and Departy Mussafer of Fasheries, Lt. Col. Sir Education, John Herbert Lewis (b. 1868)  Heatth, Viscount Astor (b. 1879)  Labore, Bir M Barloy (b. 1889)  Heatth, Viscount Astor (b. 1879)  Labore, Bir M Barloy (b. 1889)  Heatth, Viscount Astor (b. 1879)  Labore, Bir M Barloy (b. 1889)  Heatth, Viscount Astor (b. 1879)  Labore, Bir M Barloy (b. 1889)  Heatth, Viscount Astor (b. 1879)  Labore, Bir M Barloy (b. 1889)  Heatth, Viscount Astor (b. 1879)  Labore, Bir M Barloy (b. 1889)  Heatth, Viscount Astor (b. 1879)  Labore, Bir M Barloy (b. 1889)  Heatth, Viscount Astor (b. 1879)  Labore, Bir M Barloy (b. 1889)  Heatth, Viscount Astor (b. 1879)  La	\$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 \$2,000 \$2,000 \$2,000 \$69  (and fees 'ln 1914 \$11,397 \$7,000 (and fees ln 1924 \$11,397 \$7,000 (and fees ln 1924 \$11,397 \$7,000  \$4,000 \$4,000 \$4,000 \$4,000 \$4,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000
Penarona, Maj G C Tryon (b 1897a) Munuttons of War, J F Hope (b 1870), £1,200; Lord Ra Food, Sir W. Mitchell Thompson, Bart (b 1897)	### ##################################
Secretary (see The Cabinet)  Lord Advocate, Thomas Brash Morison, a c (b. 1868)  Solution General, Col. Charles David Murray, a.c. (b. 1866)	555.000
Solution General, Col Charles David Murray, E.c. (b 1866)  Irela	
Lord Lieutenaut (see The Calonet). Lord Chaucettor, Sur James Henry Mussen Campbell, Bart Chief Scoredary to Lord Lieutenaut (see The Calonet). Attorney-cheerval, Henris Stamislaus Henry, s. c. b. 2864). Colsector-General, Daniel Martin Wilson, S.O. (b. 1868).	
Ministers of the L. Lord Steward, Viscount Farguhar, g c. 1,0 (b 1844)	nym iingsenuu.
Lord Steveard, Viscount Farmuhar, a c.o. o b 1844) Treasurer. Commander B. M. Eyres Monsell, R. R. (b 1896) Comptroller Lt. Col. Hon G. P. Stanley (b 1876) Lord Chamberians, Viscount Sandhurs; (b. 1895) Vice-Chamberians, W. Hudley Ward (b 1877) Lords in Watting, Lord Stammer (b. 1877) Lord Somerleyton (b 1877) Earl of Bradford (b 1873), E. Capitans, Geallemen at. Arms, Lord Coletinodes (b. 1862) Capitans, Feomen of the Guard, Lord Hylton (b 1856) Master of the Horse, Earl of Cheetfield, S. G. 1894)  *All the above vacate office	# 1,504 # 2,500 # 2,50

#### 298 Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State.—The inability of ton of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. George I to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irk-some, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for h's example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In seg, the office of Funcy, the other states have become a settled custom. In seg, the office of Funcy, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Islame, Irish, and Colonial business. In

Date.	Premier.	Exchequer	Home (zyen)	Foreign (2782)	War (2794)	Colonies (1854)
May 25, 2804	W Pitt	w Pitt	Hawkeshury {	Harrowly . }	W. Dundas {	Camilen}
Feb 11, 2806	Grenville	Ld II Petty	Spencer . {	(' J Fox }	Gen Fitzpatrick	W Windham
Mar. 32,2807	Portland	s Perceval .	Hawkesbury	(† Canning Bathurst	Gen Pultency   Ld G L Gower	Castlereagh
Dec. s, 1809	8 Perceval	S Perceval.	R Ryder	Wellerley	Palmerston .	Lives pool
June 9, 2822	Liverpool	Nansittart F.J. Robinson	Sidmonth . R Peel	Londonderry }	Palmerston	Bathuret
Apr 24,1827 Sept 5, 1827	G Canning . Goderich	G Canning J C Herries	8 liourne Lansdowne	Dudley .	Palmerston . Palmerston	Goderich
Jan 25, 5828	i		R Peel	Dudley {	Palmeraton Hardinge } Ld F L Gower	W Huskisson } Su G Murray
Nov 23, 1830	(.rev	Althorp	'Melbourne	Palmerston .	Ld F L Gower C W W Wynn Sir H Parnell	Goderich
July 18,1834; Dec 26,1834;	Melbourne Sir R. Peel	Althorp sn R Peel .	Duncannon . H Goulbourn	Palmerston	E Ellice J C. Herries	Hon T S Rice Aberdeen .
Apr 18,1835		T Spring Rice F T Baring	Lord J Russell   Normanby	Palmerston {	Howick {	Glenely
Sept 6, 1841	Sir R Pecl .	H Goulbourn .	Sir J Graham	Aberdeen{	Sir II Hawlinge	Ld J Russell .     Stanley     W E Gladstone
July 6, 1846	ld J Russell	Sir (' Wood	sir G Grey	Palmerston . }	Hon F. Maule	
Feb. 27,2852	Derby	B Distaeli	S H Walpole	Malmesbury	W Beresford	Sir J Pakington
Dec. #8,1852	Aberdeen	W E Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J Russell Clarendon	Hn. S Herbert	Newcastle Sir G Grey
Feb 20,2855	Palmerston {	W E Gladatone } Sir G C Lewis }	Sir G Grey .	Clarendon .	Paninure	Hon S Herbert SirW Molesworth H Labouchere
Feb 25, 1858	Darby	B Distaeli . {	S H Walpole   TSS Estcourt	Malmesbury	tion Dool	Stanley
Jun 28,2859	Palmerston .	W E Gladstone {	Sir G C Lewis	Ld J. Russell	Hn S Herbert Sir G C Lewis deGrey & Ripon	Newcastle } E Cardwell }
Nov 6, 1865	Itussell	W E Gladstone	Sir G Grey	Clarendon {	de Grey & Ripon Hartington	E Cardwell
July 6, x866		B Disraeli . {	S H Walpole   G Hardy	Stanley {	Gen Peel Sir J Pakington Sir J. Pakington	Carnarvon } Buckingham }
	B Disraeli W E G'dstone	G W Hunt R Lowe	H. A Bruce	Clarendon )	Sir J. Pakington E. Cardwell	Granville
Feb. 22,1874	B Disraeli	W E Gladstone Sir S Northcote	R Lowe	Oranville S Derby		Carnaryon
Apr. 28,2860	(Beaconsfield) { W.E.G'dstone {	W F Cludetone	Sir W Harcourt	Salisbury	H. C E Childers	Kimberley
	•	Sir M H -Beach	Wie D A Cense	Salisbury	-	Col F A Stanley.
Feb 6, 1886	W E Gladstone	Nir W Harcourt		Rosebery	H C -Bannerman	1
Aug 3, 1886	Salisbury W II Smith	Id R Churchill }	H Matthews .	Iddesleigh Salisbury	W. H Smith E. Stanhope	E Stanhope }
Aug 18,1892	ust Lord ) WE Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith .	Roschery	H.C Bannerman	
Mar 3, 2894		Sir W Harcourt		Kimberley	H C -Bannerman	Ripon
July a, 2895	Balfourzetld	Sir M H -Beach	ir M W Ridley	Salisbury Lansdowne		J Chamberlain .
July za, 1902	A J Balfour	A Chamberlain	A Akers-Douglas	,	HOA-Forster	J. Chamberlain ) A Lyttelton . , )
Dec 5, 2905	Bannerman	H H. Asquith	Il J Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B Haldane R B Haldane	Elgin
April 8, 2908	H. H. Asquith	D Llovd George	W S Churchill R McKenna	Sir E. Grey	H H. Asquith	L Harcourt
Coalition	Manistries		1	'	Kitchener	
Juneze, zez	H H Asquith	R McKenna {	Sir J. Simon Herbert Samuel	Sir E Grey Grey (Visct.)	Kitchener D. Lloyd George	A. Bonns Law
Dec 7, zqz6	D Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law	1	A. J. Bulfour {	Derby	W. H Long
_ > 11 (	(A Bonar Law)	A, Chamberlain	E Shortt{	A. J Balfour }	W. S. Churchill	Milmer

## " and other Others of Ltate.

res the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining lifely and Colonial Distress
The Home Secretary was also responsible, for the Estret Stry at War, whit though not a Secretary of State, directed the investmental parametr, and eith sentral of the Army In 1795 a Secretary of State for War was constituted, with appointed to manage all military business, and in 1800.

appointed to n	anage an milit	ary business, and	III 1901	1	1 7 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ld Chancellor	La President	Board of Trade	Admiralty	India (1784 & 1858)	Ld Lieut. Chief Secretary (Ireland).
Eldon {	Portland Sidmouth	Montrose {	Melville	Camtereagh {	Powis (N. Vansittart.
Erskine{	Fitzwilliam Sidmouth	Austdand {	Sir C Grey Hon T Grenville	Mento }	BedfordW. Elliett
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave	R. R. Dundas . R. R. Dundas .	Richmond Sir A Wellestey. Richmond Hon. R. Dundas. W W Pole
Elden	Cumden	Clancarty	C P Yorke	Buckingkamsh	Richmond   D Dool
Eldon	Harrowby .	Hs. F J Robin-	Melville	G Cuming . C Bathurst C, W W Wynn	Talbot Grant
Lyndhurst .	Harrowley .	W Huskisson W Huskisson C Grant	Clarence	C. W W Wynn C. W W Wynn C W. W Wynn	Wellesley Hon W Lamb. Wellesley Hon W Lamb.
Lyndhurst .	Bathurst {	W. V. Fitzgerald J C Herries	f	Melinile . Ellenborough {	Northum- Northum- Sir H Hardinge.
Brougham	Lausdowne .	Anckland	Mr J Graham .	C Grant {	Anglesey E ( S Stanley. Wellesley Str J Hophonso.
Brougham	Lansdowne	C P Thomson	Auckland	C Grant	Harrington E J Littleton.
Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	C. P Thomson	de tirey Auckland t	Sir J Hobbonne	Harrington Sir H. Hardings. Mulgrave   Morneth
( Cottenham	) Indiana, in the	II Labouchere	Minto ) Haddington }	Ellenbarough .	Ebrington   Morneth.
Lyndhurst	Wharaeliffe	W.E.44ladstone } Dalhousie	Ellenbelough.	Fitsperald } Ripon	Lincoln
('ottenham (in c mission) Truro	Lanadowne {	('larendon H Labouchere .	Auckland Sir F T Baring	Sir J Hobhouse {	Bossborough H Labouchere, Clarendon Su W Somerville,
St Leonards	Lemedale	J W. Henley .	Northumberland	J C Herries	Eglinton . Nass.
Cranworth {	(iranville ] Ld J. Bosseli	E Cardwell	Sir J Graham	Str C Wood	St. Germans Sir J. Young
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A {	Sir J. Graham Sir C. Wood	Sir C Wood R Vernon Smith	Carlisle { E. Hossman. H. A. Herbert.
Chelmaford	Salisbury	J W Henley ) Denoughments )	SirJ.Pakington	Kllenborough } Stanley }	Eglinton Neas.
{ ('ampbell . ) Westbury }	Granville	F. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Carlule E. Cardwell. Wodehouse Bir R Pect
Cranworth	Granville	T M., Gibson	Somerset {	Sir C Wood . } doGrey& Ripon	Wodehouse C Fertescue,
Chelmsford	Buckingham . Mariborough	Richmond	Sir J Pakangton H. L Corry	Cranborne ) Sir B Noitheote )	Abercorn . ( Naas. Col W Patter. Abercorn Col W. Patter.
Carns Hatherley	Marlborough . Ripon	Kichmond J. Bright V. Fortescue	H C Childers }	Sir S Northcote Argyll	C Fortegue
Selborns	Aberdare	Sig C Adderley	G J Goschen } G Ward Hunt W. H. Smith	Salisbury	Abstracts Six M U Brook
	Spencer )	Sandon		Crambrook Hartington	Marlboroug, J. Lowther W E Forster Cowper Id F Cavendish,
Selborne {	Carlingford	J Chamberlau	Northbrook {	Kımberley	Spericer 144 O Trevelyan
Halsbury	Cranbrook {	Richmond }	Ld G Hamilton	t a	Carnaryon { Sir W. II, I'i ke W. H. Smith
Herschell	Spencer	A J Mundella Stanley of P	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen   Morley   Sir M II Beach.
Halsbury	Crambrook	BirMiH-Beatch }	Ld G Hamilton	,	Zetland W L. Jackson
Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella A. J. Mundella	Spencer		Houghton J Moriey Houghton J Moriey
Halbury	Devomanire	C T BHANG	(1 J Goschen )	La & Hamilton	G W Balfour,
Halsbury	Devonshire Londonderry	G. W Ballous G W. Ballour Salisbury	Selborne	Ld G Handston ) St J Brodrick	Dudley \ \( \begin{align*} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George .		J Morley	Aberdeen. J. Bryce,
Lorebarn	Tweedmouth Welvernton	W S. Chwrchill Frdney Buxten	R McKenna	Morley (Visct.) ?	
Haldane	Morley Beauchamp	John Eurns . W.Runciman	W. S. Churchill	Orews	Abestices A. Birrell.
			A T Balfaur *		(A Mired)
Buckmaster	Create	W. Euroiman	A. J. Balfour	A. Chamberlain	Wimborne { A. firrell, H. E. Duke
Finley	Bart Ourson {	Shr A. Stanley	Mr M. Geddes .	E.S Montagu {	Wimborne H. E. Duke. French E. Sherts.
Birkenhead {	Ourses.	Sir R. S. Horne	W. H Long	E S Montaga	French I Macpherson Sin H. Greenwood.

THE third Parliament of King George V. was elected in December, 1918, and met on February 4, 1919. The General Election had returned 478 supporters of the Coalition (334 Unionists; 133 Lilberals; 2x Labour) and 229 Non-Condition (63 Labour; 48 Unionists; 28 Liberals; 73 Sinn Feiners; 7 Nationalists; and 10 Independents), distributed as shown in the following table:—

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS			PARTY STRENGTH (Jun , 2929).			
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Univer-	Total Members	Coalition	Non- Coalition,	Majority.
England	230 24 38 80	255 11 33 21	7 I 3 4	492 36 74 105	401 81 56	91 15 18 105	320 Coahtion. 6 Coalition. 38 Coalition. 105 Non-Co.
United Kingdom	372	320	15	707	478	229	249 Coalition.

Only successful candidates who received the recognition of the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law are included among the supporters of the Coalition. Thus, the Irish Unionists are omitted from the Ministerialists, although, like many other Non-Coalition members, they are in general agreement with the Government.

#### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 217-230, Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 707 Members of Parliament.

Co. U. = Coalition Unionist, Co L = Coalition Liberal, Co Lab. = Coalition Labour;  $U_{\bullet} = \text{Unionist}$ ; L = Liberal, Lab = Labour, Ind. = Independent; NP = Nationalist Party; N, D, P = National Democratic Party, N = Nationalist, <math>S, F = Sinn Fein

N.D. I - Hatkilla Delinerate laity	n nationalist, nr = Simi Fein.
Ma <sub>j</sub>	Maj.
Abraham, Rt. Hon. W. (Lab ), sor Rhondda unop	
Acland, Rt Hon. F. D. (L), 276Camborne 532	Barrie, (' (Co. L.), 569Banf unop.
Adair, Rear-Adm.T.B.S (Co. U),553Shettleston 74	Barrie, Rt Hon. H. T. (1'.), 674 Londonderry N. 5,600
Adamson, Rt. Hon. W (Lab ), 575 Fite, West 6,644	Barton D C C D Wielen W
Addison by Bon C (Call) as Shored-table 5 == 0	Barton, R. C (S F), 703 Wicklore, W 4,869
Addison Rt Hon C (Co L), 46Shoreditch 6,x18	Barton, Sir W. (Co.L), 1890ldham 11,076
Adkins, Sir Ryland, K.C. (Co. L.), 365 Maddle-	Beasley, P. (S.F.), 665Kerru, E unop.
ton and Prestivich 6,330	Beauchamp, Sir E. (Co. L), 420 Lovestoft unop.
Ainsworth, Capt C. (U), 103Bury 3,181	Beck, Sir Cecil T. (Co L), 300 Naffron Walden 6,097
Allen, LtCol W. J., D.S O (U), 628 Ar-	Beckett, Major Hon W.G.(Co. U), 465Scar-
magh, A 7.379	borough and Whitby
Amery, Lt. Col L. C S (Co. U), SoBur-	Bell, Maj. A C Morrison- (Co.U), 293
mm tham, Sparkbrook 12,211	Homton unoo.
Archdale, E M (I'), 656 Fermanagh, N 532	Bell, J (Lab), 2680rmakirk
Armitage, R. (Co. L), x38Leeds, Central 8,840	Bell, Lt -Col W. C H. (Co. C), Ass Demzes 3.45
Arnold, S (L), 475 Penistone 594	Bellairs, Com. C. (Co U), asxMaidstone a.sm
Ashley, Col. W W (Co. l'), 360 Fylde 6,270	Benn, Sir A.S (Co. U), 192 Plymouth, Drake 10,923
Asquith, Rt. Hon, H. H , K.C. (L), 560	Benn, Capt Sn Ion H . Bart., C B . D S O.
Paidey 2,834	(Co l'), 18Greenwich 8,105
Astlary, Lt. Com F.W (17), 209 Salford, W 3,984	Benn, Capt W. W., D S o. (L), agg Loth
Astor, Viscountess (Cal'), 193 Sutton . 5,203	
Atkey, A.R. (Co. U), 184 Nottingham, Central 6,564	Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (Co U),
Austin, SirH. (Co U), 77 Birmingh'm, King's N. 3,892	
Bagley, Capt. E. A. A. (U), 359 Farnworth 497	
Baird, Maj Sir J. L., Bart, C.M.G., D.SO,	
(Co.U) 447Rugby 3,986	
	Rigland, A. (Co U), 69Bukenhead, E 7,613
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (Co. U.), 456 Bewedley unop.	Billing, N. Pemberton- Ind), 335 Hertford
Balfour, Rt. Hon A. J., o.M (Co.U), z City unop	Birchall, Maj. J D (Co U), 140 Leeds, N.E 9.770
Balfour, G. (Co U), adliampstead 9.747	Bird, Sir A. (Co U), 253 Wolverhampton, W. 3,272
Balfour, Sir R., Bt (Co.L.), ssoGlasgow, Partick	Blades, Sir G. R. (Co. U), 435 Surrey, Epsom 8,760
Partick 6.983	Biair, Maj. K. (Co U ), 40 Bow and Browley 26x
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir F.G., Bt (Co. U), aCity unop.	Diake, Sir F. D (L), 401 Berwick-upon-T. s. 224
Banner, Sir J. S. Harmood- (Co U), 153	Blane, I. A. (('a U), var Lemester S.
Liverpool, Everton 591	Blythe, E (N F), 684 Monaghan, N
Barker, Maj. R. H. (Ind.), 483 Souerby . 981	DOMING, IL (S.F.), 985/(0800mmon, S 6.ms)
Barlow, Sir C. A. M., K.B.E (Co U), 208	Boles, LtCol. D. F. (Co. U), Arg Tannton 7 802
Salford, S 10,458	Borwick, Maj. G. O., D S.O. (Co. U), xo8
Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N., C.H. (Lab.), 545	Croydon, N
Glasgow, Gorbals 6,811	Boscawen, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Griffith-(Co. U),
Barnes, Maj. H (L), 178 Newcoastle, E 3,487	114 Dudley 3,060
Barnett, Maj. R. W. (Co U), 48St. Pan-	Rottonilan W (Fad) - Fanking O
args. S. W 3.440	Rowson Di II an Cill (7 -1) To 44 1
Barnston, Maj. H. (Co. U), sog Eddisbury unop.	
The space of the same of the s	10wies, Col. 12. F. (Co. U), 304Empetel 8,284

Beck, Sir Cecil T. (Co L), 300 Naffron Walden	6.007
Beckett, Major Hon W.G.(Co. 17), 465 Scar-	-,-,,
borough and Whitby	1,770
Bell, Maj. A C Morrison (Co.17), 202	B1770
Homton	unop.
Homiton Bell, J (Lab), 3680rmskirk Bell, Lt -Col W. C. H. (Co. U), 45nDemzes	
Bell. Lt -Col W. C H. (Co. U) and Domeson	465 3,689
Bellairs, Com. C. (Co U), 35x Maidstone	
	5,550
Benn, Capt Sn Ion H . Bart., CB, DSO.	10, <b>983</b>
(Co l'), 18Greenwich	
Renn Cant W W han (1) 01 a.t.	8,105
Bennett, T J. (Co. U), 352 Screnoaks	2,725
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (Co U),	7,347
*** York naham C	
Bethell, Sir J. H. (Co. L), xx6East Ham, N.	7,143
Butterion H B on m (C. II) and I am, A.	2 688
Betterton, H B , C B E (Co II).408 Rushcliffe	4,668
Bigland, A. (Ca U), 69Birkenhead, E	7,613
Billing, N. Pemberton- (Ind), 335/lertford	z,470
Birchall, Maj. J D (Co U), 140 Leeds, N. E	9.770
Bird, Sir A. (Co U), 253 Wolverhampton, W.	3,271
Blades, Sir G. R. (Co. U), 435 Surrey, Epsom	8,760
Blair, Maj. R. (Co U), 40Bow and Bromley	<b>8</b> 6z
Blake, Sir F. D (L), 401 Berwick-upon-T.	2,324
Blane, T. A. (Co U), 145 Levester, S	3,035
DIYUNG, E. (N F), 684 Monaghan, N.	<b>4.345</b>
TANGER, IL C. F. CON LOSDON TOOL S	6,453
noies, LtCol. D. F. (Co. (1), AzyTaunton	7,803
DOEWICK, Mal. G. O., DRO (Ch II) vol	• •
Croydon, N. Boscawen, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Griffith-(Co. U.),	9.426
Boscawen, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Griffith-(Co. U),	-
	3,080
Bottomley, H. (Ind.), az Hackney, S Bowerman, Rt Hon. C. W. (Lab.), 14 Deptford	8,315
Bowerman, Rt Hon. C. W. (Lab.), 14 Deptford	4,36e
Bowles, Col. H. F. (Co. I). Maknieli	T13

		*	
	25-2 1		Maj.
- 0 - 0 TO TO NO 10 - 17 - 4-	Maj.	Clause T T ASSER CHAIR N	3410
Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W., M.C. (Co.U). 263	1	Clancy, J. J. (S.F), 69\$Slipo, N	4,700
Buckingham	4,960	Clay, Col. H. H. Spender, C.M.G., M.C.	
Brabazon, Col. T.C.M. (Co. U), 203Chatham	7,380	(Uo. U ). 2527 onoridae	9,616
Bramsdon, Sir T. (L), zo4Portsmouth, Cent.	4,981	Clough, R. (Co. U), 473Keighley	1,111
Brassey, Maj. H. L. C. (Co.U), 399 Peter-		Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (Lab.), 160Man-	
borough	684	chester. Platting	unop.
	2,343	Costes, Maj. Sir E. (Co. U), 37 Levisham, W. Costs, Sir Stuart, Bt. (Co. U), 434 Surrey, E. Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (Co. U), 17 Fulham, W.	unop.
Briant, F. (L), 34 Lambeth, North		Coats Sir Street Rt (Co II) And Surrey E	6,965
Dilaut, F. (1), 34 Danielen, Mortin	2, <b>88</b> 5	Cobb Sir C S F P F N N O (Co II)	0,903
Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C. (Co. U), 41208-		Markage 197	
Briggs, W. J. H. (Co.U), z63 Blackley Briggs, W. J. H. (Co.U), z63 Blackley Brittan, Sh H. (Co.U), z63 Acton Britton, G. B. (Co.L), z65 Clay Cross Bromfield, W. (Lab.), 424 Leek Brotherton, Col.Sir E. A.(Co.U), z34 Wake-	3,800	Funam, W	7,747
Briggs, W. J. H. (Co.U), z63Blackley	4,338	Cockernii, Brig Gen. G. M. (Co.U), 439	
Brittain, Sir H. (Co. U), 382Acton	7,430	Reigate	unop.
Britton, G. B. (Co.L), or Bristol, E	1,299	Cohen, Maj. J. B Brunel (U),155 Liverpool,	
Broad T T (Co L) a86Clay Cross	1,221	Fairfield	3,510
Promisold W (Iah) and lask	678	Colfor Mei W.P. W.C.(Co. II. 200 Dornet N.	3,3-0
Double and Col Sin F. A (Co II) and Wake	٠,٥	Colfox, Maj. W.P., M C (Co. U , 300 Dorset, N. Colivet, M. P. (S F), 6ax Limerick City	man
Brotherton, Col. Sir E. A. (Co. C ), 234 ii ance-		College C 40 Th for Firm and W	unop.
	3,246	Collins, C. (S.F), 672 Limerick, W	unop.
Brown, Capt. D. C. (Co. U), 40xHexham Brown, J. O. B.E. (Lab.), 568South Ayrshire Brown, T. W., K.C. (U), 649Down, North	3,595 863	Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (L),	
Brown, J., o B. E. (Lub), g68 South Ayrshire	863	556Greenock	3,687
Brown, T. W., K C (U), 640 Down, North	7,047	Collins, M. (S.F), 640Cork, S	mnon
Brugha, C (S.F), 698 Water ford	8,673	Colvin, BrigGen. R. B (Co U), 316Epping	10.504
Bruton, Sir J. (Co. U), xxxGloucester	3,224	Conway, Sir Martin (Co.U), 492 English	
Buchanan, Lt -Col A. L H. (Co. U), 582	3,	Universities	206
			290
Lanark, Coatbridge	5,934	Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-, K.B E (Co. U), 191Ply-	
Buckley, LtCol. A., D.S.O. (Co.U), 371	1	mouth, Devonport	9,125
Waterloo	0,636	Cooper, Sir R. (N.P), 237 Walsall	6,155
Buckley, D. (S.F), 666Kildare, North	3,257	Coote, Capt. C.R., D.S.O. (Co.L.), 341 I. of Ely	unop.
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W. (Co.U), s3Hammer-	1	Coote, W. (U), 697 Tyrone, S	5, 179
	6,037	Coote, W. (U), 697 Tyrone, S	6,700
Dundon Col D C D D / Co II \ new Cadnafield	2-6	Cornwall, Sir E. A. (Co. L), Bethnal Green	2,136
Burrouna Col A (Co II) as Keneington N		Cory Sir C. I. Rt. (Co L) anoSt Ince	3,000
Dunks T & C. M. San Winnerson, Med.	313-3	Corr Sir I H Rt (II) nonCords f S	3,000
Burke, J. A. (S.F), ogs I vyperary, mu u	mop.	Corporate W. T. 45 th 669 Killeann W.	3,150
Burn, Col. C. R. (Co. (), noy rorquay x	0,039	Cory, Sir C. J , Bt. (Co.L), 279St. Ives Cory, Sir J. H., Bt. (U), 295Cardif, S Cosgrave, W. T. (S.F.), 668Kilkenny N	unop
Burn, T. H. (U), 608 Belfast, St Anne's	7,403	Courthope, Maj. G. L. (Co. U), 443R je Coutts, W. L. Burdett- (Co. U), 59 West-	6,344
Butcher, Sir J. G., Bt., K.C. (Co. U.), agg Fork, re	0,905	Coutts, W. L. Burdett- (Co.U), 59 West-	
Cairns, J. (Lab.), 174Morpeth	537	minater Addey	unop.
Burroyne, Col. A. (Co. U), 30kensington, N. Burke, J. A. (S. P), 652 Experience, M.d Burn, Col. C. R. (Co. U), 30Kensington, N. Burn, T. H. (U), 608 Belfont, St. Anne's Butcher, Sir. J. G., Bl., K. C. (Co. U), 325 York, N. Carins, J. (Lab.), 734 Morpeth Campbell, J. G. D. (Co. U), 137 Kingston-	1	Cowan, D M. ('o. L), 60x Scottish Universities	1,918
		Cowan, D. M. ('o. L'), 601 Scottish Universities Cowan, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 563 Aberdeen-	
Campion, Col. W. R. (Co. U), AARLewes	3,628	shire, E	87
	4,495	Craig, Capt. C. C. (U), 627 Antrim, S	10,958
Carew, C. R. S. (Co. II), ag6Tiverton	4,772	Craig, Col. Sir J. (U), 648 Down, Mid	9,938
Carpenter, Maj. A. Boyd- (Co. U), gaBrad-	41/4-	Craik, Rt. Hn. Sir H. (Co. U), 6ca Scott. Univs.	1,705
fond N		Croft, BrGen. H. Page (N.P), 89Bourne-	-1703
	4,549		
Carr, W. 1, C.B B. (Co.D), logowrithe	4,775	mouth	8,746
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E , K.C.(U), 604 Belfast		Crooks, Rt. Hon. W. (Lab.), 6x Woolwich	unop.
Duncarn	9,188	Crowley, Dr J. (S. F), 678 Mayo, N	5,668
Carter, R. A. D (U), 171 Manchester,	1	Crowley, N. J. (S. F), 652Kerry, N	
Withington	6,5xx		unop.
		Curzon, Viscount (Co. U), 4 Pattersea, S	unop. 12,287
('arter, W. (Lab.), 405 Manspela :		Curzon, Viscount (Co. U), 4 Battersea, S Cusack, Dr. B. (S. F), 660 Galway, N	unop. 12,287 4,897
Casey, T.W. (Co.L), 220Sheffield, Attercliffe	2,279	Curzon, Viscount (Ca. U), 4Pattersea, S Cusack, Dr. B. (S. F), 660Galway, N Dalziel, Sir D., Bt (Co. U), 32Brixton	unop. 13,287 4,897 6,260
Casey, T.W. (Co.L), 210Sheffield, Attercliffe	2,279 5,769	Curzon, Viscount (Ca. U), 4 l'attersea, S Cusack, Dr. B. (S. P.), 666 Galway, N Dalziel, Sir D., Bt (Co. U), 32 Brixton Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sit H. (Co. L), 328 Kirkealdu	unop. 18,287 4,897 6,260 unop.
Cautley, H.S.K.C.(Co.U), AAx E.Grinslead	2,279	Curzon, Viscount (Cn. U), 4 l'attersea, S Cusack, Dr. B. (S. F), 660Galway, N Daiziel, Sir D., Bt (Co. U), 22 Brixton Paiziel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (Co. L), 553 Kirkaddy Davidson. J. C. C. (Co. U), 224 Hennel	unop. 12,287 4,897 6,260 unop.
Cautley, H.S.K.C.(Co.U), AAx E.Grinslead	2,279 5,769 6,376	Crowley, N. J. (S. P.), 66aKerry, N	unop. 12,287 4,897 6,260 unop.
Cautley, H.S.K.C.(Co.U), AAx E.Grinslead	2,279 5,769		unop. 13,287 4,897 6,260 unop. unop.
Cautley, H.S. K.C.(Co. U), 441 E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 136 Ports mouth, S. Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 71 Birmingham,	z,z <sub>79</sub> 5,769 6,376 z,559	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328	unop.
Cautley, H.S. K.C.(Co. U), 44x E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 196 Ports- mouth, S	2,279 5,769 6,376	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Fareham	unop.
Cautley, H.S. K.C.(Co.U.), 441E.Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co.U.), 196Ports- mouth, S.  (ceil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co.U.), 71Birmingham, Aston  (ceil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co.U.), 486Oxford	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co.U), 328  Hants, Farcham  Davies A T. (Co.U), red. vicely.	unop.
(Sautley, H.S., K.C.(Co. U), 441 E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 196 Ports- mouth, S	z,z <sub>79</sub> 5,769 6,376 z,559	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co.U), 328  Hants, Farcham  Davies A T. (Co.U), red. vicely.	unop.
(Sautley, H.S., K.C.(Co. U), 441 E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 196 Ports- mouth, S	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co.U), 328  Hants, Farcham  Davies A T. (Co.U), red. vicely.	unop.
(Sautley, H.S., K.C.(Co. U), 441 E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 196 Ports- mouth, S	2,279 5,769 6,376 2,559 5,546 2,959	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150Linicoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 250Linicoln  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 250Penhiph  Davies, Evan (Lab.), 252Kbbe Vale	unop.
Cautley, H.S. K.C.(Co.U), 441E.Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co.U), 296Ports- mouth, S.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co.U), 71Birmingham, Aston  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co.U), 486Oxford Univ.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co.U), 336Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co.U), 66Barrow-in-	2,279 5,769 6,376 2,559 5,546 2,959 4,267	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150Linicoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 250Linicoln  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 250Penhiph  Davies, Evan (Lab.), 252Kbbe Vale	unop. 4,456 uuop. 22,825 unop.
Cautley, H.S. K. C.(Co. U), 441E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 196Ports- mouth, S	2,279 5,769 6,376 2,559 5,546 2,959	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Livicoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L) 326 Montgomery  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 320 Denhigh  Davies, Evan (La <sup>3</sup> .), 523 Khōw Vale  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 368 Creve	unop. 4,456 uuop. 11,815 unop. 2,953
Cautley, H.S. K. C.(Co. U), 441E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 196Ports- mouth, S.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 186rmingham, Aston  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 486Oxford Univ.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 336Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 65Barrow-in- Furness Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 81Bir-	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546 2,959 4,167	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 l.vacoin  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L) 526 Montpowery  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L) 520 Perhigh  Davies, Evan (Lah.), 523 Khōw Vale  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 368 Creve.  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 566 Cardigan	unop. 4,456 uuop. 11,815 unop. 2,953
Cautley, H.S. K. C.(Co. U), 441E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 196Ports- mouth, S.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 186rmingham, Aston  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 486Oxford Univ.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 336Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 65Barrow-in- Furness Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 81Bir-	2,279 5,769 6,376 2,559 5,546 2,959 4,267	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co. U), 150Linicoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 250Linicoln  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 250Penhigh  Davies, Svan (Lab.), 252Kibw Vale  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 268Crewe  Davies, M. L. Vaughan(Co. L), 266Cardigan  Davies, M. L. Vaughan(Co. L), 250Cardigan  Davies, T. (Co. U), 250Cardigan	unop. 4,456 unop. 11,815 unop. 2,953 unop.
Cautley, H.S. K. C.(Co. U), 44xE.Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 126Ports- mouth, S. Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 7xBirmingham, Aston Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 4860xford Univ. Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 336Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 68Barrow-in- Furness Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 8xBir- mingham, W. Chamberlain, Neville (Co. U), 72Birming-	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546 2,959 4,167 299	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Lincoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L) 526 Montpomery  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L) 530 Penthigh  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 530 Penthigh  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 268 Creves  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 566 Crevés and  Teukesbury  Teukesbury	unop. 4,456 unop. 22,825 unop. 2,953 unop.
Cautley, H.S., K.C.(Co. U), 441E.Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 136Ports- mouth, S. I. Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 72Birmingham, Aston (cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 486Ozford Univ. Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 336Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 66Barrow-in- Furness Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 82Bir- mingham, W. Chamberlain, Neville (Co U), 72Birming- ham, Ladynood	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546 2,959 4,167	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Linicoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 356 Montpomery  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 550 Penhigh  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 568 Creve  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 565 Cardigan  Davies, T. (Co. U), 328 Civencester and  Tevokesbury  Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 568 Fristol. S.	unop. 4,456 unop. 11,815 unop. 2,953 unop. 2,665 7,352
Cautley, H.S. K. C.(Co. U), 441E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 196Ports- mouth, S.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 71Birmingham, Aston  (ecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 486Oxford Univ.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 236Hstchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 65Barrow-in- Furness  Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 81Bir- mingham, W.  Chamberlain, Neville (Co. U), 78Birming- ham, Ladywood  Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart., K.O.M.G., C.B.	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546 2,959 4,167 299 1110p. 6,833	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Linicoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 356 Montpomery  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 550 Penhigh  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 568 Creve  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 565 Cardigan  Davies, T. (Co. U), 328 Civencester and  Tevokesbury  Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 568 Fristol. S.	unop. 4,456 unop. 21,815 unop. 2,953 unop. 3,665 7,352 1,159
Cautley, H.S., K.C.(Co. U), 44xE.Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 126Ports- mouth, S. Cecll, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 7xBirmingham, Aston Cecll, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 4860xford Univ. Cecll, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 336Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 68Barrow-in- Funness Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 8xBir- mingham, W. Chamberlain, Neville (Co. U), 78Birming- ham, Ladynovod Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Co. U), 6soScottish Universities	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546 2,959 4,167 299	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Linicoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 356 Montpomery  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 550 Penhigh  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 568 Creve  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 565 Cardigan  Davies, T. (Co. U), 328 Civencester and  Tevokesbury  Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 568 Fristol. S.	unop. 4,456 unop. 11,815 unop. 2,953 unop. 2,665 7,352
Cautley, H.S. K. C. (Co. U), 441 E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 136 Portsmouth, S.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 71 Birmingham, Aston (ecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 4860 If ord Univ. Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 386 Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 65 Barrow-in- Murness Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 81 Bir- mingham, W. Chamberlain, Neville (Co. U), 78 Birming- ham, Ladynoood Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart., E.C.M.G., C.B. (Co. U), 660 Soottish Universities Chilcott, Lt. Com. H. W. S. (Co. U), 188	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546 1,959 4,167 299 1110p. 6,833	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Lincoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 326 Montipomery  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 520 Iventiff  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 368 Creue  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 568 Creue  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 566 Cardigan  Davies, T. (Co. U), 328 Civencester and  Teckeebury  Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 59 Bristol, S  Davis, A. (Lab.), 327 Cithere  Davison, J. E. (Lab.), 317 Smethwick  Davison, Sir W. H. E. B. E. (Co. U).	unop. 4,456 unop. 11,815 unop. 1953 unop. 1,953 unop. 1,7135 1,139 775
Cautley, H.S. K. C. (Co. U), 441E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 126Ports- mouth, S. Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 71Birmingham, Aston Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 4860xford Univ. Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 336Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 66Barrow-in- Furness Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 81Bir- mingham, W. Chamberlain, Neville (Co U), 78Birming- ham, Ladynood Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart. K.C.M.G., C.B. (Co. U), 600Scottish Universities Chiloott, Id. Com. H. W. S. (Co. U), 128 Laverpool, Walton	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546 2,959 4,167 299 1110p. 6,833	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Lincoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L) 526 Montyomery.  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L) 520 Lenhigh.  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 520 Lenhigh.  Davies, Sir Joeeph (Co. L), 538 Creve  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 566 Cavdigan  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 566 Cavdigan  Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 93 Bristol, S.  Davis, A. (Lab.), 327 Chitheroe  Davison, J. E. (Lab.), 327 Smethwick  Davison, Sir W. R., E.B.E. (Co. U), 32 Kensinyton, S.	unop. 4,456 unop. 21,815 unop. 2,953 unop. 3,665 7,352 1,159
Cautley, H.S. K. C. (Co. U), 441 E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 136 Ports- mouth, S.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 72 Birmingham, Aston (ceil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 4860 If ord Univ.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 336 Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 65 Barrow-in- Furness Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 82 Bir- mingham, W.  Chamberlain, Neville (Co U), 78 Birming- ham, Ladynoood Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart., K.C.M.O., C.B. (Co. U), 600 Scottish Universities Chillott, Lt. Com. H. W. S. (Co. U), 128 Liverpool, Walton Child, Birk. Gen. Sir S. Hill. Bt. C.B.	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546 1,959 4,167 299 1110p. 6,833	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Lincoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 250 Lincoln  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 250 Depthigh.  Davies, Sir Doseph (Co. L), 368 Creve.  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 368 Creve.  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 366 Cadigan  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 366 Cadigan  Davies, T. (Co. U), 338 Circucester and  Tewkesbury  Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 99 Bristol, S.  Davis, A. (Lab.), 327 Cittherve  Davison, J. E. (Lab.), 317 Smethvick.  Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (Co. U), 31 Kensinyton, S.  Dawes, Com. J. A. (Co. L), 49 Southwark,	unop. 4,456 unop. 11,815 unop. 1953 unop. 1,953 unop. 1,7135 1,139 775
Cautley, H.S. K. C. (Co. U), 441 E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 136 Ports- mouth, S.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 71 Birmingham, Aston (ceil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 4860 If ord Univ.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 336 Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 65 Barrow-in- Furness Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 82 Bir- mingham, W.  Chamberlain, Neville (Co U), 78 Birming- ham, Ladynoood Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart., K.C.M.O., C.B. (Co. U), 600 Scottish Universities Chillott, Lt. Com. H. W. S. (Co. U), 128 Liverpool, Walton Child, Birk. Gen. Sir S. Hill. Bt. C.B.	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546 1,959 4,167 299 1110p. 6,833	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Lincoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 256 Montipomery.  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 520 Londingmery.  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 568 Creve.  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 568 Creve.  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 565 Cardigan  Davies, T. (Co. U), 325 Circulation  Teckesbury  Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 59 Bristol, S.  Davis, A. (Lab.), 257 Citherce.  Davison, J. E. (Lab.), 217 Smethvick.  Davison, Sir W. H., E.B. (Co. U), 31 Kensington, S.  Dawes, Com. J. A. (Co. L), 45 Southwark, S. E.	unop. 4,456 unop. 11,815 unop. 1953 unop. 1,953 unop. 1,7135 1,139 775
Cautley, H.S. K. C. (Co. U), 441 E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 136 Ports- mouth, S.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 71 Birmingham, Aston (ceil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 4860 If ord Univ.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 336 Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 65 Barrow-in- Furness Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 82 Bir- mingham, W.  Chamberlain, Neville (Co U), 78 Birming- ham, Ladynoood Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart., K.C.M.O., C.B. (Co. U), 600 Scottish Universities Chillott, Lt. Com. H. W. S. (Co. U), 128 Liverpool, Walton Child, Birk. Gen. Sir S. Hill. Bt. C.B.	2,279 5,769 6,376 2,559 5,546 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Luncoin  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L) 526 Montpowery  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L) 520 Perhigh.  Davies, Sir Doseph (Co. L), 368 Creve.  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 368 Creve.  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 366 Cadigan  Davies, T. (Co. U), 528 Circucster and  Tewkeebury  Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 99 Bristol, S.  Davis, A. (Lab.), 327 Cittheree  Davison, J. E. (Lab.), 327 Smethwick.  Davison, Sir W. H., E.B.E. (Co. U),  31 Kensington, S.  Dawes, Com. J. A. (Co. U), 49 Southwark, S.E.  Dean, LtCom. P., V-C. (Co. U), 48 Rigei-	unop. 4,456 unop. 21,825 unop. 2,953 unop. 3,645 7,352 2,735 5,367
Cautley, H.S. K. C.(Co. U), 441E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 136Ports- mouth, S.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 71Birmingham, Aston  (ecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 486Oxford Univ.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 386Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 65Barrow-in- Furness  Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 81Bir- mingham, W.  Chamberlain, Neville (Co U), 78Birming- ham, Ladynood  Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart. K.C.M.G., C.B. (Co. U), 600Soottish Universities  Liverpool, Walton  Child, BrigGen. Sir S. Hill, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M. V.O. (Co. U), 439Sone Churchill, Rt. Hon. Wibston S. (Co. U), 532Dundes	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546 1,959 4,167 299 1100p. 6,833 2,138 6,877 1,995	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Lincoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 256 Mentiomery.  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 250 Penhigh  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 268 Creve  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 268 Creve  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 266 Creve  Davies, T. (Co. U), 328 Civencester and Tevokesbury  Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 29 Bristol, S.  Davis, A. (Lab.), 257 Citherve  Davison, J. E. (Lab.), 217 Smethwick  Davison, Sir W. H., E.B.E. (Co. U), 31 Kensinyton, S.  Dawes, Com. J. A. (Co. L), 49 Southwark, S.E.  Dean, ItCom. P., V. (Co. U), 24 Blaceburn	unop. 4,456 unop. 21,825 unop. 2,953 unop. 3,645 7,352 2,735 5,367
Cautley, H.S. K. C.(Co. U), 441E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 136Ports- mouth, S.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 71Birmingham, Aston  (ecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 486Oxford Univ.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 386Hitchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 65Barrow-in- Furness  Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 81Bir- mingham, W.  Chamberlain, Neville (Co U), 78Birming- ham, Ladynood  Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart. K.C.M.G., C.B. (Co. U), 600Soottish Universities  Liverpool, Walton  Child, BrigGen. Sir S. Hill, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M. V.O. (Co. U), 439Sone Churchill, Rt. Hon. Wibston S. (Co. U), 532Dundes	2,279 5,769 6,376 2,559 5,546 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267 2,959 4,267	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Lincoln  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L), 256 Mentiomery.  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L), 250 Penhigh  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 268 Creve  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 268 Creve  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 266 Creve  Davies, T. (Co. U), 328 Civencester and Tevokesbury  Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 29 Bristol, S.  Davis, A. (Lab.), 257 Citherve  Davison, J. E. (Lab.), 217 Smethwick  Davison, Sir W. H., E.B.E. (Co. U), 31 Kensinyton, S.  Dawes, Com. J. A. (Co. L), 49 Southwark, S.E.  Dean, ItCom. P., V. (Co. U), 24 Blaceburn	unop. 4,456 unop. 21,825 unop. 2,953 unop. 3,645 7,352 2,735 5,367
Cautley, H.S. K. C.(Co. U), 441E. Grinstead Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (Co. U), 136Ports- mouth, S.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (Co. U), 71Birmingham, Aston  (ecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (Co. U), 486Oxford Univ.  Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (Co. U), 236Hstchin Chadwick, Sir R. B. (Co. U), 66Barrow-in- Furness  Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (Co. U), 81Bir- mingham, W.  Chamberlain, Neville (Co. U), 78Birming- ham, Ladywood  (heyne, Sir Watson, Bart., K.O.M.G., C.B. (Co. U), 60oScottish Universities  Liverpool, Walton  Chillott, Lt. Com. H. W. S. (Co. U), 138  Liverpool, Walton  Child, Brig. Gen. Sir S. Hill, Bk., C.B., O.M.G., D.S.O., M. V.O. (Co. U), 420Stone Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston S. (Co. U), 33Dundes  Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston S. (Co. U), 33Dundes	2,279 5,769 6,376 1,559 5,546 1,959 4,167 299 1100p. 6,833 2,138 6,877 1,995	Davidson, MajGen. Sir J H. (Co. U), 328  Hants. Farcham  Davies, A. T. (Co U), 150 Luncoin  Davies, Maj. D. (Co. L) 526 Montpowery  Davies, Sir D S. (Co. L) 520 Perhigh.  Davies, Sir Doseph (Co. L), 368 Creve.  Davies, Sir Joseph (Co. L), 368 Creve.  Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Co. L), 366 Cadigan  Davies, T. (Co. U), 528 Circucster and  Tewkeebury  Davies, Sir W. H. (Co. L), 99 Bristol, S.  Davis, A. (Lab.), 327 Cittheree  Davison, J. E. (Lab.), 327 Smethwick.  Davison, Sir W. H., E.B.E. (Co. U),  31 Kensington, S.  Dawes, Com. J. A. (Co. U), 49 Southwark, S.E.  Dean, LtCom. P., V-C. (Co. U), 48 Rigei-	unop. 4,456 unop. 21,825 unop. 2,953 unop. 3,645 7,352 2,735 5,367

THE R. P. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICH. 49 P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH. 49 P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH. 49 P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, L	
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The transfer of the state of th	
De Frece, Sir W. (Co. U), 64 Ashton	Gibbs, Lt. Gol. G. A. (Co. U), zooBristal, W. unop
Dennis, J. W. (Co.U), yaBirmingham,	Gilbert, J. D. (Co. L), 47 Southwark, Cantral 4,93
Deritend 7,505	Gilbert, J. D. (Co. L), 47Southwark, Central 4,934 Gilmour, Col. Sir J., Bart., D 8.0. (Co. U),
Donnies P P P (Co II) -990)dhana	551Glasgow, Pollok unop
Denniss, E. R. B. (Co.U), 1880/dham 11,390	
de Roiste (Roche), L. (S.F.), 613Cork 13,026	Ginnell, L. (S. F.), 699 Westmoath 8,977
de Valera, R. (S. F.), 634Clare, E unop.	Glanville, H. J. (L), 6Bermondsey, W 1,25:
de Valera, E. (S.F), 680Mayo, E 8,975	Glyn, Mai, R. G.C.(Co. U), solClackmannan
Devlin, J. (N), 605 lielfast, Falls 5,243	and Eastern 1,od
Denniss, E. R. B. (Co. U), 1880/dham 11, 390 de Roiste (Roche), L. (S.F.), 613/Cork 13, 306 de Valera, R. (S.F.), 624/Care, R. unop. de Valera, E. (S.F.), 680/Mayo, E. 8,975 Deviin, J. (N), 603/L/(ast, Falls 5,143 Dewhurst, LC. Com. H. (Co. U), 372/Crthwich 5,781	Coff Sin D (Co II) as Clausiand
Dewhurst, Lt. Com. H (Co U), 272 Nerthwich 8,721	GOIT, SIF P. (Co. U), 463Claveland 93
Dixon, Capt. H. (U), 607 Belfast, Poltinger 6,061	Gore, apt the non w G A Ormsby-(Co. C),
Dixon, Capt. H. (U), 607 Belfast, Pottinger 6,061 Dockrell, Sir M. (U), 655 Dublin County,	Glanville, H. J. (D.), 6Bernondsey, W
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Ford, P. (Co. U), 538 Edinburgh, N 2,475	Ardwick
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Foreinan, H., 0.B I. (Co U), sallummersmith M	Hall, Capt. Sir D. B., Bt. (Co U), 342/sie  of Washt
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Foreinan, H., 0.B I. (Co U), sallummersmith M	Hall, Capt. Sir D. B., Bt. (Co U), 342/sie  of Washt
Foreinan, H., 0.B I. (Co U), sallummersmith M	Hall, Capt. Sir D. B., Bt. (Co U), 342/sie  of Washt
Foreinan, H., 0.B I. (Co U), sallummersmith M	Hall, Capt. Sir D. B., Bt. (Co U), 342/sie  of Washt
Foreinan, H., 0.B E. (Co U), sallummer- smith N	Hall, Capt. Sir D. B., Bt. (Co U), 342/sie  of Washt
Foreinan, H., 0.B E. (Co U), sallummer- smith N	Hall, Capt. Sir D. B., Bt. (Co U), 344 site of Wight
Foreign, H., O.B E. (Co U), sallummersmith N	Hall, Capt. Sir D. B., Bt. (Co U), 342/sie of Wight
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Mills, J. M. (Lab), 346Dartford)	9,048 9,040		,950
Moles, 1, (U), bob/16/14#L, (//meau	8.687		,330 10p.
Molson, Maj. J. E. (Co U), 579 Garnsbor ough	8,078		,390
Molson, Maj. J. E. (Co U), 579Gambor ough Mond, Rt Hon. Sir A. (Co. L), 503Swannea, W.	1,181	Pease, Rt. Hon. H. Pike (Co. U), 110 Dar-	.35
Monsell, Com. B. M. Eyros- (Co U), 457	٠ ـ	lington 4,	457
Eccaham	<b>6,90</b> 9	Peel Col Hon S. (Co.U), 390 Uxbrilge . 3,	503
Montagu, Rt. Hon. E. S. (Co. L), 265Cam-		Pender, Capt. Denison- (Co.U), 54Balham	٥.
Moore, MajGen. Hon Sir Newton (Co U),	5,811	Pennylethan De F (Co II) and incomed	,8ax
• Islinaton N	TA 181	Pennefather, De F. (Co. U), zg6Liverpool, Kirkdale	-42
Morden, Lt. Col. W. G. (Co. U), 383Brent-	,103	Percy, C (Co.U), 222 Timemouth	, 368 440
I ford and Chipenick	£ 4	Percy, C (Co.U), 233Tynemouth	449
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (Co. L), 460 Buckrose	6,132	Christchurch un	юp.
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (Co. L), 460 Buckrose Morgan, Maj. D. W., D.8.o., C.B.E. (Lab.), sookhondda, E.			,730
Morison Pt Won T D 400 1	. unop.	Philipps, MajGen. Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O.	_
Morison, Rt. Hon. T. B. (Co. L), 5781 nver-		(('u l.) as 2 Vouthamenton	,336
Morris, R. (Co.L), 2Batternes, N.	5,061 E E07		,050
Morris, R. (Co.L), 3Batterses, N.  Morrison, H. (Co.U), 452Salisbury  Mosley, Lt. O. (Co.U), 386Harrow	5,597 1,150	Pilditch Sir P. (Co. U) 328 Saelthorns	,257
Mosley, Lt. O. (Co. U), 386 Harrow	20,952	Pinkham, Col. C. (Co. U), aso Willendan, W. 2	, <del>00</del> 5 , <b>28</b> 6
ALUMIN, W. A. (US. U.), BEGIT CHOUSETY	. unop	Plunkett, Count (S.F), 697 Ruscommon. N. un	юр.
Mulcahy, R. J. (S. F), 624 Dublin, Clontarf	2,746	Pollock, Sir E., K.O. (Co.U), 449 Warwick	
Munro, Rt. Hon. R., K.O. (Co.L), 597 Rose	,	i diem automiteriffenta escritoristicionisticionisticio (Eli	юp.
burgh and Selkirk	7,469	Pownall, LtCol. A.(Co. U), 36 Lewisham, E. un	юр.
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_	Maj.		Maj.
Pratt, J. W. (Co.L), \$43Glasgow, Catheart Prescott, Maj. W. H., C.B.E (Co.U), \$31	rr,8ar	Sexton, J., C.B.E. (Lab), 206St. Helens Shanshan, P. (S.F), 616 Dublin Harbour	3,894
Prescott, Maj. W. H., C B.E (Co.U), 231		Shananan, P. (S.F.), 610 Duoin Haroour	8,388
1	6.700	Show T ORR (Lah) rosp won	6,916
Preston, W. (Co.U), 51Mile End Pretyman, Rt. Hon. E. G. (Co.U), 314	3,633	Shaw, Hon. A. (Co.L), 267Kümarnock Shaw, T., C.B.B. (Lab.), 197P ***100 **	7a8 5x8
Chalmafond	e 666	Shee, LtCol. M. Archer-, C.M.G., D.S.O.	3-0
Pulley, C. T. (Co. U), 33aHereford	7,950		3,80x
Purchase, H. G (Co. L), 33Kennington	1,132	Short, A. (Lao.), 241 Weanesoury	877
Rae, H. N (Co. L), 481Shipley	11,010	Shortt, Rt Hon. E. (Co.L), 180Newcastle,	
Raeburn, Sir W. H. (Co. II), 572 Dumbarton	5,693	West	6,401
Raffan, P. W. (Co.L), 147 Leuh	1,746	Simm, M. T. (Co. Lao.), 230 Wallsena	3,411
Ramsden, Capt G. T. (Co. U), 471 Euchut.	z,889	Smiley Mai D Warr 717 644 Anterior N	
Randles, Sir J. S. (Co.U), 165Manchester Exchange	6,964	Simm, M. T. (Co. Lab.), 236 Wallsend Sitch, C. H. (Lab.), 423 Ringswinford. Smilley, Maj. P. Kerr. (U), 624 Antrim, N. Smith, Sir A., K.B.E. (Co. U), 109 South	6,948
Rankin, Capt. J. S. (Co. U), 151Liverpool,	-13-4	Croydon	2,204
East Toxteth	unop.	Smith, H. (Co. U), 240 Warrington	2,392
Raper, A. B. (Co. U), #6 Islangton, E	3,384	Smith, W. R. (Lab.), 400 Wellingborough Smithers, Sir A. W. (Co. U), 345 Chielehurst	
Ratcliffe, H. B. (Co. U), 90 Bradford Central	4,798	Smithers, Sir A W. (Co. U), 345Churlehurst	977 5,807
Raw, Lt. Col. Nathan, CM.G., D.SO,	_	i Spencer. G. A. (Lab.). sog Broxtowe	6,469
Kast Toxteth  Raper, A. B. (Co. U), **sIslengton, E  Ratchffe, H. B. (Co. U), **go Bradford Central  Raw, Lt. Col. Nathan, C.M.G., D.SO., (Co. U), **sgo Liverpool, Wavertres  Rawlingm, J. K. P. K.G. (Co. U). **846 am-	6,223	Spoor, B. C. (Lab), 304 Bishop Auckland Sprot, Col. Sir A, Bt. (l/), 374 Frfe, Eastern Stack, A. (S F), 663 Kerry, W	2,643
, 200 (12110)/13, (1 2 2 2 ) 2 2 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	_	Stock A (C V) 660 Vanny W	2,002
Redmond, Capt. W. A., D S.O. (N), 623	805		unop.
Waterford	484	l Stanford, C. Thomas, (Co ID, or Brighton)	3,557 #3,590
Rees, Sir J D., Bt , K.C.I.E., C.V O. (Co.U),	7-7	Stanier, Sir B., Bt. (Co. U), 411 Ludlow	unop
185 Nottingham, E	6,732	i Stanley, Col. Hon. G. F., C.M.G. (Co U).	
Rees, Capt. J. T Tudor (L), 202 Barnstaple	602	708 Preston	485
Rend, D. D (U), 647 Down, Kast	1,695	Stanton, C B (Co.Lab.), 497 Aberdare	16,595
Remer, J. R. (Co. U), a72 Macclesfield	4,684	Stanton, C B (Co.Lab.), 407 Aberdare Starkey, J. B. (Co U), 407 Newark	unop.
Remnant, Col. Sir J. F., Bt., C.B R. (Co. U),	_	Steel, Maj. S. S. (Co. U), 343Ashford Stephenson, I.t. Col. H. K, D.S.O. (Co. L),	7,850
agHolborn	5,783	Stephenson, Lt. Col. H. K., D.S.O. (Co.L),	
Rendall, A. (Co. L), 325Thornbury Renwick, G. (Co. U), 177Newcastle Central	3,867	Stevens, M. (Co. U), 118Eccles	9,172
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Richardson, A (Co. U), 349Gravesend Richardson, Sir A. H. H. (Co. L), 12 Peckham	4,814	Strauss, E A. (Co.L), 48 Southwark, N	2,071
Richardson, R (Lab ), 309 Houghton-le-	734	Sturrock, J. Leng- (Co L), 550Montrose	6,369
Spring	689	Sturrock, J. Leng- (Co.L), 559Montrose Sugden, Id W. H. (Co.U), 369Royton	7,559
Roberts, F () (Lab.), 242 West Bromwich	1,709	Surtees, BrigGen. H. C., C.B. (Co U),	
( Koderts, Rt Hon. G. H. ( Lad ), 182 Norwich	19,786	ranGateshead	10,003
Roberts, Sir S. (Co. U), 213 Sheffeld, Ecclesall	unop	Sutherland, Sir W. (Co. L), 565 Argyllehire	4,689
Robertson, J (Lab), 581 Lanark, Bothwell	7,168	Swan, J. E. (Lab.), 303 Barnard Castle	1,631
Robinson, S (Co L), sos Brecon and Radnor Robinson, Sn T (Co.L), 370 Stretford	XX,945	Sweetman, R. (S.F.), roo Wexford, N	2,590
Rodger, A K (Co L), 487 Rutheralen	2.862	Sweeney, J (S.F), 644 Donegal, W Sweetman, R. (S.F), 700 Wexford, N Sykes, Col. Sir A. J. (Co.U), 270 Knutsford	unop.
Rogers, Su H (Co.U), 79Birm ham Hoseley Rose, F H. (Ind. Lab.), 529Aberdeen, N	12,372	Sykes, Sir C (Co.L), zagHuddersfield	2,497
Rose, F H. (Ind. Lab.), 529 Aberdeen, N	210	Talbot, Rt. Hop. Lord E. (Co. U). AAAChicheste	r 7.786
Kothschild, Maj L de (Co.U), 202 Bucks,		Taylor, J., O B.H.(Co.L), 532Dumbarton	z, 268
Aylesbury	unop	Terrell, G (Co.U), 45xChippenham	3,947
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Royden Sir T Rost C H (Co II) 98 Royde	1,070	Thomas, BrigGen. Sir Owen (Ind. Lab.),	xx,737
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Royden, Sir T., Bart., C H (Co. U), 88Bootle Royde, Lt. Col E. (Co U), 34Grantham . Rutherford, Col Sir J (Co. U), 358 Darveen . Rutherford, Sir W. W (Co. U), 152 Liverpool,	983	Thomas, Sir R. J., Bt (Co. L), 522 Wrexham	14,374
Rutherford, Sir W. W (Co. U), 152 Liverpool,		Thompson, Mai. E. C. Mevsey- (Co.U)	
Eageniu	4,245	76Birmingham, Handsworth	7,322
Ryan, D. J. (S.F.), 70x Wexford, S Samuel, A. Lyle- (Co.L.), 428 Eye	518	Thompson, T (Ind L), 173Middlesbro, W.	5,60 <b>8</b>
Samuel, A. Lyle- (Co.L), 428 Eye	3,710	Thomson, F. C. (Co U), \$30Aberdeen, S Thomson, Sir W. Mitchell- (Co.U),	7,090
Samuel, A. M. (Co. U), 436 Farnham Samuel, Rt. Hon Sir H S. (Co. U), 35 Norwood	4,024	549 Maryhill	6 -8-
Samuel, S. (Co. U), 57 Pulney	6,183 3,709	Thorne, G R. (L), 252 Wolverhampton, E.	6,382 522
Sanders, LtCol. Sir R. A., Bart. (Co. U),415	3,709	Thorne, Will (Lab.), 243 Planston	11,499
Bridgwater	6,8x6	Thorpe, Capt. J. H. (Co. U), 170Manchester,	
Sassoon, Maj. Sir P., Bt., C.M G. (Co. U),		Rusholme	2,982
130Hythe	5,382	Tickler, T. G (Co.U), 124Grimsby	4,673
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Scott, L., K C (Co U), x54 L'pool Exchange Scott, Msj. Sir S. E., Bt. (Co.U), 428t.	2,061	Townley, M. G. (Co U), 25Bedford, Mid. Tryon, Maj G. C. (Co. U), 24Brighton Turton, E. B. (Co. U), 466Thirsk & Malton	1,721 23,987
Marylebone	unop.	Turton, E. R. (Co.U). 466Thirek & Malton	5,339
Seager, Sir W. (L), 494 Cardiff, E	z,985	Vickers, D. (Co.U), 2148neffield, figuram	unop.
Seager, Sir W. (L), 494 Cardiff, E	unop.	Waddington, R. (Co.L), 204 Rossendale	983
Seely, Maj. Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B., c.B.,	335	walker. U. L. Porestier- (U). salmonmouth	8.075
Overy, Maj. Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B., C.B.,	- 1	Wallace, J. (Co. L), 335 Dunformline District Walsh, J. J. (S. F), 622 Cork	1,8x0
C.M.G., D.S O. (Co.L), 288 Ilkeston	z,698 l	TT &IBIL, J. J. (D.F), 0125076	13,381

Wai.	Maj.
Walsh, S. (Lab.), 362Ince za,651 Walters, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. (Co.L), 222	Williams, Col. Sir R, Bt. (Co.U), 30s  Dorrset, W
Shemeld. Brightwide 4.782	Williams, Nir W. E. Hume-, K.C. (Co. U),
Walton, J. (Co. Lab), 470 Don Valley 3,327 Walton, Sir J., Bart. (Co. L), 65 Barnsley. unop.	Williamson, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (Co L), 592
Ward, Col. J., C.B. (Co.L), sas Stoke-on- Trent unop.	Moray and Narrn unop. Willoughby, Lt. Col. Hon. C. (Co. U), 355
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Waterson, A. E. (Ind.), 308Kettering 2,538 Watson, Capt. J. B. (Co L), 225Stockton-	Wilson, Lt (Col. Sir. M., Bt., CSI, DSO)
1 on-Tecs unop.	Wilson, Col. M. J. (Co. U.), 464 Richmond Wilson, Capt. S. (Co. U.), 464 Richmond Wilson, W. T. (Lab.), 372 West Houghton Winfrey, Sir R. (Co. L.), 366 Norfolk, S. W Winterton, Earl (Co. U.), 445 Horsham and
Wedgwood, Col. J. C., D.S.O. (Lab.), 176 Newcastlerunder-Lynne unop.	Wilson, Capt. S (Co C), 401 Holderness 3,800   Wilson, W. T (Lab), 372 West Houghton . 5,152
Weston, Lt Gen. Sir A. Hunter (Co U),	Winfrey, Sir R (Co. L), 396 Norfolk, S W unop.
Weston, Col. J.W.(Co. U), 450Westmorland unop Wheler, Lt. Col. G. C. H. (Co. U), 348	
Faversham 6.845	Wintringham, T. (L) 381 Louth
White, C. F (L), agr Derbyshere, W 2, 160	Wolmer, Capt. Lord (Co U), 326Aldershot 5,413 Wood, Maj. Hon. E. F. L. (Co. U), 4781 orks,
White, Lt. Col (1, D. (Co U), san Southport 8,980 Whitla, Sir W. (U), 707 Belfust University 1,369 Whitley, Rt Hon. J. H (Co. L), 128 Halifax 18,100	N.R unop.
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (Co. L.), xas Halifax 18,100 Wigan, BrGen. J. T., C.B., C.M.G. (Co. U.),	Wood, Sir J., Bt. (Co. U), 273Stalybridge d: 11yde 6,954
scoBerkshare, Abanadon unop	Wood, Sir K. (Co U), 62 Woolwich, W 5,260
Wignall, J (Lab.), 323Forest of Dean 3,966 Wild, Sir E, K.C. (Co. U), 246West Ham,	Wood, Maj. 8 Hill- (Co. U), 287 High Peak 3,614
Upton K.527	Woods, Sir Robert (Ind.), 704 Publin Unir. 162 Woolcock, W. J. U., O.B.E. (Co.L.), 19Hack-
Willey, Maj. F V., CMG, CB.R., M.VO.	ney, Cent. unop  Worsfold, Dr. T. C. (Co. U), 438Mtcham a.633  Yate, Col. C. E. (Co. U), 377Melton unop  Yeo, Sir A. (Co. L.), 42Poplar, S
Williams, A. (L), 307 (misett	Yate, Col. C E (Co U), 377 Melton unop
Williams, LtCom. C. (Co U), 295 Tavistock 2, 252 Williams, J. (Lab.), 515 Gower 1,756	Yeo, Sir A (Co.L.), 4x Poplar, S 4,x85, Young, Comm. E. H., D.SO, DSC (L),
Williams, J. (Lab.), sigGover	Young Sir K W (Co I) And Swindon 7 787
brough, East 4,694	Young, Sir F. W. (Co. I'), 434Swindon 1,787 Young, R. (Lab.), 367 Newton 1,794 Young, W. (Co. L.), 594 Perth unop.
Williams, Col. Sir R , Bt. (Co. L), 409 Ban- bury unop	Younger, Sir G, Bt (Co U), 531 Ayr District 4,155
	OUSE OF COMMONS.
	P for Penrith Div. of Cumberland £5,000 (itley
Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon J. H. Wh Deputy Chairman, Sir Edwin Cornwall, Bart	£2,500
Temporary Chairmen, Rt Hon Sii Fred George F	anbury; Rt Hon. Charles Wm. Bowerman;
Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Courtenay	Connor, John Frederick Peel Rawlinson unpaid Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. L. Lockton. £600
Peregrine libert, G.C.B., & C S.I., C I.E.,	Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B T. St
! Clerk Asst ,Thomas Lonsdale Webster, C.B. £z,800	Seizeant-at-Aims, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel,
Second do., Horace Christian Dawkins,	Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset£1 200
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H. A. Vorguson-Davie£x,200	Assistant do , Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E £650
Principal Clerk of Committees and Pri-	Secretary to the Speaker, Hon. Edward£500
vate Bills, H. West £x,zzz Clerk of the Journals, A. I Dasent £x,zee	Chaplain to the House of Commons, Rev Canon Wm H Carnegie, MA
Senior Clerke, A. H. Ellis; F. R. Williams- Wynn; F. C. Holland; J. W. G. Bond;	Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon,
R. P. Colomb: Bryan Fell: Sir J S.	Examiner for Private Bills and Tazing
Horsburgh-Porter; F.C. Bramwell; C. R Turner; W. K. Gibbons each £650 to £900	Officer, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B
Turner; W. K. Gibbons each £650 to £900 Assistant Clerks, G. F. M. Campion; O. C. Williams; G. W. B. Throckmorton;	Assistant do., Vivian Kitto £400 to £600
B. H. Coode; G. C. Tylor; A. W. M. Bull; F. W. Metcalfe; C. E. P. Diver;	Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson£550
E. A. Fellowes; C. L. Ferguson; R. A. W.	Oficial Reports (Editor), W. Turner Perkins
Dent; L. A. Abrahameach £250 to £600	Do. (Asst. Editor), T. H. Parr 2400 to \$450

J. G. Dale, Lab. ...... 4,651

Figures following name of constituency denote the total number of electors; W. and subsequent figures being number of women electors included in larger total. Co.U. = Coalition Unionist; Co.L. = Coalition Liberal; Co.Lab. = Coalition Labour: U. = Unionist; L. = Liberal; Lab. = Labour; Ind. = Independent; N.D.P. = National Democratic Party; N.P. = National Party; N. = National Party; N. = Sinn Fain. \* Denotes a Member of the former Parliament. FINSBURY, 34,873; W. 14,110 15\*Lt.-Col. M. Archer-Shee, KENSINGTON England. LONDON BOROUGHS. CITY OF LONDON, H. E. A. Cotton, L. ... 4,982 30 719; W 6,025 1\*Rt. Hon A. J. Balfour, 0 M. Co U . . . . unop 2\*Rt Hon Str F Banbury, FULHAM South, 30,888; W. 14,995 31 SirW. H. Davison, K.B.E., East, 36,228; W. 15.177 16 Sir II G.Norris, Co.U. 10,242 Co U ..... 10,693 David Cook, Lab. ...... 2,883 F. Coysh, L. . . . . 1,644 West, 39,953; W 16,721 17 Srr Cyrul S. Cobb, K.B.E., Br.-Gen. E. Makins, C.B., Bt , Co U. ....unop. D.S.O., N P. . ..... 5,306 BATTHRSEA. North, 38,552; W. 15,841 3 R. Morris, Co.L. ........ LAMBETH. Mrs Despard, Lab. ... .. 5,634 Sir G. Fordham, L ... .. 1,139 South, 43,036; W. 18,094 Viscount Curzon, Co. U. 15,670 8 Kelley, Ind. .. ...... 3,64x W. J. Allen, Ind........ 99 GREENWICH, 43,745; W 16,677 18\*Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, H. Norton, L. .... 2,594 Kennington, 37,322; W. 16,471 33 H. G. Purchase, Co.L.... 4,705 \*('ol A Lynch, Lab. ..... 3,383 J. W Molden, L ...... 2,273 Bart ,C.B. ,D S O. ,Co U. 14,576 J. E P Jenkin, Ind..... 1,657 Mrs Alice Lucas, U. ... 3.573 J. Bermingham, Lab. .. 6,471 BERMONDSEY. W Glennie, Lab. ..... 3,8x7 Rotherhithe, 25,008; W. 9,591 \*H W C Carr-Gomm, L.... 3,889 HACKNEY. Central, 27,801; W. 11,191
19 W. J.U. Woolcock, O.B E, W. Godfiey, Lab . .... 1,750 5 J R Lort-Williams, Co. U. 5,639 Co. L. ...... unop North, 27,871; W 11,617 20\*Lt -Col Sir W. R. Greene, ton Gastrell, C.M.G., West, 23,200; W. 9,265 6\*H. J. Glanville, L. ...... 4,260 C R. Scriven, Co.L. ..... 2,998 Dr. A. Salter, Lab. ..... 1,956 Lt H. Becker, Ind. ..... 1,294 Bart., D.S O , Co. U .. . 9,873 35 Rt Hon. Lt Wright-Burrows, L. 4,119 South, 25,212, W. 9,827 21 H Bottomley, Ind. .....11,145 H. Bignold, Ind. ... 6,665 BETHNAL GREEN. LEWISHAM. North-Bast, 25,253, W. 20,149 7\*Str E. Cornwall, Bt., Co. L. 4,448 Lt. W. E. Steel, N.P. ... 2,312 W. Shadforth, Ind. ..... 2,127 A. Henri, Co L. ...... 2,830 HAMMERSMITH. South-West, 19,510; W 7,770 8 Lt.-Col. Sir M Wilson, Co. U. ....unop. C. R. Morden, Lab . .. s,048 Bt., C.S.I , D.S O., Co. U. 4,840 Bouth, 27,906; W. 11,769 23\*Rt Hon. Ser W Bull, PADDINGTON. Lt. E. Thurtle, Ind. ..... 1,941 North, 37,067; W. 16,372 W G. Perring, Co. U. 5,759 Capt. W. G. Aston, N.P. 4,029 Col. H. M Meyler, M.C., L. 1,935 Co. U. ...... 8,592 T. A. Robertson, L. .... 2,555 CAMBERWELL Dulwich, 30,377; W. 12,509 9\*Lt. Col. Sir F Hall, J T. Westcott, Lab. .. 1,958 Lt.-Col. E. P. Barry, HAMPSTEAD, 38,544; W. 14,391 24 G. Balfour, Co U. ....13,393 Ind. ..... 3,571 K.B.E., D S.O., Co U. 12,039 Lt. C. R Cooke-Taylor, L. 3,219 L. B. Franklin, L. ..... 1,831 H Bundy, Lab. ...... 1,257 B S Mackay, Lah. . . . . 3.646 Lt J.H Wrentmore, N.P. 1,881 \*A. Strauss, Lab. ........ South. 27,479; W. 12,138 39 Sir H.P. Harris, K.B.B., North, 26,416; W. 10,095 10 Capt H. Newton Knights, HOLBORN, 20,372, W. 7,847 25 Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Rem-nant, Bt., C B.E., Co U. 6,874 M B.K., Co. U. ..... 6,010 G. Hearn, L. ..... 2,177 Co. U. .....unop. C G Ammon, Lab. ... 2,175 North-West, 30,751, W 13,197 (Bre-election, March 31, 1920) J. H. Worrall, Lab..... 1,091 POPLAR. ISLINGTON. Bow and Bromley, East, 37,078, W 25,453 26 A. B Raper, Co. U...... 9,352 East, 37,078. W 25,453
5 A. B. Raper, Co. U....... 9,352
\*E. Smallwood, L....... 5,968
Mai, A. J. Lewer, Lab. 3,123
Mai, A. J. Lewer, Lab. 3,123 xx\*Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnumara, Co L. ... . . . 6,618 Miss S Lawience, Lab 4.733 Maj. A. J. Lewer, Lab. 3,122 C E Copplestone, N.P. 575 M Dalton, L J. C. Carroll, Ind. L... 3,386 Peckham, 36,916, W. 14,784 12\*Sir A. H.H. Richardson, M Dalton, L 988 South, 36,077; W. 14,515 4x\*Sir A W. Yeo, Co L ...... 8,571 Samuel March, Lab. ... 4,446 F A. Wickhart, Ind. ... North, 42,769; W. 17,707 27\*Maj -Gen. Sir Newton C B. E., Co. L. ...... 8,764 Capt W. Allen, Ind. ... 4:339 C. Hughes, /nd . .... 4,550 Moore, K.C.M.G., Co. U.14,183 C. Diamond, Lab ...... 2,559 ST. MARYLEBONE. 45,775; W. 20,750 42 Maj. Sir S. E. Soutt, Bt., Co. U. .....unop. CHELSEA, 24,822; W. 22,390 13 Col. Sir S. J. G. Houre, Bi., C. M. G., Co. U. . . . . 9, 159 a8 C. F. Higham, Co. U. . 6, 285 Miss B. F. Phipps, Ind. 2,419 DEPTFORD, 51,621; W. 20,904 14\*Rt. Hon. T. Wiles, L. . . 9, 383 Sife G. S. Efficit, Co. U. 4,996 Sife G. S. Efficit, Co. U. 4,996 ST. PANCRAS. North, 23.747; W. 13.904 43 J. W. Lorden, Co. U. ... 7,260 Rt. Hon.Sir W. H. Dick \*Rt. Hon. T. Lough, L. 2,516 J. Sheppard, *Lab.* ..... 2,330 E. M. Taylor, *Ind.* ..... 1,205 inson, K.B.B., L..... 5,396

South-East, 27,4xx; W. xx,378 44 J. W. W. Hopkins, U 4,884	Putney, 31,427; W. 13,514 57*S. Samuel, Co.U 8,677	Erdington, 34,239; W. 13,362
44 J. W. W. Hopkins, U 4,884	57 S. Samuel, Co. U 8,677	75 Sir A. Steel-Mailland,
i.t. K. L. Keiss, L 3,594	J. G. Jedkurs. N. P 4.005	Bt., Co. U
P. Adams, U 2,863	Streatham, 26,842; W. 12,192 S. W. L. Mitchell, Co. U11,457	A. E. Tyton, Lab 5,211
H. G. Romerill, Lab 2,169	58 W. L. Mitchell, Co. U 11,457	Capt. R. Somerset, L 1,392
Botth-West, 20,558; W. 20,729	J. A. Compston, R.C., L. 2,427	Handsworth. 37,254; W. 14,573 76*E C. Meysey-Thompson,
45*Maj. R. W. Barnett, Co. U. 7,219	Capt. F. H. Bellamy, N.P. 1,844	76*E C. Meysey-Thompson,
A. C. Comyns-Carr, L 4,679 J. C. Sherrott, Ind 358		
J. C. Sherrott, Ind 35s	Abbey, 33,935; W. 13,042 55*W L. Burdett-Coutts, Co U unop.	N Tiptaft, Ind 4,697
Shoreditch,	59 W L. Burdett-Coutts,	H J. Odell, Lab 4,576
45,686; W. 18,454 46*Rt. Hon. C. Addison,	Co U unop.	King's Norton, 27,117; W. 10,550
46" Rt. 11on. U. Addison,	8t. George's. 20,000; W. 12,673 604 Rt. Hon. W. Long, Co. U. 10,453 H G Mackenzie Bell, L. 1,140	77 Sir H. Austin, E. B R., Co U 8,809
R. S. Slevier, Ind 3,414	100"Rt. 11011. W. 12011. (70. U.10,453	T. Hackett, Ind 4,917
R. S. Sievier, Ind 3,414	Moorn ton	N. Birkett, L 2,435
J. Walton, Lab 2,072 *H. G. Chancellor, L 1,524 T. Warwick, N.P 504	WOOLWICH.	Ladywood as aso' W ve 85r
M Warmiels V D	East, 36,027; W. 13,837 61*Rt. Hon. W Crooks, Lab. unop	Ladywood, 33,330; W. 12,855 78 N. Chamberlain, Co. U. 9,405
T. Warwick, N.F 504	West 24 248 W 72 740	I. W Kneeshaw Lab. sers
SOUTHWARK.	West, 34,248; W. 13,140 62 Str II. R. Wood, Co. 1 .12,348	Mrs. M. C. Ashby, L z.ss4
Central, 27,699; W 11,078 47*J. D. Gilbert, Co L 8,060	6s Sir H. R. Wood, Co. l12,348 A. G. Cameron, Lab 7,088 Maj. W. A. Adam, Ind. U 1,109	Moseley 41.546 W. 16.479
Capt L. H. Guest, M C.,	A. G. Cameron, Lab 7,088 Maj. W. A. Adam, Ind. U 1,109 ENGLISH BOROUGHS.	70 Sir H. Rogers, Co. U 16.161
inh aven	ENGLISH BOROUGHS.	Dr R. Dunstan, Lab 3.780
Morth, 22,366; W. 8,843 48°E. A. Strauss, Co. L. 4,254	ACCRINGTON, 42.160 : W. 17.528	W Hill, L 3.482
48 .H. A. Strauss, Co. L 4,254	63 Ma) E. Gray, Co. U .13,808	Sparkbrook, 37,182; W. 14.262
Sir J. Harrington,	63 Ma) E. Gray, Co.U .13,808 *Maj Rt Hon. H. T	Sparkbrook, 37,123; W. 14,363 80*LtCol. L. C. S. Amery,
K.O.M.G., K.C.V.O.	Haker, L 8 378	Co U
K.O.M.G., K.C V.O , C.B., N.P	C, R Buxton, Lab 6,369	Frank Spires, Ind 3,014
G. A. ISARCS, Lab 2,027	W. Hammond, Ind. 738	John G. Hurst, L 1,251
Geo. G. Gebbett, Ind. 573	ASHTON-UNDER-LANE,	West, 35,836; W. 14,257 81*Rt. Hon. A. Chamber-
Bouth-East, 27,512; W 11,053	85,715; W. 10,730	81*Rt. Hon. A. Chamber-
49 Com. J. A. Dawes, Co. L. 7,208	(Bye-election, Jan 31, 1930) 64 Su W. de Frece, Co U. 8,864	lain, Co. Uunop.
T. E. Naylor, Lab	64 Su W. de Frece, Co l'. 8,864	
STEPNEY.	w C Robinson, O.B.R.	Yardley, 36,575; W. 13,655 8s A. R. Jephcott, Co. U10,960
Limehouse, 29,275; W. 12,044	140 X 197	G. Shann, Ind 7,466
Limehouse, 23,275; W. 12,044 50*Sir W. Pearce, Co. L 5,860	Sir A.H Marshall, K.B.E.,	G. Jackson, L 1,049
*Capt.D.D.Sheehan, Lab. 2,470	Ina L 3,511	
C. Rodwell, N. P 1,45	Ind L 3,511 BARNSLRY, 34,056, W 12,549 65*S11 J. Walton, Bt ,Co L. unop.	Blackburn, 61,972; W.26,587 83*Rt Hon Sir H Norman,
C. Rodwell, N.P 1,45  Mile End, ss.,131; W. 8,789  St W. Preston, Co.U 6,085  W. Devenay, Lab 3,390	DADROW IN PURPOSE	Bt , Co. L
gr W. Fremon, Co. U 6,025	BARROW-IN-FURNESS,	84 LieutCom P. Dean.
C. J. O. Sanders, C.B.R.,	37,697; W 12,787 66 Sir R B. Chadwick, Co U. 12,608	7 47, Co. U20, 158
	*C Duncan Lah re 200	"1" 5110wden, <i>Lab</i> , 15.274
Whitechapel and St. George's,	*C. Duncan, Lab12,309 BATH, 31,512; W. 14,170 67*Capt. C. T. Foxcroft, Co. U15,605	BLACKPOOL, 41,627; W. 19,372 85 A. L. Parkinson; Co U. 15,818
82.266 : W. 0.848	67 Cant. C. T. Foxcroft.	85 A. L. Parkinson; Co U. 15,818
23,366; W. 9,242 52*J. D. Kiley, L 3,025	Co. U25,605	C. F. Critchley, Ind 9,862
Dr. Robt. Ambrose, Lab. 2,588	A. J. Bethell, Lab 5,244	A. Gee, Lab 2,608
G. A. Cohen, Co. U 2,489	BATLEY AND MORLEY,	Bolton, 82,458; W. 34,248 86*Capt. W. Edge, Co. L. unop.
J. R. Raphael, Ind 624	28,211; W. 16,145	86 Capt. W. Edge, Co. L unop.
STOKE NEWINGTON,	68*G. A. France, Co.L 13,519	87" R. Tootul, C.B.E., Labunop.
20,090 ; W. 8,106	B. Turner, O.B.E., Lab. 22,052	1500TLE, 33,419; W. 18,860
so,ogo; W. 8, 106 53 G. W. H. Jones, Co. U. 5,918 H. J. Ormond, Ind s,829	BIRKENHEAD	87*R. Tootill, C.B.E., Labunop. BOOTLE, 33.419; W. 12.860 88 Str T. Royden, Bt., C.H.,
H. J. Ormond, Ind 8,889	ESST, 33,897; W. 18,377	Co.U
P. H. Heffer, L 3,181	East, 33,397; W. zz,377 69 A. Biyland, Co. U x3,012	E. Cathery, Ind 5,077
WANDSWORTH.		Bournemoutii,
Balham and Tooting,	West an off W an	33.079; W. 15,173 89*Br. Gen H. Page-Croft, C.M.G., N P. 14,048 Rev. F. J. Hopkins, Lab. 5,30s
40.222; W. 27.547 54*Capt. J. C. D. Denison-	West, 30,068; W. 11,391 70 LtCol.Sir11 M Grayson,	og pr. Gen H. Page-Urott,
Pander Co II	KRE Co II vo RRv	Pay F I Hopking Lab
Pender, Co. U	K.B.E., Co. U 10,881 W. H. Egan, Lab 5,673	T. D. Keighley, L 1,854
A. J. Hurley, Ind 1,805	H. Bickersteth, L 1,751	
Capt. M. Anderson,	BIRMINGHAM.	BRADFORD.
O.B.E., L 1,542	Aston. 25.442 : W. 12.828	Central, 44, 449; W. 19,049 co H. B. Ratclife, Co. U12,434 W. Leach, Lab
W. Hunt, U 2,457	Aston, 35,443; W. 13,832 71*Rt. Hon. E. Cecil, Co. U. 9,997	W Yeach Lab
Central, a7.824; W. rt. 567		egin Tamon Hill Di I. 4 and
Central, 27,825; W. rt,557 55*LtCol. Sir J. Norton-	J. H. Dooley, Ind 1,561	*Sir James Hill, Bt., L. 4,304
Griffiths, K.C.B., D.S.O.	J. H. Dooley, Ind 1,561 Deritend, 37,442; W. 14,449	East, 36.580; W. 25,699 91 Capt. C. E. Loseby, M.C.,
17 7.706	72 J. W. Dennis, Co. U 9,495 A. Brampton, L 1,990	
Geo. P. Blizzard, Lab 3,38a	A. Brampton, L 1,990	*F. W. Jowett, Lab 8,637
*Col.Hon. H.Guest, Co L. s,988	Duddeston, 34,167; W. 18,521	r. w. sowers, 200, 5,027
Ulapham, 34,640; W. 15,136	73 E. Hallas, Lab 8,796	Sir W. E. B. Priestley, L. 4,76s
Olapham, 34,640; W. 15,136 36*Sir A.du Cros, Bt., Co. U. 9,776 H. H. Beamlah, Ind 3,070	Dr. J. F. Crowley, L 2,280	
H. H. Heamish, Ind 3,070	AUCTORION, 27,013; W. 14,035	ga Ma). A. B. Boya-Car-
P. H. Thomas, L 2,790 Lt. W. J. Harvey, M.C.,	A. Brandon, B. 1.1950 Duddeston, 34,167; W. 12,521 73 E. Hallas, Lab	Worth, 33.036; W. 14.369 ga Maj. A. B. Boyd-Car- penter, Co.U
Co.Ind	loy, L 4,248	E. Binns, L 4,686
Co.Ind 594	103, 14	um marrens we sections

10	The state of the s	
93 Maj. P. V. Willey, C.M.G., C.B.R., M. V.O.,	DARLINGTON, 28,860; W. 11,467 120* Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease,	Habtings, ad. 926; W. 12,007 127 L. Lyon, Co. U
C.M.G., C.B.R., M.V.O.,	Co II	J. G. Butler, Lab 3,556
Co.U11,953	DERBY, 61.528; W. 24.479	za8 W. K. Jones, Co.U unop.
G. Muff, L 6,623	A. H. Scott, L	hudderspirld.
BRIGHTON, 82,449; W. 36,585 94*Ma), G. C. Tryon, Co. U. 32,958 95*C. Thomas Stanford,	Lab	56.200; W. 23,973, 129SirC.Sykes, K.R.E., Co. L. 15,234
94° Maj. G. C. Tryon, Co. U. 33,950	xxs A. Green, Ind. Ux4,930 W. B. Robotham, Lx2,408 Cant. H. M. Smith Ind. x2 oxs	H. Shell. Lab
Co. U	Capt. H. M Smith, Ind. 13,012	HYTHE ro. 806: W. 8.670
T. Lewis, Lab 8,971 G. W. Canter, Lab 8,514	DEWSBURY, 27,503; W.11,418 113 Lt -Col. E. W. Picker- ing, D.S.O., Co. U 7,853 Ben Riley, Lab 5.596 *Rt.Hon. W. Runciman,	E. Woodhead, L11,256 HYTHE, 19,896; W. 8,679 130*Maj. Sir P. Sassoon,
BRISTOL.	ing, D.S.O., .Co. U 7,853	RT. G.M.G. CO. 11 R.KOO
BRISTOL. Oentral, 36,038; W. 14,735 96 T. W. H. Inskip, K.C.,	*Rt.Hon. W. Runciman,	R. Forsyth, Lab 3,427 ILFORD, 40,749; W. 16,931 (Bye-election, Sept. 25, 1930).
96 T. W. H. Inskip, K.C.,	L 5,130	
E. Bevin, Lab 7,137	DUDLEY, 25,103; W. 9,705	131 Frederic Wise, Co. U. 15,612 J. King, Lab 6,577
Co.U	Boscawen, Co.U 9,x26	J. King, Lab 6,577 Maj. J. W. H. Thomp
L. Bateman, Lab 8,135	W. B. Steer, Lab 6,046	son, <i>Ind.L.</i> 6,515 IPSWICH, 27,248; W. 15,540
*Rt. Hon Sir C. Hob-	EALING, 28,687; W. 11,995 115*Sir H. Nield, K.C., Co. U. 13,710	132*Capt. F. J. C. Ganzoni,
North. 34.647 : W. 14.431	A. H. Chilton, Lab 3,610 EAST HAM.	Co U
1. Bateman, Lab 8, 125  *Rt. Hon Sir C. Hob- house, Bt., L 1,447 North, 34,657; W. 14,432  98 E. S. Gange, Co. L 12,400	North, 34,219; W. 13,996	G. H. Morgan, K.C., L. 3,663
E. W. Petter. N P 2.530	1446"Str. J. Bethell, Rt., Co. L 0.426	KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
South, 35,663; W. 14,412 99*Sir W. H. Davies, Co.L. 13,761	South, 38,478; W. 18,696	Central, 31421; W. 11.991 (Bye-election, March 29, 1919
1 C. Lewis, Lab 6.400	W. Mann, N.P 6,748 South, 32,472; W. 12,696 117*A C. Edwards, Co. Lab. 7,972 F Hamlett, U 5,661	133*LtCom. Hon. J. M.
West, 35,072; W. 15,748	*Rt Hon. A. Henderson,	Kenworthy, L 8,626 Lord Eustace Percy,
Co U unop.	Lab 5,024 ECOLES, 34,702; W. 14,580	Co. U 7.600
BROVLEY, 40,709; W. 17,856	118 M. Stevens, Co.U15,821	East, 31,316; W. 18,004
1 (Bye-election, Dec. 17, 1010.)		East, 31,316; W. 12,004 134 C. K. Murchison, Co. U. 9,566 *T. R. Ferens, L 4,947
James, C.B E. Co. U. 11148	EDMONTON, 28,930; W. 11,806	K. H. Faitan, 1500 3.724
F P. Hodes, Lab 10,077	EDMONTON, 28,930; W. 11,866 119 Str A. H. Warren, O.B.E., Co U	North-West, 31,417; W. 12,771 135 Col L. Ward, D.S.O., U. 10,898 *LtCol. Hon. G. G.
BURNLEY, 50,870; W. 20,687	F. A. Broad, Lab 3,575 H. Vivian, L 2,245	*LtCol. Hon. G. G.
BURNLEY, 50,870; W. 20,687 202 D. Daniel Irving, Soc. 15,227 Maj. Hon H. G H. Mul-		Wilson, D.S.O., Co.L. 3,824 A. Gould, Lab 3,528
holland, D.S.O. Co. U 12,289	H. Battass, 1nd	South West as for : W. vs Raz
BURY, 32,666; W. 14,242	Newman, Bt., Co. U.12,524	South West, 32,601; W. 12,837 136 May. C.F. Entwistle, L. 6,724
103 Capt C. Ainsworth, U. 10,043	L. W. Costello, L 8,806	J. K. Bell. Co Lab 4.004
H. W Wallace, Lab 4.072	121 Brig -Gen. H. C. Sur-	R. Mell, Lab 3,121 A. Shakesby, Ind 698
CAMBRIDGE, 25, 270, W. 20,582		P. S. Newbould, 1714. 050
CAMBRIDGE, 25,170, W. 10,581 104*Rt. Hon. Sir E. Geddes,	J. Brotherton, Lab 7,212	Kingston-upon-Thames,
G C.B., G.B.H., Co. U. 11,553 Rev T R. Williams, Lab. 3,789	Sir H. Elverston, L 5,833 GLOUCESTER, 25,006; W. 10,424	35,656; W. 15,675 137 J.G.D. Campbell, Co. U. 13,596
CARLISLE, 23,066; W. 8,970 105 W.T. Carr, C.B.E., Co.L. 9,511	GLOUCESTER, 25,000; W. 20,424	T. H. Dumper, Lab 2,503 A. E. Ely, L 2,385
E. Lowthian, Lab 4.736	122 Str J. Bruton, Co. U 8,470 T. H. Mordey, L 5,246	Tours
E. Lowthiau, Lab 4,736 CHELTENHAM, 23,217; W. 10,556	W. L. Edwards, Lab 2,860 GREAT YARMOUTH,	Central, 43,496; W. 17,671 138*R. Armitage, Co.L11,474
Co U 9,602	24,585; W. 10,696	Capt. E. Terry. Ind n.624
Dr. R. Davies, Ind 6,217	Isa3*Sir A. Fell, Co U 6,741	Capt. E. Terry, Ind 2,634 J. Smith, Ind 2,146
COVENTRY, 62,066; W. 23,713 107 E. Manville, Co. U17,380 R. C. Wallhead, Lab. 10,298	W. McConnell, Lab 1,848	Morth, 37,904; W. 16,057 139 Maj. A. C. Farguhar-
R. C Wallhead, Lab 10,298	W. H. Dawson, Ind 125	son, M.D., Co.L13,863
Sir C. Mansel, Bt., L. 4,128 A.C. Bannington, Ind. 3,800	124 T. G. Tickler, Co. U 13,688	G. H. Thompson, Lab. 3,423
*D. M. Mason, Ind.L. 3,145		139 Maj. A. U. Farquinar son, M. D. Co. L 23,863 G. H. Thompson, Lab, 3,423 H. F. Wyatt, N.P 1,388 North-East, 26,820; W. 15,385 140 Maj. J. D. Birchall, Co. U 24,450 J. Bromley, Lab,
CROYDON.		140 Maj. J. D. Birchall,
Worth, 43,669; W. x8,406 208 Maj. G. O. Borwick,	Maj. H. Croeby, Ind 1,260 HALIFAX, 49,027; W. 22,030 125 Rt. Hoss. J. H. Whitley,	J. Bromley Lab
D.S.O., Co. U26,250 J. Trumble, L 7,094	Co.L	South, 25,842 : W. 14.622
J. Trumble, L 7,094	A. McManus, Soc 4,036	South, 35,842; W. 14,521 141*Sir W. Middlebrook, Co. L.
Bouth, 45, 225; W. 28,808 (Bye-election, Nov. 24, 2029.)	HARTLEPOOLS, THE,	F. Fountain, Lab 3,510
109 SUAHANSMHA, E.B. B.	39.576; W. 14.803 126 W. G. H. Gritten, Ind. U. 13,003	J. A. Brook, Ind 1,277
Co. U	W. Sherwood, Lab 4.732	J. A. Brook, Ind 1,277 South-East, 26,471; W. 14,452 142*Capt.J. O'Grady, Lab. unop.

220	w witherwary Ovrestwaence	
West, 38,766; W. 16,290 143 J. Murray, Co.L12,642	MANCHISTUR, Ardwick, 20 214 : W. 14.005	Morth, 32,372; W. 12,838 179 N. G. Doyle, Co.U11,347
J. APDOUL <i>Last</i> 6.030	158 A. Hailwood, Co. U 8.641	Sir G. Lunn, L 4.322
Sergt.H.Chapman, Ind. 1, 238 D. T. Barnes, Ind 619	T Lowth Lab . # 600	R Wilson Land 2. Total
D. T. Bernes, Ind 619	LtCol. H. M. Stephen-	West, 33,527; W. 12,661 180*Rt.Hon. E.Shartt, K.C.,
LHIOBSTER.	3,510	Co.L22,812
East, 27,687; W. 15,607 244 Rt. Hon. Sir G. Hewart,	Blackley, 24,857; W. 20,555 263 H. Briggs, U 7,997	D. Adams, Lab 6,412
K.O., Co.L	A Townend, Lab 3,659	
G. H. Banton, Lab 6,697	P. M. Oliver, L 2,986	(Lys-election, April 1, 1920.)
E.O., Co. L	Clayton, 34,650; W. 13,862	zez*Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy,
F. F. Riley, Lab 5,463	Clayton, 34,659; W. 13,862 164 Dr E. Hopkinson, U 12,285	K.C., Co L 16,650
		Miss Bondfield, Lab. 13,279
West, 40,634; W. 16,873 246 J. F. Green, Co Lab 20,570	Exchange, 34,869; W. zz,142	NORWICH 60,342; W. 26,334 182*Rt. Hon G. H. Roberts,
73. K. Macdonald, Lab. 6,347	Exchange, 34,860; W. 18,148 165*Sir J. S. Randles, Co. U. 18,290 Sir A. Haworth, Bart. L. 8,296	1.00
LEIGH, 35,912; W. 13,682 147°P. W. Rafan, Co.L12,892	SirA. Haworth, Bart , L. g, 326 Gorton, 33, 38z; W. 13,498 166* Rt. Hon. J. Hodge, Lab. 13,047	183 Comm. E. H. Young,
R. O. Jones, Ind11,146	166*Rt. Hon. J. Hodge, Lab. 13,047	D.S.O., D S.C., L 5,555
LEYTON.	H. White, Ind 5,005 J. T. Murphy, Soc 1,300	H E Witard, Lab 6,856
East, 26,735; W 11,062 148 LtCol. C.J. L. Malone,	Hulme, 28 v48 : W. vs. 404	Northingham.
O.R.K., M.C. Co.L. ' 4 210	167 Maj. J. Nall, D.S.O., U. 10.805	Central, 32,460; W. 14,020 184 A. R. Atkey, Co. U10,552 E. Huntsman, L 3,988
O.B.E., M.C. Co.L 4,319 E. E. Alexander, U 4,119	*C. T Needham, Co.L. 5,969	E. Huntsman, L 3,988 Arthur Kitson, N.P 1,999
W. Carter, Lab 3,669	A. Hilton, Lab 2,572	Arthur Kitson, N.P 1,999
W. Carter, Lab	G. Milner, Ind 297	East, 29,377, W. 12,500 185*Sir J. Rees, Bart
149 A. E. Newbould, L 7,934	Moss Side, 32,648; W. 13,171 168 Maj.G.B. Hurst, K.C., U. 10,621	KCI.R., M.V.O., Co U. 9,549
J. F. Mason, Co. U 5, 915		
Lincoln, 31,365; W. 18,401 150 Alfred Davies, Co. U	Platting, 38,920; W. 25,838	D. Brookes, Ind 2,166
150 Alfred Davies, Co. U 11,114	Rusholms as Ass. W sa ver	South, 30,528; W 12,600 186*Lord Hy. Cavendush- Bentinck, Co. U10,881
Arthur Taylor, Lab 6,658 *Charles Roberts, L 5,550	(Bye-election, Oct. 7, 1910.)	186*Lord Hy. Cavendush-
LIVERPOOL.	170 Capt. J. Il. Thorpe,	Bentinck, Co. C10,881
East Toxteth, 33,967; W. 13,182 151*Capt.J.S.Rankin,Co.U unop	Platting, 38,9ao; W. zg,838 169°Rt.Hon J.Clynes,Lab.unop. Busholme, 30,4z; W. zg,16z (Bye-election, Oct. 7, 1919.) 170 Capt. J. H. Thorpe, Co. U	H. Mills, Ind 3,738
151 Capt. J. S. Rankin, Co. U unop	Dr. R. Dunstau, Lab. 6,412 W M. R. Pringle, L. 3,923	187 A. Hayday, Lab 7.286
Edgehill, 30,683; W. 11,958	Capt. R. B. Crewdson,	*A. Kichardson, L 5,552
	N.P 815	OLDHAM, 71,378, W. 28,762
P. J. Tevenan, Lab 5,587	Withington, 27,60x; W. 12,038	189* E.R. B. Denniss, Co. U. 26, 568 189* Sir W. Barton, Co. L. 26, 254
P. J. Tevenan, <i>Lab.</i> 5,587 <b>Everton</b> , 25,606; W. 10,170 153*Sir J. S. Harmood-	G. F. Burdett, L 5,266	W. C. Robinson, O.B.E.,
Ranner, Co. U 6,370	Middlesbrough.	Lab
A W. Brooksbauk. Ind. s. 770	East, 25,286; W. 0,60s	*W. Russell Rea, L 9,3*3
Exchange, 35,625; W. 23,726 284* Lealte Scott, K.C., Co. U. 20,286	East, 25,286; W. 9,692 272*Col P. Williams, Co. L. 8,470	OXFORD, 25,134; W. 10,744
284 Lesine Scott, K.C., Co. U. xo, 286	Lt. F. W. Carey, Lab. 3,776	*W. Russell Rea, L 9,323 OXFORD, 25,124; W. 10,744 190*J. A. R. Marriott, Co. U.9,805 Capt. G. H. Higgins, L. 4,057 PLYMOUTH. Devenport, 31,687; W. 13,206
A Harford, Ind 8,225	West, 32,800; W. 12,890	Capt. G. H. Higgins, L 4,057
Fairfield, 27,727; W. 10,854 155 Maj. J. B. B. Cohen, U. 7,698	C. T. Cramp. Lab 8.250	Devenment or 68s · W. ro and
Capt. F. L. Joseph,	MORPETH, 39,773; W. 14.781	zoz*Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke,
Co L 4. x88	MORPETH, 39,773; W. 14,781 174 John Cairns, Lab 7,677	K.B.E., Co. ('3,240
Kirkdale, 20, 760: W. 11	F.C Thornborough, Co. L. 7, 240	T Bramley Lal 4.115
G. Porter, Lab 3,337 Kirkdale, 30,760; W. 22,774 156*D. F. Pennefather,	(ant. G Newton, Ind a rec	Samuel Lithgow, L 3,930 Drake, 4s,833; W 18,401 zga*Sir A. S. Benn, K.B.R,
	Maj.T.M. Allison, Lab. 511	zos*Sir A. S. Benn, K.B.R.
S. Mason, Lab	NELSON AND COLNE,	Co. U 17,188
wan*T P. O'Consor N	43,381 , W. 18,023	T. W. Dobson, L 6,265
Walton, ao, 128 : W. 11.220	(Bye-election, June 17, 1980.)	Sutton, 43,444; W. 19,08s (Bye-election, Nov. 15, 1919.)
258 LtCom. H. W. S. Chil-	175 R Graham, Lab14,134 F. N. Wainwright,	Bye-election, Nov. 15, 1919.)
) OPER, CU (1	0.17	W. T. Gay, Lab 9,292
Dixon Smith, Lab 4,580	W.Russell Res, Ind.L. 5,805	I Foot, L 4,139
Wavertree, 31,36s; W. 12,708 159 LtCol. N. Raw, C.M.G.,	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,	PORTSMOUTH.
) D.S.O., M.D., CO.CXX,3380	29,657; W. 11,632 176*Col. J. C. Wedgewood,	Central, 35,964; W. 14,717
C Wilson Lab stros	D.S.O., Labunop.	194 Sir T. Bramedon, L10,929 Col.Sir W. Dupree, Co. U. 6,008
Sir A. Booth, Bt., L 2,48	NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.	H. Hinshelwood, Lab. 4.004
Sir A. Booth, Bt., L 2,48 West Derby, 3x,296; W. 12,538 (Bye-election, Feb. 26, 1292) 160 BrAdm. Sir W. R. Hall, E.C.M.G. Co. U., 6,068	Central, 22,706; W. 22,727	H. Hinshelwood, Lab. 4,004 Merth, 35,367; W. 13,897 105 Sir B. Falls, Bt., Co. U.11,427
160 RrAdm. Sir W. R.	Oentral, 32,796; W. 22,752 277 G. Renwick, Co. U 9,424	ngg Sir B. Falls, Bt., Co. U.zz,427
Hall, K.C.M.G. Co. U., 6,060	James Smith, Lab 4,976	Lionel Yexley, Ind 7,063
[ U NUMMI, Lao, 4,070	East, 30,719; W. 11,513	Beuth, 37,487; W. 16,706 196 Maj. H. R. Cayzer, Co. U. 15,842
West Textoth, 35,806; W. 13,800 182*R. P. Houston, Co. U. 13,08;	*W.Hudson, O.B. R., Lab. 5, 295	Miss A. Garland, L 4,283
W. A. Robinson, Lab. 6,8ge	J. Thompson, Ind 1,079	J. Lacey, Lab 3,070
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1 to monotony Commenced.					
PRESTON, 57,795 ; W. 24,432	Ecclesall, 30,297; W. 12,066 212*Sir S. Roberts, Bt., Co. U. unop. Hallam, 31,467; W. 12,673 214 D. Vickers, Co. Uunop. Hillshownen, 35,084; W. 12,750	Tottenham,			
197 T. Shaw, C.B.B., Lab. 19,213	Haller or of W. w. for	Nottenham   Nottenham   Nottenham   Nottenham   Nota   N			
198 Col. Hon. G. F. Stantey,	ava D Vichera Co. II18009.	0.R.W. Co.17			
C.M.G., Co.U18,970 Lieut. J. J. O'Neill, L. 18,485	Hillsburough, 36,084; W. 13,769 s15 Arthur Neal, Co.L	*Percy Alden, L 7,203			
	ISIS ATHINT IVEUS, CO.D. CO. A.	South, 34,474; W. 13,839			
READING, 45,379; W. 18,305	A. Lockwood, Ind 4,050	232 Maj. P. B. Malone, U. 6,632			
READING, 45,379; W. 18,305	Park, 31,241; W. 11,777 216 LtCol. H. K. Stephen-	A E Harvey Lab			
	son, D.S.O., Co.L18,339	A. E. Jav. Ind z.sos			
T. C. Morris, Lab 8,410 F. Thoresby, L 3,143	A. Barton, Soc 3,107	TYNEMOUTH, 26,467; W. 10,066			
[ E. Quelch, Soc 1,402	SMETHWICK, 32,908; W. 12,720	TYNEMOUTH, 26,467; W. 20,066 233 Charles Percy, Co. U 5,883 *H. J. Craig, L 5,434			
RICHMOND (SURREY).	217 J E. Davison, Lab 9,389	*H. J. Craig, L 5,434			
32,900 , W. 14,166. 200 Clifford Edgar, Co.U. 8,364	Miss Christabel Pank- hurst, Ind 8,624	G. H Humphries, Lab. 2,566 H. Gregg, Ind 2,495			
Man Decree For Ind a Are	SOUTH AMPTON.	D. SCOUL. Ind 517			
R J. Morrison, L 3,491	75,334; W. 30,05s	WAKEFIELD, 84,803; W. 9,694			
Walter Crotch Ind s. 220	218 Maj Gen. Sir Ivor	234 Col. Sir E. A. Brother-			
ROCHDALE, 46,598, W. 20, 205	Phuippe, K.C.B., D.S O.,	ton, Bt., Co. U 9,x88			
Vivian Phillippa I 6450	Philipps, K.C.B., D.S.O., Co.L	A. Bellamy, C. B.E., Lab. 5,882 *SirA. Marshall. K.B.E., L.2.448			
R H Tawnev. Lab 4.026	Col. E. K. Perkins.	*SirA.Marshall, K.B.E., L.2,448 WALLASEY, 42,274; W. 19,248 235 Dr. B. F. P. McDonald,			
R H Tawney, Lab 4,926 J J. Terrett, Lab 2,358	Ind.U	235 Dr. B. F. P. McDonald,			
Maj J. F. Jones, M.C.,	T. Lewis, Lab 7,085	Co. U14,633			
Ind	F. Perrinan, Lab 6,770				
ROCHESTER	SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, 36,357; W. 16,126 szo*Visct Elveden, C.B.,	J. M. Hay, L 4,055 T. D. Owen, Ind 2,407			
Gillingham, 27,899; W. 20,643 202*(+F Hohler, K.C., Co. U. 12,455	BEO* Visct Elveden, C.B.,	T. D. Owen, Ind 3,407 WALLSEND, 36,739; W. 13,672 236 M. T. Simm, Co. Lab. 10,246			
A W Tapp, Lab 4,705	C M.G., Co. U12,392 J. Francis, Ind 4,424	236 M. T. Simm, Co. Lab. 10,246			
J (10hin, 1nd 1.001	J. Francis, Ind 4,424	J Chapman, Lao 0,035			
Chatham, 31,000; W. 12,207 203 ('ol J. T. C. Moore-	U. DUDDATU. D 2.005	*Rt. Hon. J. M. Robert-			
203 ('ol J. T. C. Moore-	SOUTHPORT, 33,150; W. 14,147 a21*L -C.G D. White, Co U. 14,707	80n, L			
Brabazon, Co. U 11,454 Dan Hubbard, Lab 4,134	A. Greenwood, Lab 5,727	237 Sir R Cooper, Rt., N.P. 14,491			
H B D. Woodcock, L 2,778	South Shirlds,	J. I HICKOLC, Lao 5,330			
ROSSENDALE, 35,727; W. 24,605	50,584; W. 19,211	W. H Brown, L 4,914			
H B D. Woodcock, L 2,778 ROSSENDALE, 35,727; W. 24,665 204 R Waddington, Co.U. 8,997	CB.R., Co.Lab19,514	WAI/THAMSTOW.			
Gilbert Jones, Lab 7,884 *Sil Henry Maden, L 5,837 ROTHERHAM, 40,523; W. 14,907 205 Maj. F. A. Kelley, O.B.E.,	G J Rowe, O.B.E , Lab. 6,425	East, 28,363; W. 11,455 238 Sir L. S. Johnson, Co. U.9,992			
ROTHERHAM, 40.522 : W. 14.007	STOCKPORT, 60,777; W. 25,688 (Bye-election, March 27th, 1920).	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Simon.			
205 Ma). F A. Kelley, O.B.R.,	(Bye-election, March a7th, 1920).	K.C.V.O.,O.B.E.,K.C., L 5,781 West, 30,225; W. 12,047 239 C. Jesson, Co. Lab 7.330 V. la T. McEntee, Lab. 4,167			
		West, 30,285; W. 12,047			
J Walker, Lab 9.757 Lt Com. Hon. J. M.	324*H. Fildes, Co.L22,386 Sii L. C. Money, Lab16,042	V. la T. McEntee, Lab. 4.167			
E Bardsley, Ind 564 ST HELENS, 44,379, W. x5,422 206 J. Sexton, C B E , Lab. 15,583	S. F. Perry, Lab14,434 A Kindell, Ind 5,644	WARRINGTON, 33,912; W. 12,552 240* H. Smith, Co. U 10,403			
ST HELENS, 44,379, W. 15,422	J. J. Terrett, Ind 5,443 W. O'Brien, S. F 2,336	240* H. Smith, Co. U 10,403			
206 J Sexton, C B E , Lab. 15,583	STOCKTON-ON-TEES,	Sir P. Peacock, L 8,011 I. Brassington, Lab 5,377			
*Rigby Swift, K C , Co. U. 11,689	36.372 : W. 13.756	WEDNESBURY, 34,415; W. 13,724			
SALFORD.	36,373; W. 13,756 125*Capt. B. Watson, Co.L. unop.	241 A. Short, Lab			
North, 34,490; W. 13,539 207*Ben Tillett, Lab	STOKE-UPON-TRENT.	A W. Maconochie, Co. U. 20,464			
F W. ROE RVCTOIL L. 4.155	Burslem, s9,866; W. 11,700	R. L. G. Simpson, L 988 WEST BROMWICH.			
South, 37,301; W. 14,339 208*Sir M. Barlow, K.B.H.,	226 S Franey, Lab	38,777 ; W. 13,857			
Co II	*Sir R. W. Essex, L 3,108	3a,777; W. 12,257 24a F. O. Roberts, Lab11,572 *Lieut Col. Viscount			
J. Gorman, Lab 3,807	Hanley, 33,789; W. 13,079	*Lieut Col. Viscount			
Capt. F. Norris, L 1.004	227 J. A. Seddon, C.H.,	Lewisham, Co. U 9,863 WEST HAM.			
Capt. F. Norris, L 2,994 West, 33,035; W. 23,242 209 LtCr. F. W. Astbury, U. 9,478	Co.Lab 8,032 H. Farker, Lab 7,697	Plaistow, 33,890; W. 13,308			
209 Lt -Ur. F. W. Astbury, U. 9,478	*R.L. Outhwaite, Ind. L. 2,703	243* Will Thorne, Lab 12,136			
Sir W. Stephens, Co.L. 5,554 R. J. Davies, Lab 4,503	L. L. Grimwade, L 1.450	A Lunton Ind See			
SHEFFIELD.	STOKE, 40,050; W. 15,482. 288*Col.J. Ward, C. B., C. M.G.,	Bilvertown, 31,943; W. 12,381			
Attaroliffa ar ann W ra fina	Co.Lunop.	8livertown, 31,943; W. 12,381 244 J. T. Jones, Lab 6,971 LtCol. T. Carthew,			
210 T. W. Casey, Co.L 12,308	SUNDERLAND,	D.S.O., Co. U 4,259			
W. C. Anderson, Lab. 6,539	73,121; W. 29,346 229 R. M. Hudson, U25,696	D I Davis Lab a seek			
210 T. W. Casey, Co.L 128,308 *W. C. Anderson, Lab. 6,539 Brightside, 36,453; W. 13,460 211*Rt. Hon. Sir Tudor Wal-	229 R. M. Hudson, U25,696	Stratford, 31,458; W. 12,475 245 C. E. L. Leyle, Co. U 8,498			
ters, Co.L	(Bye-election, April 24, 1920). 230 Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar	245 C. E. L. Lyle, Co. U \$,498 Rt. Hon.C.F.G. Master-			
R R Jones Lab 6 - 2-		man, L			
Central, 37,076 : W. 12,784	Co.L	Upton, 30,755: W. 18.602			
Central, 37,076; W. 13,765 212*J. F. Hope, Co. U 9,361 A. J. Balley, Lab	Dr. V. H. Rutherford,	Upton, 30,755; W. 12,603 246 Sir E. Wild, E.O., Co. U. 8,813			
A. J. Balley, Lab 5,959	Lab24,379	B. W. Gardiner, Lab. 3, and J. C. Nicholson, L 2,360			
R G. Murray, Soc 643	E. M. Howe, Ind. L 5,065	#. U. Micholson, L 2,380			

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WIGAN, 98,885; W. 14,844 47 J. A. Porkisson, Lab. 11,924 *R. J. N. Neville, Co. U. 11,984 Bobert Alstend, L 2,434	Buckingham, 26,434; W. 114,654 263 Capt. G. E. W. Bosoyer, M.O., Co. U18,441	Werkington, sc.fog: W. 11,311 183 Tom Cape, M.R.B., Lab. 20,441 LtCol. D. J. Mason,
*R. J. N. Neville, Co. U. zz, 584	M.O., Co.U28,441	LtCol. D. J. Mason,
Modert Alstena, 4 8,434	John Scurr, Lab 7,482 *Col. Sir H. Verney, Bt.,	D S.O., U 5,946 Maj.R.S.Stewart, Co. L. 2,968
WILLMEDBY.	D.S.O., L	R. Millican, Ind 943
Mast, 38,801 ( W. 16,876 48* H. Hallaby - Decley,	Wycombe, 42,026; W. 16,587	Derbyshire.
Co. U	264 Col. W. B. du Pre, Co. U. unop.	Belper, 30,145 se4*J. G. Hancock, Co. Lunop.
H. J. Lincoln, Lab 4,947 H. J. Dores, L 2,757	CAMBRIDGE, 37,410; W. 14,929 26g* Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu,	Chesterfield, 32,307
	Co.L	Chesterfield, 32,307 285 E. Kenyon, Co.Lunop.
West, 26,449; W. 14,740 49 Ool.C.Pinkham, M.B E.,	A. E. Stubbs, Lab 6,686 CHESHIRE.	Clay Oross, 29, 182 286 T. Broad, Co. L 7,987
CO. II 10.402	Altrineham, 42,922; W. 28,252 266"Maj. G. C. Hamilton,	Frank Hall, I.ab 0,700
S. P Viant, Lab 7,217 Dr. J. S. Crone, L 2,697	266" Maj. G. C. Hamilton,	High Peak, 23,075 287*Maj.S.Hill-Wood,Co.U 12,118
WIMBLEDON, 36,458; W. 15,513	Co. U	Capt. C. H. Brookes, L. 8,504
Bo Joseph Hoed, Co U13,652	City of Chester, 27,360; W. 10,808	Diveston, s8.880
G. M. Edwardes-Jones,	267 Sir Owen Thilipps,	ann Man Gen. Rt. Hon.
Ind 3,079	G.C.M.G., Co. U10,043 Edward Paul, L 4,993	J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Co.L. 9,660
WOLVERHAMPTON. Bilston, as soc: W. 11.207	Arthur Mason, Lab 8,799	G. H. Oliver, Lab 7,96s
Bilston, 28,504; W. 22,307 152*BrGen. T. E. Hickman,	Arthur Mason, Lab 2,799 Orewe, 34,828; W. 13,879 268 Ser Joseph Davies, Co. L. 13,392	Morth-Eastern. 33,564 289 J. Stanley Holmes, L. 6,117
C.B., D.S.O., Co. U 10,343 LtCol. John W. Kynas-	J. T. Brownlie, C.B.M.,	Frunk Las Lah
ton, M.D., Lab 6,744		Frank Lee, Lab 5,550 *Col. H. Bowden, Ind. U. 5,049
East. 20.427 : W. 11.604	Eddisbury, ss.277; W. 8,699 s60*Maj.H. Barnston, Co. U. unop. knutsford, 34, soc; W. 14, snz s70*Col. Str. A. J. Sykes, Bt., Co. U	"Lord Hartington, Co. U. 3,735
Rast, 30,437; W. 11,604 aga*G. R. Thorne, L 7,660 Rev.J.A.Shaw, Co. Lab. 7,138	869 Maj. H. Barnston, Co. U. unop.	Southern, 41,108
Rev.J.A.Shaw, Co. Lab. 7,138	270 Col. Sir A. J. Sukes.	3. Truman, Lab 7,923
West, 37,007; W. 14,747 153*Sir A. F. Bird, Co. U. 13,329	Bt., Co. Uunop.	Western, 29,344 291 Charles F. White, L. 10,752 *LtCol. Earl of Kerry,
A. G. Walkden, Lab19, 158	Macolesfield, 36,577; W. 15,675 271 J. R. Remer, Co.U14,277	age Charles F. White, L. 10,753
WORCESTER, 82.667 : W. 9.704	W. Pimblott, Lab10,253	M.V.O., D.S.O., Co.U. 8,508
WORCESTER, 22,667; W. 9,705	Northwich, 39,269; W. 14,887 272 Lt -Cdr. H. Dewhurst,	DEVONSHIRE.
Goulding, Bt., Co.U. 9,443 R. R. Fairbairn, L 4,889	a7a Li -Cdr. H. Dewhurst,	Barnstaple, 31,790; W. 13,594. aga Capt. J. T. Tudor-
VORK 28 240 · W re and	Co. U	Rees, Lzz, a8z
YORK, 38,340; W. 15,475 185*Sir J. G. Butcher, Bt,	Stalybridge and Hyde,	
K.O., Co.U16,269	43,711; W. 18,850 1973 Sir J. Wood, Bt., Co. U. 13,462 W. Fowden, Lab	C. S. Farker, C.B.E., C. 10,079  Honiton. 27,293; W. 12,110  293*Maj. A. C. Morrison- Bell, Co U
T. H. Gill, Lab 4,822		Bell, Co Uunop.
	*T. O. Jacobsen, L 6,241 Wirral, 31,264; W. 12,050 274*G. Stewart, Co. Uunop.	South Molton, 28,139; W. 10,841
ENGLISH COUNTIES.	Wirral, 31,864; W. 18,050	1894 Rt Hon. G. Lambert, L. 20,424
(Excluding Monmouthshire.)	CORNWALL.	Tavistook, 25,070 : W. 70,218
BEDFORDSHIRE.	Bodmin, 30,279; W. 13,027 275*Sir Charles A. Hanson,	295 Lt. Cdr C. Williams,
Bedford, 33,257; W. 13,766 ag6*Rt. Hon. F.G. Kellaway,	a75" Sir Charles A. Hanson,	Co. U 9,157 H. Geen, L 7,005
CO. 14	Bt., Co. U	Tiverton, 25,025; W. 10,611
Henry Burridge, Ind 4,096 Luten, 37,051; W. 15,411 agg*Cecil B. Harmsworth,	Camborns, 32,575; W. 25,226 276*Rt.Hon.F.D.Acland,L. 7,078	Tiverton, 25,925; W. 10,611 296 Charles Carew, Co. U. 9,598
and Cecil B. Harmsworth.	876 Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, L. 7,078	SIP K PANTON, K.R.R. L. A.Bas
CO. La	G. Nicholls, Lab 6,546 Northern, 26,767; W. 20,640	Torquay, 32,584; W. 14,813
Willet Ball, Lat 5.964	ATT DIT U. C. ALGINE, C.B.A.,	Rev. D. Fraser, Lab 2,377 Torquay, 32,584; W. 24,823 297*Col C. R. Burn, Co. U. 24,068
Mid, 20,961; W. 12,272 Maj. Maz G. Townley,	Co Lunop. Penryn and Falmouth,	Maj A. E. Trestrail, Lab. 4,029 Capt. Russell Cooke, L. 3,273
Co. U 0,073	35.074 : W. 15.486	Totnes, 30,04s; W. r6,368
Co. U	278 Commdr. Sir Edward	Totnes. 39,042; W. x6,388 298*LtCol. Rt. Hon. F. B.
Berkaniko.		Mildmay, Co. U z4,680 J. A. R. Cairns, L z0,z66
Abingdon. 26,280; W. 20,602 259 BrigGen. J. T. Wigan,	Sir A. Carkeek, L 9,815 St. Ives, 28,537; W. 13,098 270*Sir C. J. Cory, Bt., Co. L. 8,659	DORSET.
Co. Uunop.	270 * Sir C. J. Cory, Bt., Co. L. 8,659	Eastern, 29,988; W. 12,567 299*Maj Rt. Hon. F. E.
	A. M. Dann, 2000 5,059	agg nay m. mon. r. m.
Newbury, sp.368; W. 12,171	CUMBERLAND.	Co. L
260° W. A. Mount, C.B.E., Co. U	Northern, 21,796; W. 8,345 280 May. C. Lowther, Co. U. unop.	A. Smith, Lab 4,321
Windsor, 23, 377; W. 13,991 261* Ernest Gardner, Co. U. 10,073		A. Smith, Lab 4,321 Morthern, 24,334; W. 9,963 300 Maj. W. P. Coljox, M.C.,
obr Ernest Gardner, Co. U.zo.or:		
	20,741 : W. 8,220	
, C. S. Edgeriey, Inc 4,448	a81*Rt. Hon.J. W. Lowther,	J. E. Emlyn-Jones, L. 7,320
BUCKINGHAMERIER.	s81*Rt. Hon.J. W. Lewther,	J. E. Emlyn-Jones, L. 7,320 Seuthern, all and : W. 13,420
, C. S. Edgeriey, Inc 4,448	a81*Rt. Hon.J. W. Lowther,	J. E. Emlyn-Jones, L. 7,320 Seuthern, S. 324; W. 12,425 322 Capt. A. V. Hambro, Co. U

		T
Western, 23,622; W. 9,734 300 Col. Sir R. Williams,	Malden, a8,227; W. 12,545 328*Sir J. Fortezoue Plan- nery, Bt., Co. U 8,236	Hertford, 32,256; W. 22,984 335*N. Pemberton Billing,
Bt., Co.Uwnop.	G. Dallas, Lab 6,315	E. B. Barnard, N.P 7.24
Barnard Castlé, 19,949; W. 7,76s 303 J. E. Stoas, Lab 5,400	Romford, 37,055; W. 14,893	Cyril Harding, Lab 1,679 Hitchin, 29,800; W. 12,431 336*Rt. Hon. Lord Robert
Co. U	W. H. Letts, Lab 5,044	Cecil, K.C., Co. U 9,8ml
A. E. Hillary, L 2,280 O. Monkhouse, Ind 2,274 Bishop Auckland,	A. Whiting, Lab 3,580 Saffron Walden, 31,682; W. 12,860 320*Sir Cecil Beck, Co.L 10,628	G. Humm, Ind 781
Bishop Anckland, 32,685; W. 12,381	J. J. Mallon, Lab 4,531	Bt. Albans, 3s,633; W. 13,451 (Bye-election, Dec. 10, 1919).
22,685; W. 12,381 204 B C.Spoor, O.B.E., Lab. 10,060 Capt. G. R. Vick, Co. L. 7,417 Dr. V. H. Rutherford, L. 2,412	South-Eastern, 26, 213; W. 14,334 321* LtCol. F. Hüder, Co. U. 12,703	St. Albans, 32,633; W. 13,451 (Bye-election, Dec. 10, 1939). 337 LtCol. F. B. Fre- mantle, O.B.B., Co. U. 9,621
Dr. V. H. Rutherford, L. 2,411 Blaydon, 32,831; W. 11,917	J. Cotter, Lab 5,343 S. W. Robinson, L 1,372	Milner Gray, L 8,474
Blaydon, 32,831; W. 11,917 305*Maj. W. Waring, Co.L. 9,937 W. Whiteley, Lab 7,844		Watford, 32,780; W. 13,396.
T. G. Graham, L 1,064 Chester-le-Street,	35,049; W. 14,384	Frank Grav. L 3.305
35,126; W. 12,982 (Bye-election, Nov. 13, 1919) 306 John L. Lawson, Lab 17,838	J. H. Allpass, Ind 8,546 Forest of Dean, 27,624; W. 20,923	Holland-With-Boston, 4x 700; W. 15.444
D Gilmour, O.B.E., N.D.P 5,313	*LtCol. Sir H. Webb,	42 700; W. 25,444 339 W. S. Royce, Lab 8,788 Maj.E.A. Belcher, C.B.E.,
Consett, 34,393; W. 12,391 307*A. Williams, L 7,576		Co.U
Capt R. Gee, 1 d, M.C., Co.L. 7,283		Huntingdonshire,
G. H. Stuart-Bunning, O B E., Lab 7,268	Capt. C. W. Kendall. Lab. 8. 422	340*Cdr. O. Locker-Lamp- son, C.M.G., D.S O.,
Durham, 29,037; W. 11,017 308*Maj. J. W. Hills, Co. U. 9,027	Thorabury, 33,86s; W. 13,731 325 A Rendall, Co L 9,999 MajGen. T. D. Pil- cher, C B., N P 6,132	zon, C.M.G., D.S O., Co.U
J. Ritson, Lab 8,809 Houghton-le-Spring,	cher, c B., N P 6,x32 HAMPSHIRE.	341"Capt. C.R. Coote, D.B.O.,
32,552; W. 12,284	Aldershot, 25,228; W. 9,652 326*Capt. Viscount Wolmer,	CU.L
32,552; W. 12,284 309 R. Richardson, Lab 7,315 T. E. Wing, L 6,626 J. Lindsley, Co. Lab 6,185	Co. U 8,755 H Ainger, L 3,342	18LE OF WIGHT, 4,073, W. 77,450 34s*Copt. Str.D. B. Hall, Bt., C. U
Jarrow, 37,389; W. 14,322 310*Maj. Godfrey M	Basingstoke, 31,687; W. 12,525 (Bye-election March 31, 1920)	*Sir Godf. Baring, Bt., L. 11, 235
Jarrow, 37,389; W. 14,322 310 Maj. Godfrey M Palmer, Co L 12,544 John Hill, Lab 8,034	327 Sir A. Holbrook, Co.U. 8,515 Sir H. Verney, Ind. L. 5,393	KENT . Ashford, 28,349; W. 12,985 343 Maj. S. S. Steel, Co. U. 10,288
Seaham, 36,701; W. 13,872 311 Maj. E. Hayward, L. 12,754	J. H Round, Lab 5,352 Fareham, 37,780; W. 13,610 328*MajGen. Sir J. H.	I IV. LICOUCH, AME B.400
J. Lawson, Lab 8,988 Sedgefield, 24 847; W. 9,520	Davidson, K.C.M.G.,	Canterbury, 31,453; W. 13,905 344*Ronald McNeill, Co. U. 11,408
312 Col. Rowland Burdon, C.B.E., Co.U 6.627	C.B., D.S O., Co. Uunop.  New Forest and Christchurch,	E. T. Palmer, Lab 2,729 Chislehurst, 26,801; W. 10,996
J. Herriotts, Lab 5,801 Sir Chas. Starmer, L 3,333	34,719; W. 14,341 3mg* W. F. Perkins, Co.U. unop.	Co.U 8,314
Spennymoer, 31,617; W. 11,853 313 S. Galbrath, O.R.E., L. 9,443	Petersfield, s8,437; W. 11,532 330*Col. W. G. Nicholson, Co. U	Capt. A. Edmunds, N. P. 2,307  Dartford, 45,666; W. 27,096
J. Batey, Lab 8,196 ESSEX.	J. Pile, Lab 4,267	(Bye-election March 27, 1980). 346 J. M. Mills, Lab 13,610
Chelmsford, 33,429; W. 13,982 314*Rt. Hon. E. G. Prety-	Winchester, 32,747; W. 13,257 331 Maj G. R. J. Hennessy,	T. Wing, Ind. L 4,56a R. J. Mellor, Co. U 4,221
man, Co. U 11,217 W. F. Toynbee, Lab 5,551	O.B E , Co.U	Coi. R. Applin, N.P. 3,952 F. Fehr, Ind. 1,803
Celchester, 30,372; W. 12,357 315* Rt. Hon. Sir L Worth-	HEREFORD. Hereford. 28,246; W. 22,376	Dover, 35,270; W. 14,375 347 Maj. Viset. Duncannon,
Co. II	Hereford. 28,245; W. 11,376 332*C. T. Pulley, Co. U1,680 Sydney Box, Lab 3,730	C.M.G., Co. U
A. Conley, Lab 7,112 Epping, 38,519; W. 15,387 316*BrGen. R. B. Colvin,	Leominster, 26,184; W. 10,198 333 Maj. C. L. A Ward-	Faversham, 37,478; W. 14,508 348*Lt -Col. G. C. H. Wheler,
316° BrGen. R. B. Colvin, C.B., Co. U 14,668	Jackson, Co. U 8,305 E. Lamb, Ind 5,291	C.B. K., Co. Uxa,8a6 Rev. S. Morgan, Lab. 5,98x
A. L. Horner, L 4,164 J Conneley, Lab 1,367	E. W. Langford, Ind. 2,870 HERTFORD.	Gravesend, 31,070; W. 11,981 349*A. Richardson, Co.U. 7,841
O.B., Co. U	Hemel Hempstead, 25,752; W. 20,797	J. Butts, Lab
Cdr. E. A. Dighy, L 7,064	(Bye-election Nov. 9, 2020). 334 J.C.C. Devidson, Co. U. unop.	C E. Best, L

	The second of th	
Isle of Thanet,	Mewton, 24,397; W. 8,763	Enfield, 30,031; W. 11,554 384 Col. H. F. Bowles, Co. U. 8,290
26,943; W. 11,947 (Pye-election Nov. 25, 1919.)	367 Robert Young, O.B.M., Lab. 9,808 Maj. Hon. H. Lygon, Co. U.S. 014	W. E. Hill, Lab 6,276
350 Hon. E. Harmeworth,	Ormskirk, #6.874 : W. xc.xs8	Mrs. J. McEwan, L 1,987
Ind 9,711	Ormskirk, 26,874; W. 11,128 368 James Bell, Lah 6,545	
Ind	Mai. T. Fermor-Hes-	Finchley, 28,848; W. 12,257 385*LtCol. J. R. Prety.
Maidstone, 30,747; W. 12,293	keth, Co. U 6,080	man-Newman, Co. U. 11,849
351*Com. C. Bellairs, Co. U. 11,819	S. Hurst, Ind 4,989	J R. Leslie, Lab 3,140
r. u. Burgess, Lab 6,209	Royton, 35,292; W. 13,592 369 Lt W II Sugden, Co. U. 12,434	W. E. Martin, L 3,221
Sevenoaks. 30, 189; W. 11,917	369 Lt W 11 Sugaen, Co. U. 12,434	Harrow, 23,651; W. 14,209 386 Lt Q E. Mosley, Co. U. 13,959
352 T. J. Bennett, C.I.E.,	J. Crinion, <i>Lab.</i> 4,875 H. Fullerton, <i>L.</i> 4,451	386 Lt O E. Mosley, Co. U. 13,959
Co. U	Stretford, 36,191, W. 13,372	A. R. Chamberlayne,
Tenhridge, 27 448: W. 16 114	370 Sir T. Robinson, Co L. 17,161	Ind 3,007
Tenbridge, 37,448; W. 16,114 353*Col. II. U. Spender-Clan,	J. Hallsworth, Lab 5.216	Hendon, 33,217; W. 12,861 387 Maj. Sir P. Lloyd
C M.G., M.O., Co. U 14,622	Waterice, 26,810; W. 10,393 371 Lt -Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., Co.U	387 Maj. Sir P. Lloyd
J. Palmer, Lab 5,006	371 Lt -Col. A. Buckley,	Greatne, K.B.E., M.C.,
Capt. T. F. Buxton, L. 1,851	D H O., Co Ux3,255	Co U 14,431 Frank Bailey, Lab 3,159
KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND	S. Reeves, Lab 2,619	
Grantham, 35,46s; W. 14,434 354*Lt,-Col. E. Royds, Co.U.9,972	Westhoughton, 30,111, W. 11,801 372*W. Tyson Wilson, Lab. 11,849 James Tonge, Ind 6,697 Widnes, 30,668; W 12,324	Smaltharms ar as W ra are
12 Dettinger L. 8 mor	ann+W Tuyon Walyon Lah vy San	Spelthorne, 35,018; W. 14,212 388 Su P. Pilditch, Co U, 12,423
W. B. Harris, Ind v.027	James Tonge, Ind 6.607	T E. Horton, Lab 2.418
Rutland and Stamford,	Widnes, 30,668; W 12,324	T E. Horton, Lab 2,418 A W. Leonard, Ind 1,143
26,647; W. 10,996	(Bye-election Aug. 20, 1919)	Twickenham, 24 oz4 : W. re.622
26,647; W. 10,996 355*Col. Hon. Claud Wil-	373*Rt. Hon A Henderson,	380 Sir W. Joynson-Hicks,
loughby, Co.U 8.838	Lab 11,404	389*Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt., Co. U
F. Eccles, Lab 7,639	F. M. B. Fisher, Co U. 10,417	Rev H. Chalmers, Lab. 2,823
LANCASHIRE.	LRICESTERSHIRE	Uxbridge, 29,707; W. 11,663 390 Col. Hon. S. Peel, D.S.O,
Chorley, 35,274; W. 15,940 356 Capt. D. II. Hacking,	Bosworth, 32,242, W 12,704 374*Hon. II D. McLaren,	390 Col. Holl. S. Feel, D.S.O.
O B E., Co. Ux3,059	C B.E , Co.L 12,545	Co.U
E. Saudham, Lab 6.222	*T Richardson, Lab. 6,344	N M. Snowball, L 545
Clitheroe, 2s 220 : W. 18.280	Harborough, 27,742; W. 11,570 375 Major Sir Keith Fraser,	Wood Green, 44.044 : W. 22.426
1 257 Allrea Dame, Lao 0.575	375 Major Sir Keith Fraser,	391*G. Locker - Lampson,
E. L. Hartley, C 8,419	Bt , Co. I' 8,465	Wood Green, 45,945; W. 22,426 391*G. Locker - Lampson, Co U
Darwen, 21. 181 : W. 12.416	W J. Barker, Lab 4.405	Tudor Knys, Lab 4,539
E. L. Hartley, U 8,419 J. H. Batty, Co.L 3,443 Darwen, 31,151; W. 13,416 358*Col. Sir J. Rutherford,	*Percy A Harris, L	H. B Holding, L 9,957
Bt., Co.U 9,014	376 Maj Hon. O. M. Guest,	NORFOLK.
F. Hindle, L 8,031	376 Maj Hon. O. M. Guest, Co. L	Lastern, 31,578; W. 12,008
John McGurk, Lab 5,211	H W. Hallam, Lab 6,381	F. Henderson, L 6.60x
rarnworth, 34,100 . W. 14,391	meiton, 30,277, W. 12,432.	W B. Taylor, Ind 1.026
T Greenall Lab 0.740	C.M.G. Co II unov.	King's Lynn, 33,349; W. 13,627
Sir T. Fliteroft, L 3.803	LINDSRY (PARTS OF).	393*N. P. Jodrell, Co. U 10,146
Fylde, 35,943; W. 14,393	Brigg, 29,054, W. 10,410	R. B Wniker, Lab 9,780
360 Cal. W. W. Ashley,	378 Lt -Col. C. W. W.	Con H D King C B W
(°0, U 13,670	McLean,DSO,CoU 8,310	D.S.O. Co.U 0 274
W. J Tout, Lab 7,400 Heywood and Badeliffe,	D J. Quihell, Lab 4,789	*Noel Buxton, L 0.06x
40.507 : W. 17.386	*Sir A Gelder, L 4,475 Gainsborough, 27,503, W 10,805 379 Maj. J E Molson, Co. U. 8,634	D.S.O., Co. U
36x*Rt. Hon. A. H. Illing-	379 Maj. J E Molson, Co. I'. 8,634	(Bye-election, July 27, 1920.)
worth Co.L	WG. J. Bentham, L 6.486	395 George Eawards, O. K.E.
Horace Nobbs, Lab 6,827	Horncastle, 23.854; W. 9.918 (Bye-election, Feb. 25, 1920.)	J H. Batty, Co.L 6,476
Horace Nobbs, Lab 6,827 Ince. 30,740; W. 11,112 362 Stephen Walsh, Lab14,882	(Bye-election, red. as, 1980.)	H. Roberts, Ind. L. 3,718
W Paul Ind	Ca II R TAN	H. Roberts, Ind. L. 3,718 South-Western, 31,695; W. 28,559 396*Sur R. Winfrey, Co. L. unop.
W. Paul, Ind 2,331 Lancaster, 36,970; W. 25,104 363 Gen. Str Archd. Hunter,	S. Pattinson, Ind. L 6.727	396 Sir R. Winfrey, Co. L. unop.
363 Gen. Str Archd. Hunter,	W. Holmes, Lab 3,443	NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE
(c, C, B, G, C, V, O, D, S, O, Co, U,	W. Holmes, Lab 3,443 Louth, 27,572; W. 11,267 (Bye-election, June 3, 1920.) 381 T. Wintringham, Ind. L.9,859	SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.
Co.U 14,403	(Bye-election, June 3, 1980.)	Daventry, 30,288; W. 12,451 397*Capt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy,
"Sir Norvai Heilie, L 9,776	381 T. Wintringnam, Ina. L.9,859	397"Can.Hon.E.A.Fuzroy,
Co. U	C. H. Turnor, Co U 7,354	Co. U
David Hunter, Lab A.472	Acton, s9,539; W. zs,498	Kettering, 24,684 : W. 12.747
*Joseph Bliss, L 4,276	38a Sir H. Brittain, K.B K ,	W. Rogers, Lab
Middleton and Prestwich,	Co. U 11,671	Capt. L. Buxton, Co. L. 7,761
36,593 ; W. 22,997	R. Dunsmore, Lab . 4,242	BrigGen.A. F. H. Fer-
36,593; W. 22,997 365*Sir R. Adkins, K.O., Co.L	Brentford and Chiswick,	guson, N.P 4,489
l. B. Battle, 140, 8,340	1982 Lt. Cut. Grant Marden.	guson, N.P. 4,48; Peterborough, 34,676; W. 13,987 399*May. H. L. C. Brassay,
Mossley, 40,372; W. 16,668	Co.U 0.077	
Mossley, 40,372; W. 16,662 366 A. Hopkinson, Co.L26,158	W. Haywood, Lab a,6se Mrs. O. Strachey, Ind. 2,s63	J. Mansfield, Lab 8,831
W. H. Brown, Ind 5,827	Mrs. O. Strachey, Ind. 1,263	T. I. Sister, L 3,224

Sir Chas. Seely, Bt., L. 4,681   Capt. H. H. Whatte, M. D., Co. Lab		1	
NORTHUMBELIAND. Berwish pop. Tweed, 26,173; W. 11,578 26,173; W. 11,578 26,173; W. 11,578 26,273; W. 11,578 26,273; W. 11,578 274; M. Hon. W. J. M. Watson. Armstrong. Berwish. A. 2,271 Mer. A. 2,271	Wellingberough,	Freme, 35, 200 ; W. 20,339	Sudbury, 26,437; W. 10,495
NORTHUMBELIAND. Berwish-pon-Tweed, 26,173; W. 11,578 26,173; W. 11,578 26,173; W. 11,578 26,173; W. 11,578 26,173; W. 11,578 27,174; Hon. W. J. M. Watson-Armstrong, 4,367 Ref. M. 26,421; W. 16,233 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,233 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,240 28,240; W. 16	31,669 ; W. 12,685	Cant. R. Gill. M.C. Lab ro. 440	0.B.E. L
NORTHUMBELIAND. Berwish-pon-Tweed, 26,173; W. 11,578 26,173; W. 11,578 26,173; W. 11,578 26,173; W. 11,578 26,173; W. 11,578 27,174; Hon. W. J. M. Watson-Armstrong, 4,367 Ref. M. 26,421; W. 16,233 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,233 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,234 28,240; W. 16,240 28,240; W. 16	Wilner Grav. Co. L 0.313	*Sir J. R. Barlow, Bt., L. 2,004	Capt. R. G. Proby, M.C.,
## Servick : specific Frances Blake, Bl. C.R. L	NOPPHIMEERLAND.	COLM. AIRCRIG-SIRIGE	5,740
Capt. Hon. W. J. M.  Watson. Armstrong.  Berlad. 4, 4397  Reflad. 5, 431: W. 1823  400 Capt. C. Brown, Co. U. 4, 568  Maj. Hon. W. H. C. Boau  mont. L. 3, 948  Wanabeck, 48, 750. W. 17, 455  607 R. Mason, Co. L. 4, 665  Northolam.  Rassellaw, 30, 939; W. 13, 968  807 Co. U	Berwick-upon-Tweed,	Tountee al Sec. W vs co.	
Capt. Hon. W. J. M.  Watson. Armstrong.  Berlad. 4, 4397  Reflad. 5, 431: W. 1823  400 Capt. C. Brown, Co. U. 4, 568  Maj. Hon. W. H. C. Boau  mont. L. 3, 948  Wanabeck, 48, 750. W. 17, 455  607 R. Mason, Co. L. 4, 665  Northolam.  Rassellaw, 30, 939; W. 13, 968  807 Co. U	#8,173; W. 11,523	427*LtCol. Dennis F. Boles.	Chertsey, 24,000 W. 24,720
Capt. Hon. W. J. M. Watson Armstrong, 1nd. 4.397 Renham, 25,431: W. 10.253 400 Capt. D. C. Brown, Co. U. 7,753 M. Weller, Leb. 4.055 M. Weller, Leb. 4.055 E. Edwards, Lab. 4.055 E. Edwards, Lab. 4.055 E. Edwards, Lab. 4.055 E. Edwards, Lab. 4.055 E. Edwards, Lab. 4.055 E. Edwards, Lab. 4.055 E. Co. U. 4.055 E. Edwards, Lab. 4.055 E. Edwards,	402"537 FYUNCIS DIESE, DU., C.R. L 6.722	C.B.E., Co.Uza,619	433 Donald Macmaster,
Rexham, 26,431   W. 16.33     Mexicol. 2007   D. C. Brown, Co. U. 7,553     Mexicol. 2007   D. C. Brown, Co. U. 7,553     Mexicol. 2007   D. C. Brown, Co. U. 7,553     Mexicol. 2007   D. C. Brown, Co. U. 7,553     E. Brown, Co. L. 16,555     E. Edwards, Lob. 10,565     E. Edwards, Lob. 10,565     E. Edwards, Lob. 10,565     E. Edwards, Lob. 10,565     E. Edwards, Lob. 10,565     E. Edwards, Lob. 10,565     E. Edwards, Lob. 10,565     E. Edwards, Lob. 11,595     Williams, E. E. E. C. C. C. U. 15,565     G. W. B. Jerrett, Co. Lob. 6,678     Mr. James Carruthers, C. E. B. C. C. U. 15,565     G. W. B. Jarrett, Co. Lob. 6,678     Mr. James Carruthers, C. E. R. C. C. U. 15,565     G. W. B. Jarrett, Co. Lob. 6,678     Mr. James Carruthers, C. E. R. C. C. D. R. C. C. U. 15,565     G. W. B. Jarrett, Co. Lob. 6,678     Mr. James Carruthers, C. E. R. C. C. L. 15,665     G. W. B. Jarrett, Co. Lob. 6,678     Mr. James Carruthers, C. E. R. C. C. L. 15,665     G. W. B. Jarrett, Co. Lob. 6,678     Mr. James Carruthers, C. L. 10,688     C. H. Tiri, Lob. 5,188     G. W. B. Jarrett, Co. Lob. 6,678     Mr. James Carruthers, C. L. 10,688     C. H. Tiri, Lob. 5,188     G. W. B. Jarrett, Lob. 6,189     G. W. B. Jarrett, Co. L. 10,688     C. H. Tiri, Lob. 5,189     G. W. B. Jarrett, Lob. 6,189     G. W. B. Jarrett, Co. L. 10,688     C. H. Tiri, Lob. 5,189     G. W. B. Jarrett, Lob. 6,189     G. W. B. Jarrett, Co. L. 10,648     C. H. Tiri, Lob. 6,189     G. W. B. Jarrett, J. G. J. 10,575     Gapt, E. L. H. Jarrett, J. Gab. 6,769     Mr. James Carruthers, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. H. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. H. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. H. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. H. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. H. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. H. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. L. Mannaghten, J. 13,535     J. C. L. M. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. H. Markham, J. 10,555     G. W. G. H. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. H. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. H. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. H. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt, E. H. Green, J. 10,575     Gapt,	Capt. Hon. W. J. M.	Rev. G. S. Woods, Lab. 4,826	I W C ('A I' we done
Berham, 85,431; W. 10,853   W. C. Brook Corp. C. 7,763   W. Welr, Lab	Watson - Armstrong,	Wells, 20,951; W. 11,204 Az8* Harry Greer, Co. U 0.=86	T. T. Linsey, Lab 3,232
Maj. Hot. Boau- mont, L	## Weyham, as 421 : W. 10.852	J. C. Morland, L 6,935	434 Sir Stuart Coats, Bt.,
Maj. Hot. Boau- mont, L	400 Capt. D.C. Brown, Co. U. 7,763	Maj. G. C. S. Hodgson,	Co. U 8.70<
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603 R. Madon, Co. D. 14,056 Rottingham.  Rasotlaw, 30,019; W. 12,094 64° Sr. W. E. Hume. Williams, K. B. E. K. C., Co. U. 18,368 655 G. A. Spencer, Lab. 11,150 Sir Chas. Seely, Bt. L. 4,655; Capl. H. H. Whatte, M. D. Co. Lab. 4,374 Mansfald, 39,041; W. 14,857 G. W. S. Jarrett, Co. Lab. 6,678 Mr. Jamse Carrothera, 5,743 Mransfald, 39,041; W. 14,857 G. W. S. Jarrett, Co. Lab. 6,678 Mr. Jamse Carrothera, 10, Lab. 8,937 G. W. S. Jarrett, Co. Lab. 6,678 Mr. Jamse Carrothera, 10, Lab. 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	Wansbeck, 42,750 , W. 17,454	4xg*Lt. Col. Ser G. A. H.	Co. U
Co. U	403 R. Mason, Co.L14,065	Wille, Bart., O.B.E.,	Sergt. J. C. Ede, Lab. 4,796
Co. U	E. Edwards, Lab10,000	L.C. R. H. Thruston, L. 2 104	426 A. M. Samuel, Co.U. 7.442
Co. U	Resettaw. 20.010 : W. 12.004	Yeovil, 33,747; W. 13,968	Corpl. J. Hayes, Lab 3,534
Co. U	404 Sir W. E. Hume-	430"LtCol. Hon. A. Her-	J. H. Harris, Ind 3,289
Carlon   C	Walliame, K.B.E., K.C.,	W. T. Kelley. Lab	1427* W. B. Horne, Co. U 12.140
Carlon   C	Brextowe, 34.866 : W, 12.688	J. R. Brough, L 2,743	W. Bennett, Lab 5,078
Carlon   C	sos G. A. Spencer, Lab 11,150	Stafford.	Mitcham, s8,955; W. rs.or3
M.D., Co. Lab. 4.374 Mansfald, 39,647; W. 14,857 G.W. B. Jarrett, Co. Lab. 6.678 Mra James Carruthers, C.H., (Miss Violet Markham), L. 4,000 Dr. N. Tarachand, Ind. 878 Eewark, 8.8.97; W. 11,843 Gewark, 8.8.97; W. 11,843 Lock, 30,951; W. 11,645 Remarking, 34,974; W. 14,801 O. H. B. Betterion, O.B.E., Co. U. 10,848 C. Harris, Lab. 6,269 Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, L. 3,673 O. AFORD. Banbury, 35,450; W. 12,459 Lock, 30,951; W. 11,648 Markham, L. 4,000 Banbury, 35,450; W. 12,839 Lock, 30,951; W. 11,648 Markham, L. 4,001 Remarking, 30,457; W. 12,839 Lock, 30,951; W. 11,648 Markham, L. 4,001 Remarking, 30,457; W. 12,839 Lock, 30,951; W. 11,640 Markham, L. 4,001 Remarking, 30,457; W. 12,839 Lock, 30,951; W. 11,648 Markham, L. 4,001 Remarking, 30,457; W. 12,839 Lock, 30,951; W. 11,648 Markham, L. 4,001 Remarking, 30,457; W. 12,839 Lock, 10,101 Remarking, 10,101	Sir Chas. Seely, Bt., L. 4,681	Burton, 34,343; W. 13,793	S. Barrow, L 4.068
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C.H., (Miss Vilolet Markham), L	Mansfield, 39,041; W. 14,861	Cannock, 37, 284; W. 13,992	439 BrGen.G.K. Cockerill,
C.H., (Miss Vilolet Markham), L	406 William Carter, Lab 8,957	422 J. Parker, C.H., Lab 8,068	East Sussex.
Dr N. Tarachand. Ind. 878  **Bewark, 28,875; W. 11,843  **Location of the control		Kingswinford.	Eastbourne, 29,863; W. 12,742
Dr N. Tarachand. Ind. 878  **Bewark, 28,875; W. 11,843  **Location of the control	C.H., (Miss Violet	37,984; W. 14,489	440°R. S. Gwynne, Co. U. 11,357
*** T. Hohn. Lett Johes, L. 3,073 Oxford.**  **Oxford.**  **Banbury, 32,460 : W. 14,529 cop**Col. Sir Rivy Williams, Bt., D.S.O., K.O., Co. L. unop. Healey, 30,487 : W. 12,244 col. Capt. R. Terreli, Co. U. 10,757 Capt. E. L. Macnaghten, L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	Markham), L 4,000	4=3 C. H. Sitch, Lab. 1 20,397	Sir A. Callaghan, L 4,041
*** T. Hohn. Lett Johes, L. 3,073 Oxford.**  **Oxford.**  **Banbury, 32,460 : W. 14,529 cop**Col. Sir Rivy Williams, Bt., D.S.O., K.O., Co. L. unop. Healey, 30,487 : W. 12,244 col. Capt. R. Terreli, Co. U. 10,757 Capt. E. L. Macnaghten, L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	Nowark, af. 878 : W. 11 S42	H. E. Brown. L 2.042	East Grinstead, 35,955; W. 15,129
*** T. Hohn. Lett Johes, L. 3,073 Oxford.**  **Oxford.**  **Banbury, 32,460 : W. 14,529 cop**Col. Sir Rivy Williams, Bt., D.S.O., K.O., Co. L. unop. Healey, 30,487 : W. 12,244 col. Capt. R. Terreli, Co. U. 10,757 Capt. E. L. Macnaghten, L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	407 J R. Starkey, Co. U unop.	Leek, 30,055 ; W. 11,646	441*H. S. Caulley, R.O.,
*** T. Hohn. Lett Johes, L. 3,073 *** OXFORD. **Banbury, 32,460: W. 14,529 **cop** Col. Sir Rivy Williams, **Bit, D.S.O., K.O., CO. L. unop. **Benley, 30,487: W. 12,224 **to Capt. R. Terrell, Co. U. 10,757 **Capt. E.L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. M. Meakin, L	Rusheliffe, 34,974; W. 14,501	424 W. Bromfield, Lab 10,510	Maj. D. G. Pole. Lab. 6. 208
*** T. Hohn. Lett Johes, L. 3,073 *** OXFORD. **Banbury, 32,460: W. 14,529 **cop** Col. Sir Rivy Williams, **Bit, D.S.O., K.O., CO. L. unop. **Benley, 30,487: W. 12,224 **to Capt. R. Terrell, Co. U. 10,757 **Capt. E.L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. Macnaghten, **L. L. M. Meakin, L	CO. (/ 10.848)	Gaunt, K.C.M.G., C.F.	Lewes, 22,500; W. 9,218
*** T. Hohn. Lett Johes, L. 3,073 Oxford.**  **Oxford.**  **Banbury, 32,460 : W. 14,529 cop**Col. Sir Rivy Williams, Bt., D.S.O., K.O., Co. L. unop. Healey, 30,487 : W. 12,244 col. Capt. R. Terreli, Co. U. 10,757 Capt. E. L. Macnaghten, L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C., Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. Col. L. S.13 School, E. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	C Harris, Lab 6.180	Co. L 9,820	44#*LtCol. W. R. Cam-
Warner Rt., Co.L. 9,677	*Kt. Hon. Leu Jones, L. 3,073	Lichfield, 20,535; W. 11,648	T. Pargiter, Lab 2,792
1.   1.   1.   1.   1.   1.   1.   1.	OXFORD.	Warner, Bt., Co.L a.622	Lieut. A. E. Gardiner,
Halley, 30, 457 W. 12, 324 120 Capt. R. Terrell, Co. U. 10,757 Capt. E. L. Macnaghten,	40g*Col. Sir Rhys Williams.	T. Riley, Lab 5,548	Ind
Ladlew, 24,52; W. 9,885 pri*Capt. Sir BevilleStanier, Bt., Co. U	Bt., D.S.O., K.C., Co L. unon.	Stafford, 23,240; W. 9,009.	#50, 27,153; W. 11,599
Ladlew, 24,52; W. 9,885 pri*Capt. Sir BevilleStanier, Bt., Co. U	Heniey, 30,457; W. za,254	Ormsby-Gore, Co. U. 8.204	M.C., Co. U
Ladlew, 24,52; W. 9,885 pri*Capt. Sir BevilleStanier, Bt., Co. U	Capt. E. L. Macnaghten.	Lt W. Meakin, L 4,203	George Ellis, L 4,034
Ladlew, 24,52; W. 9,885 pri*Capt. Sir BevilleStanier, Bt., Co. U		Stone, s6, 113; W. 10,259	
D. S. O. W. V. O. C. U. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. C. U. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. C. U. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. C. U. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. C. U. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. C. U. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. C. U. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. U. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. O. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. D. 7.56     D. W. S. O. V. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. V. V. T. 7.568     D. S. O. W. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V.	SALOP.		AAA*Rt. Hon. Lord Edmund
BH., Co. U	ARTICANT Sir Benille Stranier	D.S.O., M.V.O., Co. U. 7,568	Talbot, G.C.V.O.,
Comparison   Color	Bt., Co.Uunop.]	G. Townsend, L 5,573	D.S.O., Co. U 14,492
T. Morris, Lab	Oswestry, 31,977; W. 12,635		
12 of Ruller Lloyd, Co.U. 9,826   A. Taylor, Lab	4xx*W. C. Bridgeman, Co. U. xx, 276	Eve. 22.200 : W. 12.011	42.148 : W. 18.042
12 of Ruller Lloyd, Co.U. 9,826   A. Taylor, Lab	I. BIOTTIS, Lab 8,467	428 A. Lyle Samuel, Ca.L. 20,072	445 Earl Winterton, Co. U. 15,644
Br. Co.L	Avor G. Rutler Lloyd. Co IV A Sec.	F. W. French, U 6,362	E.M. Rodocanachi, Ind. 2,544
(Bye-election, Nov. 20, 1920.)  124 MajGen. Sir C. V. F. Townshend, M.C.B., D.S.O., Ind. 124, 265 C. Duncan, Lab. 125 C. Duncan, Lab. 126 C. Duncan, Lab. 127 C. Duncan, Lab. 128 C. Duncan, Lab. 129 C. Duncan, Lab. 120 C. Dun	A. Taylor, Lab 5,542	And Sir Edwd. Beauchamp.	WARWICK.
14 Maj. Gen. Ser C. V. F.   (Bye-election, July 28, 1920.)   I. Gregory, Lab	The Wrekin, 38, 288; W. 18,765	Bt., Co.Lunop.	446 Henry Maddocks, K.C.,
Townshend, E.C.B., D.B.O., Ind	ATA Mai Clan Sin C V P	Woodbridge, 30,423; W. 18,168	Co. U
D.S.O., Ind	Townshend, M.C.B.	(15 ye-election, July 25, 1020.)	I. Gregory, Lab 6,269
	D.8.O., Ind 14,565	man, Bart., Co.U 9,898	W. Dyson, Lab 1.101
	C. Duncan, Labzo,600	H. D. Harben, Lab 8,707	Rugby, 32,706; W. 12,644
13° LL-Col. Ser R. A. Sanders, Bt., Co. U. 11,387 S. J. Plummer, Lab 5,771  S. J. Plummer, Lab 5,771	Reidenmeter on anna We an and		447 Maj. Sir J. L. Baird, Bt.,
Sanders, Bt., Co. U. 12,587 53*Maj. Hon. W. E. Guin- 8. J. Plummer, Lab 5,771 ness, D.S.O., Co. Uunop. 446*H. Wilson Fra, Co. U. unop.	415° LtCol. Sir R. A.	30.767 : W. 18.408	0. F. Maciagan, L whos
5. 5. Flummer, Lab 5,771 sess, D.S.O., Co. U unop. [448-H. Wilson Fex, Co. T. unop. ]	Sanders, Bt., Co. U. 12,587	434 Maj. Hon. W. E. Guin-	Tamworth, 33,390; W. 13,707
	5. J. Plummer, Lab 5,771	ness, D.B.O., Co. Uunop.	44TH. Wilson Fest, Co. U. mnop.

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Warwick and Leamington,	Scarborough and Whitby,	Sowerby, 34,266; W. 24,463 483 Maj. R. H. Barker, Ind. 8,287 J. W. Ogden, Lab, 7,306 J. S. Higham, Co. L 6,778 Spen Valley, 38,827; W. 26,501 (Bye-election, Dec. 20, 2022), 22, 266 81. Tom Mures Lab.
41,351; W. 17,591 449 Sir E. Pollock, K.B.E.,	34,578; W. 15,005 465 Maj. Hon. G. Beckett,	J. W. Ogden, Lab 7,306
K.C., Co. Uunop	Co. U	J. S. Higham, Co. L 6,778
WESTMORLAND, 29,368; W. 12,336 450*Col. J. W. Weston, Co. U. unop.	J. W. Rowntree, Lab. 1,025	(Bye-election, Dec. so, rose.)
WILTSHIRE.	Thirsk and Malton,	1404 1 0110 111 901 01 2001 1111121,900
Chippenham, s7,013	26,765; W. 10,398	Sir J. A. Simon, K.C., L 10,244 Col B C. Fairfax, Co L. 8,134
451*George Terrell, Co. U 8,786 A. J. Bennett, L 4,839	Lt. 8. 8 Lockwood, L. 4,317	Wentworth, 36,004; W. x3,228 485 G. H. Hirst, Lab
R. George, Lab 2,939	YORKSHIRB, WEST RIDING	485 G. H. Hirst, Lab13,089
Devizes, sg,ogr	Barkston Ash, 32,919, W 12,676 467*May. G. R. Lane-Fox,	Col. T. W. H. Mitchell,
45a LtCol. W. C. H. Bell,	(o II	*F. Handel Booth, L 3.453
Devizes, 25,091 458 LtCol. W. C. H. Bell, D.S.O., Co. U 4,852 James Currie, C. M. G., L. 4,823	J A Rhodes, L 6,809	ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.
Salisbury, 29,144 453*Hugh Morrison, Co. U. 9,168	D. Milner, Ind 1,035 Coine Valley, 39,085; W. 16,183 468*E. W. Mallalieu, Co. L.13,541 W. Whiteley, Lab. 9,473	ONFORD, 7,907; W 409 486*Rt Hon. Lord H. Cecil,
Lieut, E. Blown, M.C.,	468* E. W. Mallalieu, Co L. 13,541	10//
L 8,018	Donosator, 25, 114 . W. 12,652	(Bye-election, Mar 11, 1919.) 487* Prof Ser C W C Oman,
L 8,0x8 Swindon, 3x,406 454 Sir Frederick W. Young	Doncaster, 35, 114, W. 13,652 499 Regd. Nicholson Co L. 15,431	K B E , U 2,613 Prof. G. Murray, L 1,330
10. 1	R Morley, Lab 5,153	Prof. G. Murray, L 1,330 A Riley, Ind 1,032
J. Compton, Lab 8,393 H. Walker, L 2,060	Don Valley, 28,724, W. 10,748 470 Jas Walton, Co Lab. 6,095	CAMBRIDGE, 0.282: W. 1.662
	i "H R. Lees Smith. L 3.868	CAMBRIDGE, 9,282; W. 1,663 488*J F P. Rawlinson,
Westbury, 29,201, 455 Br Gen, G L. Palmer,	C. Hough, Lab 3,226 Elland, 34,584. W 14,823 471 Capt. G. T. Ramsden,	K. C., Co. U 2,034 489 Su J. Larmor, Co.U. 1,986
*Hon, Geoff, Howard, L. 6,064	471 Capt. G. T Ramsden,	W ('D) Whetham, Ind v aso
Capt. E. N. Beunet,	(%, U	J. C. Squire, Lab 641
Lab 3,537	l) Hardaker, Lab 5,923	J. C. Squiie, Lab 641 London, 9,797; W. 1,876 490*Sir. P. Magnus, Bt.,
WORCESTERSHIRM. Bewdley, 25.172; W 10,767	*C P. Trevelyan, Ind . 1,286 Hemsworth, 25,137, W. 8,942	Co U 2,810
4g6*Rt. Hon Stanley Bald-	472 John Guest, Lab 8,102	Sidney Webb, Lab 2,141 A. A. Somerville, Ind. 885
win, Co.U unop.	J Scholefield, Co.U. 6,490	Sir W Herringham,
Evesham. 28,931; W 11,303 457*Cdr B. M. Eyres-	Keighley, 34,934, W. 14,743 473 Robert Clough, Co U 8,820 W H Somervell, L. 7,709	K.C M.G., C.B., M D., Ind
Monnell, Co. U 10,479		C. L. Nordon, Ind aro
W. P Eilis, L 3.570 W M. Fielding, Lab 2,863	Normanton, 20,440; W. 10,681	COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield,
Kidderminster, 39,798, W 16,578	Normanton, 30,449; W. 10,681 474*Fred Hall, Lab	Bummgham, and Bristol).
458 Maj E A. Knight, Co. U 13,497 J. Baker, Lab 9,760	475*Sudney Arnold, L . 7,338	2,357, W 647 491*Rt Hon H. A. L.
Stourbridge, 42,205; W 16,699	Maj P. Smith, Co U. 6,744 F W. Southern, Lab. 4,556	Fisher, Co. L 959
Stourbridge, 42,205; W 16,699 459 Rt Hon. J. W. Wilson, L. 8,920 Mrs W C. Anderson	Pontefract, 29,84x, W. 22,386	J. A. Hobson, Ind 48z
(Miss M. Macarthur),	(Bye-election, Sept 6, 1919.)	H. G. Williams, U 410
Lab	Isaac Burns, Lab 8,445	Wales.
YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING	Pudsey and Otley.	WELCH BOROUGHS.
Buokrose, 27,238; W. 11,327 460*Capt. A Il Moreing,	31,487; W. 13,325 477 A. R. Barrand, Co L. 13,860	CARDIFF
	G R. Carter, Lab 4,583	Central, 36,557; W. 13,844 493 J. C. Gould, U 8,542
(i. H. Dawson, Lab 3,178	Ripon, 34,830; W. 14.957	J. E. Edmunds, Lab 4,663
Austin Taylor, L 2,792	Ripon, 34,830; W. 14,957 478*Maj, the Hon. E. F. L Wood, Co.Uunop	R. Hughes, Ind 3,419
Holderness, 25,741; W. 10,447 461*Capt. A. Stanley Wil- son, Co. U 9,387	10 s 4 b s 37 s 11 s	East, 30,164, W. 12,179 494 Su W H Seager, L 7.963
son, Co. U 9,387		LordC. Crichton-Stuart.
F. Maddison, L 5,5sr Howdenshire, sp. 48r : W. c. 38r	479 T W Grundy, Lab . 9,917 E G Bearcroft, Co Lab. 4,894	U 5,978
Howdenshire, s3,48x; W. 9,383 46x*LtCol. Hon F. S.	A. E. M. Turner, L 3,177	U
Jackson, Co. U 9,083	Rothwell, 33,899; W. 13,391 480 William Lunn, Lab 9,998	495*Sir J. H. Cory, Bt., U. 8,090
T. D. Fenby, L 4,384 YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.	LtCol. H.C. B. Wilson,	J. I. CHAUWOLULY, 1940. 4,940
Oleveland, 36,843; W. 14,116 463 Sir Park Goff, Co.U 8,701	T A Vonce F	E. Currau, L 4,200 CARNARYON DISTRICT.
Harry Dack, Lab 8,610	DHIPPOY, 45,500 . 11 . 15,440	23,787; W. 9,836 496*Rt. Hon. D. L. George,
*Rt Hon Herbert	481 H. Norman Rae, Co. L. 16,700 T. Snowden, Lab 5,690	O.M., Co.L
Samuel, L	Skinton, 24.798 : W. 12.407	Austin Harrison, Ind. 1,095 MERTHYR TYDFIL.
464 LtCol. M. J. Wilson,	8kipton, 35,728; W. 13,597 48s LtCol. R. F. Roundell,	Aberdare, 41,652; W. 15,871
Co. U 9,857 W. Parlout, Ind 4,907	W. A. Brigg, L13,399	Aberdare, 41,652; W. 15,871 497*C. B. Stanton, Co.Lab.zn,824 Rev. T. Nicholas, Lab. 6,229
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Parinamentary Constituencies. 227				
Morthyr, 24,040; W. 22,545	Llandsiff and Barry,	DUNDEE, 88,677; W. 34,786 533*Rt. Hon. W.S. Churchill,		
Merthyr, 35,049; W. 12,545 498*Sir Edgar Ress Jones,	34,041; W. 13,424 516 Maj. W. Cope, Co. U13,307	533*Rt. Hon. W.S. Churchill,		
K.B.R., Co. L14,127	Capt. R. Jones, Lab 6,607	Co. L		
J. Winstone, Lab	C. F. Sexamith, Ind 1,539	E. Scrymgeour, Ind10.423		
J. W Bowen, Lab 10,834	Neath, 38,929; W. 14,296 517*J. H. Edwards, Co. L. 17,818	J. S. Brown, Lab 7,769		
B. P Thomas, Ind 647	Rev. H. Morgan, Lab. 9,670	DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT,		
RHONDDA.		535 J Wallace, Co L 6 886 W. McL. Watson, Lab, 5,076		
East, 38,632; W. 13,100 soo Maj D. W. Morgan,	Ogmore, 35,910; W. 13,242 518 Vernon Hartshorn, O.B.E.,	W. McL. Watson, Lab. 5,076		
C.BE, DSO., Lab .unop.	Lab unop.	*A. Ponsonby, Ind 3,49x		
C.B.E., D.S.O., Lab .unop. West, 34,389; W. 11,914 Sor* Rt. Hon. W. Abraham,	Pontypridd, 34,778; W. 12,761 519 Lieut. T. A. Lewis, Co. L. 13,327	EDINBURGIT. Central. 20.867: W. 11.007		
Lab	D. L. Davies, Lab10,152	Central, 30,867; W. 11,907 536 W. Graham, Lab 7,159 J. Dobbie, Co. L 6,795		
SWANSKA		J. Dobbie, Co. L 6,795		
East, 27, 185, W. 10,440 (Bye-election, July 10, 1919)	Murioneth, 21,450; W. 9,011	East, 25,895; W. 7,020 537*J. M. Hogge, L 8,460		
(Bye-election, July 10, 1919)	MONMOUTH	t cape A. Danour,		
502 D. Mattheus, Co L 9,250   Williams, Lab 8,158	Abertillery, 28, 207, W. 11, 526	Co. Lab 5,136		
West. 31,884, W. 12,433 503*Rt Hon. Ser Alfred	Abertillery, 3s,197, W. 11,526 521 (Bye-Election, Nov 1920) Bedwelty, 30,938; W. 10,953 522 Charles Edwards, Lab. 11,730	North, 35,6xx; W. x4,288		
503 M Hond, Bt., Co.L 8.579	Hedwelty, 30,938; W. 10,953	(Bye election, April 9, 1920) 538*Patrick Ford, Co U 9,944		
Mond, Bt., Co.L 8,579 D Davies, U 7,398	Capt n. williams.co L.io.i70			
J Powlesland, Lab 5,510	Ebbw Vale, 30,305; W. 11,166 (Bye-election, July 26, 1920.)	Ind L 8,469 D G. Pole, Lab 3,808		
WELCH COUNTIES.	(Bye-election, July 26, 1920.)	South, 32,087; W 13,240		
ANGLESEY, 25,836; W. 10,702 504 Big Gen. Sir Owen	W	(Bye-election, April o, 1920.)		
504 Brig -Gen. Sir Owen Thomas, Ind. Lab 9,038	524 C L. Forestier-Walker,	sao Ma). C. D. Murray.		
*Rt Hon Sir E. J. Ellis-	U	C M G, K.C, Co.U 12,176 D T. Holmes, Ind. L. 8,177		
Griffith, Bt., KC,	Pontypeol. 30,002; W. 11,102	West, 33,835; W. 13,840		
Co L 8,898 BRECON AND RADNOR,	525 T Grifiths, Lab 8,438	West, 33.835; W. 13.240 540 Maj.J G.Jameson, Co.U.9, 144 *Sir E Parrott, L 6, 166 J. A Young, Lab 2,622		
37,771; W. 14,567 505*Sidney Robinson, Co. L. unop.	Co. U 7.421	J. A Young, Lab 8,500		
('ARDIGAN,	*Rt. Hon. R McKenna, L. 6, 160	GLASGOW,		
30,368; W. 13.312 506*M L Vaughan-Davies,	MONTGOMERY, 24.949 , W. 9,847	GLASGOW.  Bridgeton, 37,980; W 13,996  541*A McC. Scott, Co.L10,887		
506*M L Vaughan-Davies,	526*Major David Davies, Co.L unop.	J Maxton, Lab 2860		
Co Lunop	PEMBROKE, 42,808, W 17,471	J Maxton, Lab 7,860 Miss E. G. Murray, Ind. 991		
Carmarthen, 32,150; W. 14,221 507*.John Hinds, Co L unop.	527 Sir E D. Jones, Bt,	Camlachie, 37,319; W. 14,061 542*Sir H. J. Mackinder,		
, 507*John Hinds, Co Lunop.	Co L	1.0 1/ 13 64#		
Llanelly, 44,657; W. 16,531 508" J. Town Jones, Co. L. 16,344		II. B. Guthrie, Lab 7,193		
Di J. H. Williams, Lab. 14,409	WELCH UNIVERSITY,	D Browning, L 800		
CARNARVON		Cathoart, 34,293; W. 13,449 543*J W. Pratt, Co L 16,310		
36,460, W. 15,128 509 Maj C. E. Breese, Co. L. 10,488 R. T. Jones, Lab 8,145	528*Rt Hon. J. II. Lewis,	Dr. G. B. Clark, Lab 4,489		
R T. Jones, Lab 8,145	Co.L 739	Central 4s 220		
*Ellis Davies, L 4.937	Hon. Mrs M Mackenzie, Lab 176	544*Rt Hon. A. Bonar		
DENBIGH. Denbish, 20,448: W. 12,764	1	544*Rt Hon. A. Bonar Law. Co U 17,653 D. J. M. Quin, Lab 4,736		
Denbigh, 30,448; W. 12,764 510 Ser D. S. Danies, Co.L 14,773	Scotland.	Gorbals, 40,765; W. 14,741 545*Rt. Hon G. N. Barnen,		
*E. T John, Lab 2,958		545*Rt. Hon G. N. Barnen,		
Wrezham, 39,259; W. 14,628 511 Sir Robert J. Thomas, Bt., Co L	ABERDEEN.	CH, Lab		
Bt., Co L	North, 33,075; W. 12,662	J Maclean, Lab 7,436 Govan, 31,652; W 11,129 546 Neil Maclean, Lab 9,577 A. McClure, Co. U 8,762		
Hugh Hughes, Lab 6,500	*LtCol. D. V. Pirie.	546 Netl Maclean, Lab 9,577		
513*LtCol. T. H. Parry.	O B.E., Co.L 5,918	*D. T. Holmes, L 1,678		
D.S.O., Co.Lunop.	South, 38,716; W. 10,524	Hillhead, 26,708; W. 10,721 547 Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne,		
GLARUNGAN.	O B.E., Co. L 5,918 South, 38,716; W. 16,524 530 F C. Thomson, Co. U. 10,625 *Sir J. Fleming, L 3,535 J. R. Watson, Ind 2,868	547 Rt. Hon. Sir R.S Horne,		
Aberaven, 30,415; W. 20,949 513 Maj. J. Edwards, D.S.O.,	J. R. Watson, Ind 2,868	G B.E., K.C., Co.U12,803 J. Izett, Lab 4,186		
	AYR DISTRICT,	J. Izett, Lab 4,186 Kelvingrove, 39,702 . W. 14,637 548*J. M. McLeod, Co U. 13,648 W. G. Leachman, Ind. 5,012		
T. G. Jones, Ind	31,229; W. 12,300 531*Sir G. Younger, Bt.,	W. G. Leachman. Ind. =		
Caerphilly, 32,790; W. 11,757	Co. U 9,565	G. McPherson, L 2,582		
514 Alfred Onions. Lab 11,496	Co. U	G. McPherson, L 2,582 Maryhill, 34,622; W. 13,203 549*Sir W. Hitchell-Thom-		
Gower, 29,667; W. 12,024	Rev. C. Stephen, Lab. 4,534  DUMBARTON DISTRICT, 34,678  33 J. Taylor, O.B.E., Co. L. 11,734	800. Bt., K. B. R., Co. II. 12 012		
515 John Williams, Lab 10, 109	832 J. Taulor, O.B.E., Co. L. 11,734	J W. Muir, Lab 5,53x		
D. H Williams, L 8,353	D. Kirkwood, Lab10,566	*H. A. Watt, L 2,363		

220 1	un connection y Constituence	
Partick, #8,276_	ARGYLL, 28,273	Western Isles.
550 Sir R. Balfour, Bt.,	(Bye-election, March zo, zoso).	18,827 ; W. 8,839
Co.L	6 sog Sir W. Sutherland,	18,237; W. 8,839 580 Dr. Donald Murray, L. 3,765
W. Mackie, <i>Lab</i> 5,17	K.C.B., Co. L 10,157	W. D. Mitchell Cotts,
Pellok, 30,686 552*Col. Sir John Gilmour,	Rev. M. MacCullum, Lab 5,498	Co.L 3,375
552*Col. Sir John Gilmour,	AYR AND BUTE, Bute and Northern, 35,294	H. MacGowan, Ind Sog LANARE.
Bart., D.S.O., Co.U. unon	g66*Lt .Gen.Sir A.G. Hunter-	Bothwell, 27,642
Bart., D.S.O., Co. U. unoz St. Rollox, 38,439; W. 14,072 552 Hon. Gudeon Murray,	Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O.,	(Bye-election, July 16, 1919.)
	Co. U	58z J. Robertson, M.B.R.,
J. Stewart, Lab 6,14	R Smith, Lab 5,848	Lab 13,135
J. Stewart, Lab 6,14 *Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon	R Smith, Lab 5,848 H F. Campbell, L 2,059 Kilmarnock, 32,329; W. 12,485 567*Hon. A. Shaw, Co.L 2,568	J. Moffat, Co. L 5,967
W 0001. L 1.53	1 mon Hon A Share Co.L 12.468	sa Lt Col. A. L. H.
Bhettleston, 31,488; W. 11,077	P. Malcolm, Ind 6,652	Buchanan, OB.E.,
Shettleston, 31,488; W. 11,677 553 Rear - Adm. T. B. S. Adam, Co. U 9,90	Bouth Ayrshire, 27,696; W. 10,352	Buchanan, O B.E., Co U
J. Wheatley, Lab 9,82	7 568 James Brown, O.B. E . Lab. 6,358	Owen Coyle, Lab 7,354
Springburn, 33,599 ; W. 18,466	M'Call C.M.C. Call range	Pantiton, 85,113, W. 9,493
554 F. A Macquisten, E.C.,	W. Robertson, L 4.555	Owen Coyle, Lab 7,254  Hamilton. 25,113, W. 9,493  583 D M Graham, Lab 6,988  H. S. Keith, Co. U 4,819  D. Gilmour, Lab 4,297  *J. H. Whitehouse, L. 504
Co. U 10,70	Lt -Col. H. R. Wallace,	D Gilmour, Lab 4,297
G. D. Hardie, Lab 7,99 *Wm. R Pringle, L 1,66	D S O., Ind 6a7 BANFF.	*J H. Whitehouse, L 504
Mundantan an ata: W no ffo	BANFF.	Lanark, 27,431; W. 10,583
Tradeston, 35,060; W. 12,660 355 Maj. V. L. Henderson,	g69*C C. Barrie, C.B.E., Co.Lunop	Co II
M.C., Co.U 18,85	O RERWICK AND HADDINGTON.	J. C. Welsh, Lab 5.821
M.C., Co.U 12,25 J. D. McDongall, Lab. 3,75	32,879; W. 5,287 9 570*J. I) Hope, Co.L 8,584	D Gilmour, Lab 4,397  *J H. Whitehouse, L 504  Lanark, 37,431; W. 10,383  584 Capt W. E. Ellot, M.C., Co. U 23,976  J. C. Welsh, Lab 5,831  Motherwell, 37,818  584 R. F. W. R. Nelson, Co. U. 6,027
"J. Dundas White, L 3,30	9 kmm"J. 1) Hone. Co.L 8.484	
GREENOCK, 34,x8a 356*Col Ser G. P. Collins,	R W. Foulis, Lab. 4,783 *Rt Hon. H. J. Tennant.	*J D. Millar, K.C., L. 4,817 J. W Newbold, Lab 4,135
SEO COL MI G. P. COLLINS,	L	Hugh Ferguson, Ind 1,923
K.B E., C M.G., L 10,93 S. Chapman, Co. U 7.24	6 CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,	Northern, 27,442
1 F. SD&W. 50C 2.54	2 21,305	586 Robt. McLaren, Co U. 7,175
N. Haughey, Lab 2,05	571"Sir R L. Harmsworth,	J. Sullivan, Lab 5,673
KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 30,419	Bt , Co. L 6,769 F. J Robertson, L 4,036	Capt. Erakine Hill, L. 3,068 J. R. Auld, Ind 720
557 Rt Hon. Sir H. Dal- ziel, Bt., Co.Lunoj	DUMBARTON, 34,638	Ruthergien, 31,332
	DUMBARTON, 34,638 578 Sir W. Rasburn, Co. U 12,765 W. M. Martin, Lab 7,078	Ruthergien, 31,332 587 A. K. Rodger, Co.L
LEITH, 42,507 SSB*Capt Wedgwood Benn,	W. M. Martin, Lab 7,072	W. Regan, Lab 8,759
D.S.O., D.F.C., L20,33 *G. W. Currie, Co. U 7,61	8 *A. A. Allen, L 3,048	LINLITHGOW, 31,170 588 James Kuld, Co. U12,898
*G. W. Currie, Co. U 7.61	DUMPRIES, 36,394 573 Maj. W. Murray,	E Shinwell, Lao 5,783
S. Burgess, Lab 4,25	O.B.E., Co. U	MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES,
MONTROSE DISTRICT,	*Rt. Hon. J. W. Gui-	Northern, as, 308
tto J Leng-Sturrock, Co. L. 9,30	9 FIFE.	989*Col. Sir J. A. Hope, Bt., 0.B.K., Co. U 7,719
24.954; W. 10.753 559 J. Leng-Sturrock, Co. L. 9,30 H. N. Brailstord, Lab 2,94	Eastern, 3x,xx5	J. B Cadzow, Ind 4,108
PAISLEY, 38,507; W. 14,555 (Byc-election, Feb. 12, 1980.)	574 Col Sir Alexander	Peebles and Bouthern, 23,322
(Bye-election, Feb. zz, xoao.)	Sprot, Bt , C.M.G., C 8,996	590*Rt Hon. Sir D. Mac-
\$60*Rt Hon H.H. Asquith,	*Rt Hon. H. H. As- quith, K C., L 6,994	lean , K.B.E., L 7,429 J. Gold, Lab 4,829
K.C., Ind. L 14,73 J. M. Biggat, Lab	W P Morgan, Ind 501	MORAY AND NAIRN, \$3,344
J.A.D MacKean, Co U. 3,79	Western, 29,405	gos*Rt Hon. Sir A. Wil-
STIRLING AND FALKIRK DIS	S75*Rt Hon, Wm. Adam-	comment, De., Co. D whop.
TRIOT, 83,608; W. 6,700	son, Lab	
561* Rt. Hon J. A. M. Mac- donald, L 9.30	Co U 4,020	PERTH AND KINROSS.
A. Logan, Lab 5,20	FORFAR, 24,722	Kinross and Western, 26,970
1	576 Capt. W T Shaw, Co U. 5,697	*Col A Studing Co II
SCOTTISH COUNTIES.	GALLOWAY. 28.000	PERTH AND KINEOSS. Kinross and Western, a6,970 293 James Gardiner, L 7,579 "Col. A. Stirling, Co.U. 6,975 Perth, 37,362
ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE	grow Mar. G. McMicking.	Ko4* William Young, Co.L. unop.
Central, s6,846	C M.G., Co.L unor.	RENFREW.
(Bye-election, April 16, 1919)	(O) (O) (O) (O) (O) (O) (O) (O) (O) (O)	Eastern, 28,064; W. 20,491 595 J. Johnstone, O.B.E.,
g6a Man M. Wood, O.B.R., L. 4,9 L. F. Davidson, Co. U. 4,7	Inverness, so.s62: W. 6.222	Co.L
J. F. Duncan, Lab 3,4	ang Rt. Hon. T.B. Morison.	R. Spence, Lab 5.048
Eastern, ag, 718	K C., Co. L	Western, 28,530
553" Sir W. H. Cowan, Co. L 4,4	30 G. J. Bruce, Ind 2,930	595*Col. J. W. Greng, C.B.,
Ind Wallace, O.B.E.,	aces and Cromarty.	R. Co. L
563*Sir W. H. Concan, Co. L. 4.4.  F. L. Wallace, O.B.E.,  Ind	ggo Rt. Hon. J.I. Macpher-	ROXBURGH & SMLKIRK, 34,173
		1 597*Rt. Hon. Robert Munro,
Murray, C. M. G., D. S. O.,	Capt. H. Munro, M.B.,	K.C., Co. L
Co.Luno	p.   Lab 8,236	T. Hamilton, Lab 5.574

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.	College Green, 21,414; W. 8,433 615 J. T. O'Kelly, S. F 9,668 J. C. Briscoe, Ind.N. 2,853		CORK.
Clearmennen & Eastern.	615 J. T. O' Kelly, S F 9,66a	636	East. D. Kent, S.Funop.
	J. C. Briscoe, Ind.N. 2,853	637	Hid. (vacant).
31.910 : W 8.590 Ma) Ralph Glyn, Co. U. 6,771	Dublin Harbour, 10,580: W. 7,757	038	North. P.U Keefe, S.F. unop.
H J May, Ind 5,753	Dublin Harbour, 19,520; W. 7,757 616 Philip Shanahan, S.F. 7,708 *A. Byrne, N	039	South M Collins & P secon
H J May, Ind 5,753 *Maj W A Chapple, L. 5,040 Western, 10,862	A. Byrne, N 5,386	647	SE. (vacant).
599*Nir Harry Hope, Co.U. 6,893	St. James's. 12.121 : W. s.155		West. J. Hayes, S.F. unop.
T Johnston, Lab 3,809	617 Jo eph McGrath, S.F. 6,256		DONKGAR
R B Cunninghame	J. Kelly, N 1,556		North. 17,538; W. 5,977
(Fraham, L 2,582	St. Michan's, 17,648; W. 6,742	643	Joseph O'Doherty, S.F. 7,003
	618 Michael Staines, S.F. 7,553 *J D Nugent, N 3,996	•	North. 17,538; W. 5,977 Joseph O'Doherty, S.F. 7,003 P. O'Doherty, N3,075
SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES,	Ca Datus b's so so the same		West, 19,890; W. 0,544
4st Andrews, Glasgow, Aber-	619 Constance Georgine de	044	I) McMenamin N 4
(at Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)	Markievicz, S.F 7.838		East, 16,015; W. 5,314
600* Sir W Cheyne, Bt., K C M.G., Q B., Co U. 3,729	*W Field, N 3,752	645	E. J. Kelly, N 7,506
K C M.G , G B., Co U. 3,719	*J D Nugent, N	"	R. Moore, U 4.797
601 1) M. Cowan, Co L 3,499	St. Stephen's Green,	l	S. O. Flaherty, S.F 40
602 Rt Hon. Sir Henry		م. ء	S. U. Flattery, S. F
('rath, K C.B , Co U. 3,286 Dr P Macdonald, Lab. 1,581	620 Thomas Kelly, S. F 8,461	oto	*J T Donovan N
Sir W R Smith, Ind. 850	" J. Brady, N 2,902	De	WN. East. 17.846: W. 6.611
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	H Hanna, K.C., U 2,755	647	D D Revl, U 6.007
Ercland.	IAMERICK	/	M J Johnston, N4.312
•••••	6ax M P. Coliret, S.F unop		
IRISH BOROUGHS.	LONDONDERRY,	۔ ۔ ا	Mid, 17,195; W. 6,580 *Col. SirJ. Craig, Bt., U 10,639
BELLIST	16.736 , W. 6,267 622 John MacNeill, S.F 7.335	648	T Pohinson V. P.
Cromac, 21,673; W 8,727	Sir R N Anderson, I' 7,02c	l	J. Robinson, S.F 707
603* W A Lindsay, ("11,459 2,508	Maj W. H Davey, N 120	640	T. W. Brown, K.C. H 0 200
A Savage, S F 997	WATERFORD, 12,063	""	J A Davison, Ind 2.152
Duncairn, 19.085; W 7.608	623*Capt W A Redmond,	l	Fouth 18,708, W. 7,310
A Savage, S.F 997 Duncairn, 19,085; W 7,608 604*Rt Hon Sir E Carson,	DSO, N 4,915	650	North, 18,399, W. 7,927 T. W. Brown, K.C., U 9,200 J. A. Davison, Ind
W II. Davey, N 3,449 In R McNabb, S.F 271 Falla, 15,756; W 6,380 605*Joseph Berlin, N 8,488 *E. de Valera, S.F 3,345	Dr V White, S. F 4,431	l	Capt J A W Johnston,
W II, Davey N 3,449		1	U 5,573
Falls or med: W 6 22	IRISH COUNTIES.		A. Fisher, Ind
60s*/oseph Derlin N R ARR	ANTRIM.	l	West, 17,007, W. v.188
*E de Valera, S.F 2.244	North, 19,110	651	West, 17,997, W. 9,158 D. M. Wilson, K.O., U. 20,559
0111101U, 10,443, 11 0,445	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	"	B (ambbell, S.F
606 Thomas Moles, U 7,460	P. McCorry, S F 2,673	١.	DUBLIN. North, 10,700
\\ J Stewart, Ind U 4,833	Mid, 18,032 625*Ma) Hon. H O'Neill, U 10,711	652	Frank Lawless, S.F, 138 *J. J. Clancy, K.C., N4,428 South, 17,829
S Dobbyn, S F 338	D J. Connolly, S F 2,791	Ι.	South or See
Pottinger, 17,084; W. 6,618 607 Capt II Inxon, U 8,574		652	South, 17,829 G Gavan Duffy, S.F. 5,133
S C Porter, Lab 2,513	(Byc-election, May 27, 1010)	-23	Sir T Robinson, U 4,354
J H Bennett, Lab 659	(Byc-election, May 27, 1919) 626 G B Hanna, Ind. U. 8,714	1	T. Clarke, N 2.810
B Campbell, 8.7 . 393	Major W A. Moore,	l_	Pembroke, 17,698
8t. Anne's, 18,693; W 7,88s	1) S.O , U 7,549	654	D. Fuzgerald, S.F6,114
508 Thomas H. Burn, U 9,155	C M Legg, L 1,778	1	J. P. (1000, U4,138
W H Alexander, Ind. 1,752	South, 23,235	1	Rathmines va 227
D Barnes, S.F 1,342 Shankill, 22,071; W. 0,172	South, 23,235 627*Capt C C Craig, U. 13,270 Kevin O'Shiel, S.F 2,318 Armagi.	655	Sir M Dockrell, U7.400
Shankill, 22,971; W. 9,275 609 S. McGuffin, Lab U	Acvin O Sniel, S.F 3,318	33	P J. Little, S F 5.566
Daniel E. y 10, 1400 3,074	ARMAGH.	l	G. A Moonan, N1,780
M. Carolan 534	NOTER, 19,529; W 7,897	1	FERMANAGH.
M. Carolan 534 Vioteria, 19,494; W 7,514 610 T. Donald, Lab.U 9,309	North, 19.529; W 7.897 628*LtCol. W. J. Allen, 19.80; U		North, 14,495; W. 4,935
R Waugh, Lab 3,469	E. Blythe, S F	050	Kevin O'Shiel & F 4-4
Miss W. Carney, S.F. 200	E. Blythe, S.F 2,860 Mid. 17,339; W. 6,459 629 <sup>2</sup> J. R. Lonsdale, U 8,431 L. O'Brien, S.F 5,688		South, 12.62; W. 4.60s
W 0002 VELIE, 10.008; W . 7.743	620 J R. Loundale, U 8.421	657	J U Mahony, S.F 6.672
611 R. J. Lynn, U22,232	L. O'Brien, S F 5,688	-37	J (ooper, U 4,524
611 R. J. Lynn, U	South, 15,005; W. 5,865		E. Olumby, A 132
CORK, 45,027 612 J. J. Walsh, S.F 20,801 613 Liam de Roiste, S.F20,506	8outh, 15.905; W. 5,865 630*P. Donnelly, N 4,345 Dr. J. T. McKee, S.F. 79		GALWAY.
613 Liam de Roide S D	Dr. J. T McKee, S. F. 79	6-0	onnemara, 24 956; W 8,375 L'adraic O'Maille, S.F. 12,754
Talbot Croshle N # 480	CARLOW.	058	*W. O'Malley. N 2 484
R. O'Sullivan, N 7.262	631 J. Lennon, S.Funop.	650	East, L. Mellowes, S. F. unon.
Talbot Crosble, N 7,480 R. O'Sullivan, N 7,162 D. Williams, N 2,519	CAVAN.	-39	*W. O'Malley, N
I. Farrington, N 3,854	632 East. A. Grifith, S.F. unop	660	Dr. B Cusack, S.F8,895
Titlet me	633 West. P. Galligan, S. F. unop.		
Gra P. Mulesha S. 2	CLARE. 634 East. E. de Valera, S. F. unop. 635 West. B. O'Higgins, S. F. unop.		South, 28,507; W. 5,968
Sir P. Shortall N	1034 Bust. F. de Valera, S. F. unop.	90X	Trancis Fany, S.F 10,621
2. OHOLUMII, 17 3,220	USD IN THE D. V. LI 1991 III., D. F. UNOP,	· 	11. U. Dully, 111,744

230 Parnamentary	Constituencies — Baumce	of Parties, etc.
KERRY. Worth.	East, 21,625; W. 8,227	TYRONE.
66a N. J. Crowley, S.F unop	680° E. de Valera, S. F 8,975	Morth-East, s3,023 ; W. 8,262
663 West. A. Stack, S.F. unop.	*John Dillon, N 4,514	695 T. J. S. Harbison, N. 11,605
	68: Bouth. W. Seares, S.F. unop.	K. Houston, U 6,68a
565 East. P. Beaeley, S.F. unop.	MRATH.	J. Milroy, S.F 56
KILDARE. Morth, 13,274; W. 4,267	North, 24,726 : W. 4,842	Morth-West, 22, 282; W. 7,627
666 D. Buckley, S.F 5,979		696 Arthur Grifith, S.F 20,448
*J. O'Connor, N s,788	68s L. Mellowes, S.F 6,98s	T. Miller, U 7,696
South, 13,923; W. 4,374	Dr. B. Cuaack, N 3,758	South, 22,465; W. 7,873
667 A. O'Connur, S.F 7,104	South, 14,716; W. 4,890	697 W. Coole, U 120,616
*Denis Kilbride, N 1,545	683 E. J. Duggan, S.F 6,371	D. M'Cullagh, S.F 5,437
KILKENNY. Worth.	T. P. O'Donoghue, N. 2,680	J. Skeffington, N s,60s
668* W. T. Cosgrave, S.Funop.		WATERFORD #4.420 : W. 8.278
South, 16,610	MONAGHAN.	WATERFORD, 24,439; W. 2,375 698 C. Brugha, S.F
669 J. O'Mara, S.F 8,685	North, 16,175; W. 11,152	*J. J. O'Shee N 4,217
*M. Keating, N 1,855	1004 In Digition, 15.P 0,048	
King's County.	[ M. M. A.IIIKIII, U 4.407	WESTMEATH, 24,014; W. 7,659 600*Laurence Ginnell, S. F. 12,435
620*Dr. P. McCartan, S.F.unop.	J. J. Turley, N 2,709	P. J. Weymes, N 3,458
LEITRIM, 30,079	50tth, 15,164	
672 J. N. Dolan, S. F 17,711	685 J. MacIntee, S.F 7,524	*Sir W. Nugent, Bt., N. 603 WEXFORD.
G. Farrell, N 3,096	T. J. Campbell, K.C., N. 4,413	
LIMERICK.	Queen's County,	North, 23,022; W. 7,331
672 West. C. Collins, S.F. unop	#6,063; W. 8,869	700 R Sweetman, S.F 10,162 *Sir T G Esmonde,
East, ar,ogs ; W. 6,ago	686 K. Higgins, S.F 13,452	
673 Dr R. Hayes, S.F 12,750	*P J. Mechan, N 6,480	Bt., N 7,189
*T. Lundon, N 3,608		South, 23,168; W. 8,100
LONDONDERRY.	I MONCOMMON. MOTER.	701 Dr. J. Ryan, S.F 8,729 *P. Ffrench, N 8,211
Worth, sr, 306; W. 7,886	687*Count Plunkett, S.F. unop.	*P. Ffrench, N 8,222
(Bye-election Mar. 4, 1919.)	South, 28,093; W. 7,274	Wicklow.
674 Rt. Hon H T Barrie, U. 9,933		East, 15,841; W. 5,586
P. McGilligan, N.F 4.333		702 J R Etchryham, S. F 5,916
South, sz, 299 ; W. 7,474	SLIGO. North, 18,498; W. 6,58s	H. Parker Keene, U
67g*Rt.Hon. Denis S. Henry,	689 J. J Clancy, S.F 9,030	D. J. Cogan, N 2,460
K.O., U 8,942	*T Scanlan, N 4,242	West, 11,673; W. 3,775
Prof. A. W. Couway, N. 2 081	South at and W 4 are	703 R C. Barton, S.F 6,239
L. J. Walsh, S. F 3.425	690 A. McCales, S.F 9,113	The O'Mahony, N 1,370
LONGFORD, 20,449; W. 7153,	*J O'Dowd, N 1,988	2.00 0 2220000, 2.10000 2,3/4
676" J. McGurnness, S.F 11,122	1 0 100 mil, 21 1,900	IRISM UNIVERSITIES.
*J. P. Farrell, N 4,173	LIPPERARY	DUBLIN
LOUTH, sq. 176; W. 10,495	East, 15,232; W. 5,759	704 Sir Robert Woods, Ind 793
677 J. J. O' Kelly, S. F 50,770	69x (Soat vacant)	(Bye-election July 28, 2020)
*R Hazleton, N 10,515	i	705 W M. Jellett, K C., U. unop.
MAYO, Morth, so, srs ; W. 6,744	1692 M.Id. J. A. Burke, S.F. unop.	NATIONAL.
And The T Opposited C M . m and	North,	706 John MacNeill, S F 1,644
*D. Boyle, A 1.761	693 J. McDonagh, S.Funop	Prof A W. Conway, N. 81
West, 22,667; W. 7,997	South, 14,716; W. 5,110	QUEEN'S, BELFAST.
	694 P. J Maloney, S F 8,744	202 Su William Whitla, U z.48
*W. Doris, N 1,568	*J Cullinan, N 3,701	
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# THE BALANCE OF PARTIES SINCE 1837.

Parliament met.	Laboral	Nationalist	Labour	Conservative or Unionists	Liberal Unionist	Majority
Nov. 15, 1837	352			301		gı Lib
Aug. 19, 1841	286	<b>}</b>	• • •	301 367		Bz Cons.
Nov. 11, 1847	3=7			326		ı Lıb.
Nov. 4, 1852	333 366 348 36z		١	320 287		E3 Lab.
Apr. 50, 1857	366	•••	1		1	79 Lib.
May 31, 1859	348	1		305	••	43 Lib.
Feb. z, z866	36x			294 265		67 Lib.
Dec. 10, 1868	<b>293</b>			265	•••	128 L1b.
Mar. 4, 1874	247	56		349		46 Cons.
Apr. 29, 1880	357	62	1 .	*33		na Lab.
Jan. 12, 1886	331 188	8a		247	•••	166 Lib.
Aug. 5, 1886		84		314	8z	za3 Cons.
Aug. 4, 1892	<b>273</b>	8r	•••	a68	47	39 L1b.
Aug. 12, 1895	177 186	82	•••	340	71 68	152 Cons.
Dec. 3, 1900		8a	•••	334	65	134 Cons.
l'eb. 13, 1906	387	84	45	158	•••	354 Ltb.
Feb. 15, 1910	<b>₽75</b>		40	<b>273</b>	•••	224 Lib.
Jan. 31, 1911	133 Co.	84	12 Co.	372 234 Co.	***	zzé Lab.
Feb. 4, 1919	133 Co.	1 -			•••	#49 Coah
	30 4744.	8o	63 Ind.	48 Ind.	•••	,

SESSION 1919.

THE ALIENS BILL.-The first measure considered after the recess was the Aliens Restriction Bill, which had been extended in scope esage through the Standing Committee. Oct as the Home Secretary sought to qualify the provision that "no alien shall hold a pilotage certificate for any port in the United Kingdom by excepting a handful of French pilots whose certificates had been guaranteed some years earlier by an agreement with France. The amendment was defeated by 185 to 113, and Mr Bonar Law at once moved the adjournment to enable the Government to decide on their action. After a consultation during the succeeding week-end with the anti-alien leaders, Mr. Bonar Law asked the House on Oct. sy to accept an amendment safeguarding the existing French interests, but excluding all other foreign pilots from British ports. This settlement was accepted. On Nov. 4, on a free vote, an amendment to Clause a was carried by ment to Clause 9 was carried by as6 to x16, providing that every former enemy alien in the United Kingdom should be deported forthwith unless the Home Secretary granted a licence to remain, those given exemption from internment or repatriation by the Advisory Committee during the war being excepted. A new clause, added on Nov. 13, made it unlawful for three years from the passing of the Bill for a former enemy alien to acquire any land or interest in land or industry in the United Kingdom. The Bill was read a third time on Nov. 18. The Lords made several amendments in Committee on Dec 9. On the motion of Lord Newton, the Upper Chamber agreed that former enemy aliens need not be deported if the Advisory Committee recommended the Home Secretary to grant a licence to remain. Another amendment added permitted a former enemy alien to land if he were provided with a passport issued by a com-petent authority of his own country and hearing the visa of a British Consul. On the report stage, on Dec. 15, an amendment was adopted that the permission to land should be given only on special grounds. The Commons, by 128 to 66, disagreed with the Lords' amendment to (lause 9 on Dec. 17, but the Peers insisted, and the other House eventually decided to accept rather than lose the whole Bill, which received the Royal Assent on Dec. 23, when Parliament was prorogued.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.—Just before the Session ended, the Prime Minister, on Dec. 22, outlined the Cabinet's proposals for Irish self-government. Mr. Lloyd George referred to the outburst of crime in Ireland, and remarked that three-fourths of the population were hostile to British government. He declared that North-East Ulster had as rightful a claim to autonomy as the rest of Ireland, and as emphatically repudiated the Sinn Fein demand for separation. Under the Bill which would be introduced two self-governing Parliaments would be established—one for Prucestant North-East Ulster at Belfast, and the other for the rest of Ireland at Dublin A Federal Council of forty members, elected in equal parts by the two Legislatures, would form a connecting link, and would have full responsibility for private bill legislation for the whole of Ireland at the outset, and any other powers delegated to it by the two provincial Parliaments. The latter would have full legislative

powers over all subjects not expressly reserved to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, where a Irish representatives would sit. They would also possess full constituent powers for the creation of a single Irish Legislature, but action to this end must rest with them and not with the Imperial Parliament. Until there was a single Parliament, the postal services would not be transferred, while Customs, excise, income-tax, and excess profits would also be reserved, though each Parliament would have the same powers over taxation as were possessed by State Legislatures in the United States. A free grant of £1,000,000 would be made to each Parliament to cover initial expenditure, as well as a permanent free grant of the existing annuities. Ireland's actual contribution to Imperial services would, after two years, be settled by a Joint Exchequer Board. The Prime Minister said the proposals would be embodied in a Bill and submitted at the earliest available opportunity. The world would know, he declared in conclusion, that Britain entered upon the task prompted only by that deep sense of justice and right which had sustained the nation during years of suffering.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS -A serious attempt to prevent and settle trade disputes was made by the Industrial Courts Bill, which was presented by Sir Robert Horne on Nov. 3. The measure provided that existing or apprehended disputes reported to the Minister of Labour should be referred for settlement to a standing Industrial Court or a Court of Enquiry appointed by the Court or a Court of andury appointed by the Minister, and consisting of representatives of employers and workmen and independent persons. The provision of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, rsps, were also extended until Sept. 30, rspsc. During the third reading debate on Nov. 27, Mr. Hendersen said the Bill, however useful it might be, provided no remedy for the more permanent, savects of industrial for the more permanent aspects of industrial unrest. Both the Government and the em-ployers, he said, must realise the pressing need Both the Government and the emfor a comprehensive economic and industrial programme, which the Labour Party considered absolutely essential if they were to secure the permanent removal of widespread industrial unrest. The liouse of Lords passed the Bill on Nov. so.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. — After being considered by a Joint Committe of the two Houses, the Government of India Bill, designed to carry out the proposals of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for the realisation of responsible government in India, was returned to the House of Commons on Dec. 2, and two days later received its third reading. Mr. Montsgu, who was congratulated by Sir Donald Maclean and Mr. Adamson, said although there were great dangers and anxieties, he was certain that there was no better way of consolidating the British Empire than by initiating a measure of this kind and steps in this direction. Lord Sinha had charge of the Bill in the Upper Chamber, and the Royal Assent was accorded on Dec. 22.

HIGHER OLD AGE PENSIONS.—On the eve of the adjournment, the Government agreed to the obvious desire of the House of Commons to increase the old age pensions, and on Dec. 19, after the necessary money resolution had been dealt with the House passed through all its stages a

Bill to raise the pension to zos, a week, the increased expenditure being estimated at £zo,coc,coc. The Upper Chamber followed suit on Dec. zo, and on the following day the measure received the Royal Assent. The increase can into force on New Year's Day, though it was a few weeks later before it was possible to make the extra payments, which varied according to the income of the pensioners.

THE FIRST WOMAN M.P.—As a result of the Plymouth bye-election, Viscountess Astor, the wife of the former member who necessarily resigned on succeeding to a prerage, became the first woman M.P. to sit in the House of Commons She took her seat on Dec. r, the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour acting as her sponsors in a crowded Chamber. Lady Astor postponed her maiden speech until the following Session, but was in constant attendance. A Bill to remove disqualifications of sex in regard to the Bench and Bar, the magistracy and juries, was passed during the sitting The Commons on Oct. 27, by 171 to 84, inserted an amendment to enable a peeress in her own right to sit in the House of Lords but the Upper Chamber deleted this proposal on Nov 11, and the Commons accepted the correction.

THE HOUSING SCHEME -Although Dr Addison admitted on Nor as that the actual building under the Housing Act was trivial, he said that real progress had been made. The Ministry of Health had approved \$4,000 acres of land properly laid out and planned for housing, and a further 24,000 acres had been surveyed and would mostly be accepted. To assist the situation, he explained, the Government had decided to offer a subsidy towards the cost of building houses at once. Any person who built within a specified time a house of an approved type would receive a maximum subsidy of £150, based on the cubic feet of space. Steps would be taken, Dr. Addison added, to prohibit nonessential "luxury" building, such as cinemas. The Prime Minister appealed to workmen to put their backs into the work, and asked local authorities to organise local loans for housing A Bill was later passed to provide for the subsidy, Dr Addison, in moving the second reading on Dec 8. stating that the giants in aid would be from £130 to £150, according to the size of the house concerned. Local authorities were authorised by the measure to issue bonds to help them in financing their schemes

THE CHURCH'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY --The Bill introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords to set up a National Assembly of the Church of England, with powers to legislate on matters affecting the Church, was given a second reading in the Commons on Aon. 7 by 304 to 6 In moving the second reading, Sir E. Beauchamp said that out of any Church Bills that had entered the House in the past thirty years, 183 had been lost and had never been heard of again. The third reading was secured on Dec. 5, after the inse tion of an amendment that the Lord Chancellor and not the Lord Chief Justoe should nominate the members of the Upper House to serve on the Bodeslastical Committee. To this the House of Lords agreed on the suggestion of the Primate, and the Royal Assent was given on Dec. 23, when Parliament was given on Dec. 23, when Parliament was provided.

#### SESSION rose.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—The new Session was opened with full State, for the first time since 1914, on Feb. 10, the Prince of Wales being present when the King, who was accompanied by the Queeu, read his Speech from the Throne. Among the legislation promised were the Bills for the better government of Ireland, for the adjustment of the financial arrangements of the Colonies. and the acquisition of coal royalties by the State. Other measures mentioned related to licensing, insurance against unemployment, and minimum wages, while proposals were announced to reform the Second Chamber. His Majesty alluded with pleasure to the coming visit of the Prince of Wales to Australasia. Satisfaction was expressed at the conclusion of the war with Germany, and the King declared that, to assure the full blessings of peace to Europe, it was essential that normal conditions of economic life should be restored in Russia. In the Upper Chamber the Address in reply, moved by the Marquis of Dufferm and seconded by Lord Charnwood, was agreed to on the same day. The Address in the Commons was moved by Lieut -Col S. Peel, D S.o., and seconded by Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the House would apply itself to the great programme of legislation before it with the same industry, comage, and breadth as it had shown in the previous year. The Government were, he said, effecting the strictest and most relentless economy in every department of State. Referring to Russin, he said it was perfectly clear that Bolshevism could not be crushed by force of There were objections to making peace with the Bolshevists until the Government in control of Russia had dropped its methods of barbarism and adopted civilised means. They had failed to restore Russian sanity by force, but believed they could do it and save her by trade. "There is but one way," he declared, "we must fight anarchy with abundance." On the following day a Labour amendment demanding nationalisation of the coal mines was rejected by 329 to 64, and the Address was agreed to on Feb x3, after the defeat of an amendment criticising the Peace conditions by 254 to 60, and another expressing regret at the high Government expenditure by 188 to 44.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRRLAND.—The Bill outlined by the Pame Minister for dealing with the hish situation was presented by Mr. Macpherson on Feb. 25, and received a second reading by 348 to 94 on Warch 3x, after a three days' debate. The Itish Secretary said the proposed Council might become a real stepping-stone in the direction of union, its powers might be increased until it became a complete Parliament for It was intended to apply proportional representation to all elections to the two Irish Parliaments, which would consist of 128 members for the Southern Parliament and 5s members for the Northern Parliament. The office of Lord Lieutenant would continue to exist, but there would be no religious disability attaching to the office, and there was no provision for the continuance of the post of Chief Secretary. The rejection was moved by Mr. Clynes. Mr. Asquith opposed the proposals, and said that no section of the Irish nation asked for them. He described the Bill as cumbrous, costly and unworkable, and urged that Ireland should be given the status of a dominion. Mr. Bonsr Law said he was not

very sanguine that they were going to obtain a tlement in Ireland, and Sir Edward Carson said that although Ulater did not want the Bill, ahe would do her best. Mr. Lloyd George winding up the debate, said he believed that they would get union in time from the Bill. The Committee stage opened on May 10, when Mr. Asquith moved an amendment, designed to set up a single Parliament, but giving counties the opportunity of withdrawing for a time from its jurisdiction. This was defeated by 250 to 55. On an amendment moved by Lord Robert Cecil on May 18, Mr. Walter Long accepted the principle of a second Chamber for each of the Irish Parliaments, and on June 3 the Government accepted an amendment preventing the transfer of the police forces from the control of the Imperial Government for three years after the Bill came into operation. Another amendment agreed to (on June 22) increased the number of Irish M.P.'s at Westminster from 4s to 46, by retaining the four University representatives. The further consideration was delayed until after the recess, but before the adjournment steps were taken to deal with the outbreak of lawlessness in Ireland, an emergency Bill, setting up special tribunals to supersede civil courts which had broken down, and empowering the Government to stop grants to local authorities which refused to discharge their duties, being passed.

THE BUDGET. - Enormous totals and many changes in taxation were revealed in the Budget presented by Mr Austen Chamberlain on April 10. The Chancellor estimated the deadweight debt on March 31 at £7,835,000,000, and the floating debt at £1,312,205,000. For the year just commencing he put the total revenue, on the existing basis of taxation, at £1,341,650,000, and the expenditure at £1,177,452,000, leaving some £154,000,000 for the reduction of debt. This surplus he did not consider sufficient, and Mr. Chamberlain intimated that he intended to call upon the nation for further generous efforts to improve our position, to lighten our future burden, and to establish securely our national Coming to his proposals, the Chancellor first dealt with the loss on the Post Office, and announced increases in the letter postage to ad for three ounces, and a halfpenny for each additional ounce, in the newspaper postage to zd. for six ounces, in telegram rates to a minimum of 18, and in the parcels post corresponding to the rail rates. These changes, he estimated, would produce £6,500,000 this year. The existing motor-car tax and motor spirit duty would be continued until the end of the year, when they would be superseded by a new licence duty on motor vehicles estimated to produce £9.000.000 in a full year. After intimating that the Cabinet had decided to repeal the land values duty, which, he said, had produced hardly any revenue, Mr. Chambeilain said the duty on spirits would be increased by ass. 6d. to 78 6d. a proof gallon (yielding £4,500,000 in a full year), and that on beer by 30s. a standard barrel, or one penny a pint (producing £30,000,000 in a full year), the wine duties would be doubled, and there would be imposed a special so per cent. ad raiorem duty on imported sparking wines (producing £4,800,000 in a full year), and a 30 per cent. ad valorem duty on cigars (£330,000 in a full year). Dealing with incometax and super-tax, he said he proposed to adopt, with some triling modifications, the recommendations of the Royal Commission in regard

to graduation. These gave relief to families with marital responsibilities. In a full year the net cost to the Revenue from these, changes would be £18,000,000, and a further charge to the Exchequer would result from relief in cases of double income-tax within the Empire. Excess Profits Duty was increased to 60 per cent. until cancelled by a levy on increases in war wealth, and he proposed a new tax in the form of a Corporation Tax of 15, in the £ on the profits and income of concerns with limited liability engaged in trade. The Chancellor esti-mated the changes to produce in a full year £198,330,000, while in the current year they would give an additional revenue of £76,650,000, making a total of £1,418,300.000. Approximately that would give £234,000,000 for the redemption of debt. On the following day Mr. Asquith appealed for the cessation of borrowing by the State, and for a reduction of debt in order to secure economy, while Mr. Clynes urged the imposition of a capital levy and greater production. Mr. Chamberlain justified the Excess Profits Duty, though not as a permanent part of the financial system. On the resolution for this tax, Sir Frederick Banbury moved its reduction from 60 per cent. to 40 per cent., but the Chancellor said it was impossible for the Government to accept the amendment, which was defeated by 287 to 75, and the Finance Bill was read a flist time on April 28. The second reading was agreed to without a division on May 12. A resolution moved by Mr. Clynes, expressing regret at the Government's decision not to impose special taxation on war fortunes, was defeated special taxation on war fortunes, was decreated by a44 to 8r on June 8. During the Committee stage, on July 6, Mr. Chamberlain agreed to reduce the additional duty on sparkling wines to 33/4 per cent. On July 12 the House by 359 to 117, rejected an amendment the effect of which would have been to reduce the Excess Profits Duty from 60 per cent. to 40 per cent., and on the following day a similar fate met an attempt to omit co-operative societies from the operation of the Corporation Profits Tax. A new clause, designed to alleviate the pressure of the Excess Profits Duty in respect of new businesses and small businesses. was added by the Chancellor, as was another giving power to the lieasury to borrow on National Savings Certificates for purposes of investment is housing and other loans. The Committee stage was concluded on July 16, and the third reading was secured on July as. House of Lords quickly passed the measure, and separate legislation was agreed to providing for the Post Office changes

POST-WAR LEGISLATION.—Moving the second reading of the Indemnity Bill on May 3, Sir Ernest Pollock said it dealt with the indemnity granted to persons who had carried out duties for the purpose of maintaining order and discipline during the War, and validated certain acts of grace and regulations made in different parts of the world. The measure provided that no proceedings should be instituted if the acts in question had been done in good faith. Another clause made valid sentences passed and judgments given by military courts in connection with the War or the occupation of territory by British forces. The Solicitor-General remarked that if a legal decision were allowed to stand, the Government might become liable for extra sums amounting to £8ga,cso,coo.

Sir Ernest said it was not intended to deprive the subject of compensation, of going to a court, or of the right of appeal, but it was to ensure that the same measure of compensation would be meted out to those whose claims had not been decided. The Boyal Assent was given on the day of the adjournment. Another Bill, passed earlier in the Session, concerned the Peace Treaties with Anstria and Bulgaria, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, in moving the sc cond reading on April 24, stating that it simply invested the King with the powers necessary for carrying out the business that followed the ratheration of peace

THE COAL INDUSTRY - A measure making temporary provision for the control of colliery undertakings and the wages of miners until a more important scheme for the regulation of the industry could be set up was passed early in the Session. Later a Bill to establish a Ministry of Mines as a department of the Board of Trade was introduced. In moving the second reading on June 30, Sir Robert Horne said that the Government had come to the conclusion that nationalisation was not wanted, justifiable, expedient, or in the interests of the industry. As to the Bill, he said there was overlapping among the departments which dealt with various phases of the coal industry. The Minister of Mines would be an Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade, and only fesponsible to the President in matters that really involved large policy For the regulation of the industry it was proposed to set up a series of pit and district committees or boards and a national board, the country being divided into 26 districts and six areas for this The area boards would have power to formulate schemes for adjusting the remuneration of the workmen on the basis of the profits of the industry in each area, the national board laying down general principles The second The House of reading was carried by any to or Lords, in Committee on Aug. 4, made the Minister of Mines only an Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade, and the Commons accepted this amendment, the Bill receiving the Royal Assent on Aug. 16, when both Houses adjourned until Oct 19

THE NIW RINES ACT Further legislation on the subject of rents was contained in a Bill based upon the recommendations of a committee appointed to consider the question. In moving the second reading on June 4, Dr Addison said that it extended for three years the security of tenure of tenants of dwelling-houses obtained under previous statutes, and raised the limits of the rents to which the restrictions applied from Lyo to Lios in the metropolitan area, from Lio to Lyo in Scotland, and from Lio to Ly6 elsewhere. It made provision for an increase of rent to meet the increase of mortgage interest In the case of houses up to £75, the Bill allowed an increase in rent up to 30 per cent-- 5 per cent in respect of increased mortgage interest and as per cent, in respect of increased cost of repairs, while an increased tent of 40 per cent, was permitted in the case of houses of a rental from £75 to £105, made up of 25 per cent. and 25 per cent. The operation of the increase of rent might be suspended where the house was not reasonably fit for human habitation, or was not in a reasonable state of repair. A fine was imposed for extorting key money. The Standing Committee, by 15 to 22, applied the Bill to business premises on June 13 against the Government's wishes, and the measure received the Royal Assent, with this addition, on July a.

HEALTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. By a Bill which received the Royal Assent on May so, the State health insurance scheme was amended to meet the after-war conditions. Moving the second reading on March sa, Dr. Addison said the sickness benefits would be increased for men from 10s to 15s. a week, and for women from 7s. 6d. to 1ss., and the disablement benefit from 5s. to 7s. 6d. for both men and women. Apart from the increased Treasury contribution, this involved an extra payment of 3d per insured person, of which ad was to come from the employer and id. from the employee. Maternity benefit was advanced from 30s. to 40s. Sanatorium benefit was taken out of the Insurance Act altogether, as the first stage in a comprehensive policy of dealing with the whole problem of tuberculosis in respect of all sections of the population The unemployment insurance scheme was also amended by a Bill which raised the number of insured persons to some fifteen millions Sir Robert Horne, on the second reading on Feb. 25, said the workman's contribution would be 2d. per week, that of the woman would renain 25/d., and boys and girls would pay 2d and 15/d each. The benefits would be 15%, for men, 12% for women, 7% 6d for boys and 6s for girls The employer would pay 3d, a week for each insured person, and the State's contribution would be ad. Several attempts by the Labour Party to prevent friendly societies from participating in the administration of the scheme were defeated.

OTHER SOCIAL LEGISLATION -Among the other measures which were passed before the recess were Bills to keep the Ministry of Food in existence for a further period, and a Bill to con timue in operation for another year and to make more efficacious the Profiteering Act Another new Bill compelled local authorities to make provision for the training and maintenance of all blind persons, and entitled all blind persons who were unable to work to the Old Age Pension at the age of 50 The Franchise Act of rgr8 was amended to the extent of abolishing the delay in the counting of votes at Parliamentary elections, and in its place extending the right of voting by proxy to all absent voters. By the Silver Coinage Act the fineness of the Imperial silver coinage was reduced owing to the greatly increased price of silver bullion. The House of Lords passe ta Bill embodying the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Divorce, among them the equality of the sexes in regard to the right to divorce, but the other Chamber did not proceed with it before the adjournment, though it carried on April 14 a motion declaring that any change in the law that would impair the permanence of the marriage contract would be harmful to the best interests of the com-Separate measures providing for the taking of the Census in Great Britain and Ireland were also passed, the former being in the nature of a permanent measure, empowering the Minister of Health, by Order in Council, to direct that a census should be taken for Great Britain or any part thereof, and enabling a census every five years instead of every ten years. The Labour Party secured a second reading for a Bill to extend the franchise to women on exactly the same terms as men, the age limit of 30 years being reduced to az years, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a quorum in the Standing Committee, further progress abandoned.

# Bovernment and Public Offices.

ABMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. z. (See "Royal Navy," pp. 275-9.)

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTRY FISHERIES, 4-7 Whitehall Place, S.W.r; 3 St. James's Square, S.W.r; 43 and 54 Parliament Street, S. W. 1; 72 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Ministray of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1939 (19 and 10 Geo. Y. L. 1931 (19 and 10 Geo. Y. L. 1931 which smended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1939 (2) and 10 Geo. Y. L. 1931 which smended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1939 (2) and 1930 (2) a

Ministry

The Agricultural Wages Board (So Pall Mail, S W z)
administers the minimum wage provisions of Part II. of

the Corn Production Act
The administration of the Ordnance Survey and of
Kew Gardens is under the control of the Board

Estimates, 1920-1, £5,294,862

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Rt. Hon Lord Lee of Farcham, s.r., k.c. is friest Sec., A. W. Street, s.c., A. Balfour. Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Lt. Col. Sir Arthur Griffith Bocowon,

Friende Sees, Capt. A R. Whyte, Miss P. Dercham.
Furthamentas y do, Maj. H. Barnston, M. P. unp.
Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir A. Daniel Hall, K.C.B.,

Private Sec. D. B. Toye. o. B. Secretary, F. L. C. Floud, e. n. Private Sec., C. T. Houghton £2.000

Second Secretary and Director-General of Land and Supplies, Sir L Weaver, K B F £2,000 Private Sec. A W. Keeblo

The above form the Administrative Council

Secretariat, Finance and Economic Department.

Permanent Secretary, F. L. C. Floud C. B. Assistant Secretary, R. J. Thompson, o B. F.

£2,000 to £2,200 Establishment Officer, G F Middleton n B r First Class Clerks, R. H. Hooker, H. H. Judson.

1 G L. Rogers £600 to £800 £500 to £700 £850 Establishment Clerk, W. R. Gilbert Principal Finance Officer, G. Maccy Diputy Finance Officer P. J. Langley, M. B.

£550 to £650 Voman Adviser, Dame Meriel Talbot, p B z.

Director of Rus al Industries, Sir John L. Green, O B + £800

#### Intelligence Department.

Director General, Sir A. D. Hall, K.C.B., F. B. S.
A wastant Secretaries, H. E. Dale, C. B.; F. B. Shine
Principal Clerk, A. W. Monro, C. B. St., 2000 to Expose
Find Class (Cerks, Major A. B. Gaye, Major Win
Thomas; C. R. T. Williams, O. B. S. 6600 to £800
Clief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary
Research, Sir S. Stockman, B. B. v. \$5, 5, 000 to £1, 200
Super intending Veterinary Inspectors, J. R. Jackson;
A. H. Berry A II Harry Soo to S700 Controller of Horticulture, W. G. Lobjoit, o. R. u. u.p. Deputy Controller of Horticulture, H. V. Taylor, m. R. z. £500 to £700 ( hief Education Inspector, P. G. Dallingor, o B E.

D. puty Chief Education Inspector, J G Stewart £600 to £800 Director of Plant Diseases, J C F. Fryer, M A.

£700 to £900 Dairy Commissioner, J. F. Blackshaw, c.s. z.

# Land and Supplies Department,

0 8 7 T Balfour, District

Detrict Commissioners (temporary), T Balfout, E L Banham, C J Cawood, B Clayhills, T. Griffith; R. W Hawko, R Jackson, D Quirk; F. J Richards, C M Roberts; J Roberts; A. G. Smith; D Turner

Smith: D Turner
Headquarters Commissioner, H V Raifoty (lent from
Inland Revenue Department).
Estates Management Commissioner, T J Young Logo
Chief Dianage Engineer, C. H. J. Clayton, M.B. W.
660 to Stoo

Superintending Inspectors, E. G. Haygarth Brown, £500 to £700; Major A. T. Moore (tempy).... £700

### Fisheries Department.

Fisheries Secretary, H. G. Maurice c B. First Class Clerks, Maj. E. Garnsey, C. Natham Loo to Loo Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations, Prof

Stanley Gardiner (tempy) 51,200 Technical Adviser on Inshore Fisheries, H. Lyster Jameson, p sc Chief Inspector of Fusheries, H S. Moss Blundel (tempy) £1,000 (thuf Bacteriologist, R W Dodgson, M v (tempy) £825 Superintending Naturalist Inspector, J O Boiley, £500 to £700 £550 to £700 £400 to 500 OBE, MA Chief Insurance Officer, J. Thomson Hydrographer, E. C. Jee, p.sc. . . . .

Welsh Office.

Welsh Secretary, C Bryner Jones, c.n r £1,000 to £1,200

First Class Clerk, G W Sneyd-Lloyd, I.s o, o B E £600 to £830 Supervising Commissioner for Wales, J. Owen, o.n. E £z,000

Legal Branch.

#### Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. (£38,939.) Head Office.

Director, Lt -Col Str D Prain, c. M G , C 1 F , M B , F.R.S. Assistant Director, A W Hill, Sc D., F R S & Scot to £700 1st Class Assistant, J. Alkman ...... £300 to £500 Executive Office.

Herbarium and Library. 

# Museums

Jodrell Laboratory.

6700 to \$900 Assistant Keeper, L. A. Boodle, v.L.s. ... \$300 to \$500

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton. Director-General, Col Sir Charles F. Close, R.H.E., C.R., L.M.G , F R.S.

# AIR MINISTRY (see pp. 284-6).

# 'OLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE. Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

(See also Scottish and Irish Sections )

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1884, as a College of Arms, presidence over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the them Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the learing of Cost Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds Their first residence was in Pulleney's Inn until the present size was granted by Gueen Hary in 1884, the house belong the built as it now stands after destruction in the Great First State of the Sta Rarl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt. Hon. Lord Edmund Bernard
Talbot, a c v.o., p.s.o., M p

#### KINGS OF ARMS

Garter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, z c v o , c. s , r.s.a. Glarencenz, Charles Harold Athill, m.v o , r.s.a. Norroy, William Alexander Lindsay, z. c , r s.a.

#### SIX HERALDS.

Lançanter, Edward Bellasis l'ork, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, c.B Somerset, Everard Green, r.s. a. Chester, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M v o Richmond, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M v o Windson, Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M.c.

#### FOUR PURBUIVANTS

Portcullis, Keith William Murray, F s A Rouge Crotz, Archibald George Blomefield Russell. Risemente, Hon Philip Plantagenet Cary Roug. Drugon, Alexander W. Dury Mitton Karl Marshal's Sec. Gordon A. de Lisie Lee, c s. Registrar, Arthur W. S. Cochrane, w v o

#### CABINET SECRETARIAT.

s Whitehall Gardens, S.W. z.

Secretary, Lt -Col Sir M P A Hankey, G.c. B. Secretary, I.t. Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, q.c.n.,
Printer Sec., A. J. Svivestor, c. n. n.
Printer Sec., A. J. Svivestor, c. n. n.
Principal Assistant Secretary, T. Jones, o. n. r.
Assistant Secretaries, Cvril Longhurst, c. n., R. B.
Howoth (Transay Jassem Officer)
Principals, T. N. Q. Hill, Pembroke Wilks (temp.)
Assistant Principal, A. J. Sylvestor, c. n. r.
Confidential Head 'tick, W. H. M. Iven, o. n. r.
Assistant Principal, A. S. Sylvestor, c. n. r.
Assistant W. Sandwell, m. n. r.

# Committee of Imperial Defence.

a. Whitehall Gardens, S.W z.

Secretary, Lt.-Col Sir M. P. A. Hankey, a c s. Principal Assistant Sec, Brig.-Gen S H Wilson, c s.,

t Mid Mesident Sees, C. Loughurst, c. B., Lt.-Col. L. Storr, c. Comm. R. L. Hamer, s. N. F. torchid, Capt. L. F. Burgis (emp.) Consideratal and Suct Turk, W. H. M. Ives, o. s. Asst. Chapt. Clerk, F. W. Rawillas, s. n. s.

Historical Section

Secretary, Lt -Col, E Y, Daniel, C.B.E.

# CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD. (Liquor Traffic.) (£316,350.)

Latymer House, 134 Piccadilly, W. 1.

Board, W. Waters Butler; Rev Henry Carter, H. H. Dale, C. R.R., M.D. F. R. R.; Col. J. M., Denny, C. R., Hon Hugh Godley; Rt. Hon Lord Leverhuhne; R. S. Mcklejohn, C. R., S. O. Nevile; Sir John Pedder, R. R. L., R. H. Hon. J. H. Thomas, P.C., M.F., Sir W. Towle, W. Thorne, M.F., Servetary, Sir J. C. G. Sykes, R.C. R. Privade Ser., S. W. Grose.

Assist. do., J. B. Lincoln, C. R. E. Mitchell, O. R. E. Child Ulerk and Accountant, A. E. Mitchell, O. R. E.

# CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

Ryder Street, St. James's, S W. z.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1893 for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales. In 1894 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1894 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education Act, 1899 in The salaries, &c., amounted in some set to 4.56 fee. of Education Act, 1899 1919 so to £35,519.

Chief Commissioner, Herbert Pictor Morris, LL B

Private Sec., K. B. Jackson.
Second Commissioner, J. F. Mills .....£1,000 to £1,200

Second Commusioner, v. r., Second Commusioner, v. r., Secondary, G. C. Bower.
Parliamentary Commissioner (vacant).
Assist Commissioners and Principal Clerks, G. W. Wallace, A. C. Kay, o. n. r.; J. K. C. Adams; C. F. H. D. S. Lenke; W. F. Fox . £650 to £900
Accountant, Off Trustees' Dept., J. J B, Petherbridge

£300 to £700

A. statud Draughteman, S. E. Turner Librarian and Cl. to Sec., H. B. Denham Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, (vacant). Staff (Tecks, S. Hart, A. S. Hanbury, J. R. Smith

#### £300 to £400 CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION BOARD.

Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. z. Appointed by H M Government at the beginning of 2017 as a standing tribunal. To deal by way of conclination with questions arising with regard to claims for increased renuneration made by classes of employees of Government Departments.

Members, C A. Russell, K.c.; Sir W. Guy Granet; 

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. Burlington Gardens, W. z

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for jumor attuations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1879 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age, health, and character, subject to certain restrictions. No person is clubble who is not an attuation in the studies and, the child who is not an attuation in the studies and the child count Expressions. Consequents are consequently structures. ment Expenses, 1919-1980, £56,059

Asset Comm: and Dir of Etams, D. B. Mar £1,000
Asset Comm: and Dir of Etams, D. B. Mar £1,000
Asset Comm: and Sec. L. C. H. Weeker £1,000
Asset Sec. G. G. Mounell
Secus Clerks, J. H. Brackenberry, T. L. Heeley

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. z.

The business of the Colonies was, until stor, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transfeired in that year to the newly-created "becretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the supedistinent of a Secretary of State for the Colonies to relice the Was Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Dominions, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas to inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £105,958 for 1900-1918. The business of the Colonies was, until 280z, included

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir George V. Fiddes, oc v. e, k. c v. £3,000
Private Sceretary, L. B. Freeston.
Parliamentary, Lt. Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, n. r. £1,500
Private Sceretary, A. J. Dawe.
Asst. Fider-New, Sir H. J. Rond, s. c. n. £2,200;
Sir Henry Lambert, n. c. n. e, c. s. ; G. E. A. Grindle.

Assistant Principals A J. Dawe, L B Freeston, J. E. Stephenson, S. M. Campbell, E. B. Boyd, W. C. Hankiuson, A. B. Acheson; P. Liesching, E. A. Simson, G. E. J. Gent, G. H. Creasy

£200 to £500
. . £500 to £600
. . . . £500 to £600
. . . . £500 to £500 Ac ountant W H Eggett, 180 ... \$200 to \$500 to \$400 to

mp.ima (retul) Dublin -Sir J Hawtrey Benson, M D , F.R C P.1.

Colonial Audit Department.

58 Victoria Street, S W z. 58 Victoria Street, S W z.

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates
are andited on behalf of the Secretary of State for
the Colonies The est of this audit is borne by the
Colonies and Protectorates affected
Procetor, A E Stephenson, c w a
Secon Clerks, H D Fisher, J, C Fisher, o a v

funion Clerks, W H Smith; J B Hewlett, C E Dale, . n c , c.n r (tempy) £200 to £400

Oversea Settlement Committee (late Government Emigration Committee), 59 Victoria Street, S W r —(xo to 5 Sat xo to x 30.)

AM Government have found it necessary to undertake closes responsibility in connexion with the movements of Britch subjects wishing to settle occases within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past. In order to assist them in carrying out their policy they appointed a Committee at first known as "The Government Emigration Committee," now renamed "The Oversea Settlement committee." Committee

President, Committee of Management, The Secretary of State for the Colonies Chairman, The Parli unentary Under-Secretary of

State for the Colonies.

Vice-Chairman, do, T. C. Macnaghten, c.n.s. Secretary, G. F. Plant.

Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

South Kensington, S. W.;

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Juidee of Queen Victoria (see page 489), and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of rays is under the management of the Serretary of State for the Colonics, assisted by an Executive Council compased of twents fit emembers. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-imperial tands in raw materials, by insestingations with a view to utilisation, 5 supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Emmire. the Empire

Ercentive Council, Rt. Hon. Lord Talington, a.c. m. o., m.s.o. (Chaefrmans); Rt. Hon. Viscount Burnham, c. m.; Rt. Hon. Lord Emimotic, c. m.o., c. m.s.; Pro f. Wyndham R. Dunstan, c. m.o., c. m.s.; A Fiddian; Sir Algernon Firth, Bt.; G. B. A. Grindle, c. m., c. m.s.; Sir Robert Kindersley, c. m. p. D. O. Malcolm; Sir Owen Philipps, a.c. m.o., m.r.; Sir William Taylor, k.c. m.a., Sir Richard Threifall, k. m.s., r. m.s., P. W. L. Ashley, c. m., R. W. Matthew; Sir J. P. Hewett, c. c. s. f. k. m.s., c. s. f. k. Sir A. D. Hall, k. c. m., r. m.s.; Sir R. W. Carlyle, k. c. m.s.; George H. Perley, k. c. m.d.; Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher; Sir Reginald Blankonberg, k. m.s.; Hon. Sir James Allen, k. c. m.; Hon. Sir Edgar Bowring; Sir Edward W. Davaon. The following are the principal Committees of the The following are the principal Committees of the

Institute :-

Committee for Canada Hon Sir George Perley, R. C. M.a. (Chairman); J. G. Colmer, C. M.a., Sir Robert Kindersley, C. B. R.; J. H. Plummer; Sir Keith Price.

Pinmmer; Sir Keith Price.

Committee for Australia

It Hon. Andrew Fisher (Thairman). Sir Gordon
Campbell, R.B.R., Capt. Sir R. Muirhead Collins,
RN, OMG., E. V. Reid.

Committee for New Zealand.

W. Acton Adams, J. Coates; R. D. D. McLean;
Alexander Michie; Sir James Mills, K.B.R.; R. H.

Commuttee for South Africa (including Rhodesia), Sir Reginald Blankenberg, K.n.E. (Chairman), A. Cunham, D. O. Malcolm; C. W. S. Maude, W. Mosenthal, W. Soper.

Committee for India.

Sir Charles McLeod ("Matiman), Sir Harvey Adamson, Kest, A Yusuf Ali, ebf. Sir Charles Armson, Kest, A Yusuf Ali, ebf. Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir Ernest Cable, Sir Robert Carlyle, Kecal., etf., Rt. Hon Lord Carmichael, c.s.t., G.c.e., Kema, J. D. T. Chadwick, Sir John Hweet, c.c.s.t., Kema, J. D. T. Chadwick, Sir John Hweet, c.c.s.t., Kema, C. L., Sir Marshall Read, c.t.r., Sir James Dunlop Smith, K.G.L., K.C.YO, (IE., Sir George Sutherland.

In addition there are numerous Advisory Technical Committees, including Minoral Resources, Timbers, Silk, Rubbet, &c., and a Committee on Raw Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce. With representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, Director, Wyndhain R. Dunstau, ame, Lle, fr R. Secretar, H. M. Lidderdale, B. A. Assistant Secretary, Comm. Hon. Serold Hay, o. B. E.,

Scientific and Technical Research Department and Technical Information Bureat, Supts, 11 Brown, E Goulding, p. sc., S. E. Chaudler, n sc , R Amen, M A
Asst Supts , S J Johnstone, B sc ; J R Furlong,

> PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES Colonial and Indian Collections.

Senior Technical Superintendent, H. Spooner (acting) CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. z. (Stock Transfer Office, z Tokonhouse Buildings, E.C.2; Shapping Office, z3 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C. 3.)

The Grown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as busithe Secretary or States for the Commerce, and access business and financial agents in this country for the forernments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 114).

£550 to £700 

Head of Appointments Dept , H. Martin, o n.z. Lygo to

Head of Shipping Dept., T. H. Holt, o.B.z. ..... \$1,00

Head of Miscellansons Dept., H. C. Ransom, M.B.E.

Egge to Lyco Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. J F. H. Carmichael, C M G. 

Logo to Logo Chief Inspecting Engineer, A. M. Heath, M. John. ... .£1,000 Deputy do., C E. Williams, o B.E. MIM.E £650 to £850

# BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in steps and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charies II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in syst and star in steps the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department on I April, 1909 Salaries and expenses of the Department amounted to £4,091,664 in 1920—201 1919-80.

Commissioners, Noel E Behreun, Sir William Gallagher, c B , 1.8.0. ..... £1,800 to 1,500
Private Sec to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, W E H. Rhydderch.

Secretary, A. J. Dyke, c. s. f., soe to 1,500
Director of Establishments, W. Young St., soe to 5,500
Assist Sees, W. H. Pascoe, C. J. T. B. Grylls, c. s. ,
K. A. Lidbury, H. W. Trotter, c. s. s., John J.
Mackle, A. S. Lupton and E. H. Hodgson, o. s. s.

Mackie, A. S. Lupton and E. H. Hodgwon, on R. R. Principals, W. Christian (Acting Assistant Ser.), J. Cook, J. Johnson, on R. H. H. Ryder, E. M. Craven; J. K. Newell; J. Train, E. S. Bitt, J. S. Sutton; C. E. I. Fletcher, R. S. Bertenshaw, C. Flynn; J. A. Short; A. E. Groene, O. Mundy, T. J. D. Lauge and A. J. Dedman Arocto Logo Assistant Committee Clerks, H. K. Cotsell, A. Turk, John H. Higginson, A. Redman Asgo to Logo Assistant Principals, J. Hyrne; R. Davis, W. S. Douglas; E. H. Kenney; H. S. Marshall, T. Randall, W. E. H. Rhydderch, A. E. H. Tucker, E. H. Hart; H. S. Gregory, A. J. Simons, F. N. Roberts, G. A. Pilgrim, C. W. Hardisty, C. A. Marsden, M. C. Callis, S. Robinson £400 to £500 Librarian, B R Leftwich

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer, Surg.-Commidt W K Hopkins, R N

\$700 to £800 SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

Solicitor, Benjamin Hawkins ... .. £1,500 to £1,800 Assistant Solicitors, C. E. Fitzroy , J C Robertson £1,000

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, J. Browning, 1.8 c., c.a. E., £2,40c Dep. Ch. Inspe., J. T. Samuel, 1.8.0.; P. O'Brien, 1.8 c. £1,400

Dep. Ch. Insps., J. T. Samuel, i.s.o.; P. O'Brien, i.s.o.

Superintending Inspectors, T. B. Caswoll, J. J. Folco, P. Miller, T. Pearre, o. s. s., J. McM. Riordan, o. n.

H. M. Tosh, J. Kyle.

Asse to Asse Inspectors, set Class, W. G. Adams; J. Baog. P.

Mechan; J. Murphy, A. W. Stubbs; A. E. Trucurs, E. Ambroso; J. O'Calladian, C. E. Tankard, J. Russell; J. F. Anscomb, H. Genochlo; F. P. Reynolds; A. J. McEldodwey; E. T. Marilott, J. Forles, J. M. Adams; G. H. Bater, G. T. Marilott, J. Forles, J. M. Adams; G. H. Bater, C. W. J. Cowper, G. E. Hall; M. Kenny; W. J. B. Leonard; C. W. Parsons; C. H. Poarne; F. H. Putnam; M. Ryan, R. G. Byerly, J. P. Wimpress; T. McLeod; J. W. Crook, F. J. Holdsworth; J. Shirtos; G. Ormerod; C. Sunter; G. Dorrick, E. J. Searles; G. B. Murra, F. A. Mansbridge; J. D. Ryall; C. J. Mills; J. P. Cross; J. Smith; T. B. Smith; J. W. Kerr; F. P. Lee; P. V. Dillon; J. Dawson; A. F. Hall; W. J.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGUARD.

Inspector-General, Capt John I Graham, c.n.z., m.w.

Inspr , N Thompson (& allocance, 550) Loca to 1650 Asst do , T W Pounder (unattached); R Yeal (unattached) ... R Yeal

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLES-GPYFRAL'S OFFICE. Accountant and Comptroller-General, Sir Frederick 

A Leveless; H. G. Diarnid

Asso to Agos

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Asso to Agos

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Controller, J. E. Hagger Ergo to Esgo to Esgo to Esgo to Circles, E. G. Dampier, C. I. Joines (with allowance of Esgo, T. G. F. Clancy, W. Le. Vack, M. N. R. R. Robinson; L. W. Andrew, C. H. Spicer; G. Curron. The Court of the C

Long Roov

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, E. A. Harris, Assi Collector, A. H. L. Chene

Assi Collector, A. H. L. Chene

Assi Collector, A. H. L. Chene

Agoe to £300, W. Browett, J. Graham, S.W. F.

Hart, H. M. Chae; J. Parker, J. H. Proft, T.

Reynolds, S. Tully; G. E. Wade

£300 to £450 LONDON PORT

Collector, set Class, C. J. Hassell, o. n. z. & froe to £800 Controlling Grade, and Class, I. Lewis, J. B. O'Sullivan, T. P. McClare, G. F. H. Alteck. & froe to £800 Sturegor (Indoon), W. Parkinson.
Survegors (Ontdoon), J. M. Ennis, H. E. Bramwell;
W. Medcalf, H. J. Moore, J. T. Moore, H. Richards;
A. Smith; F. K. Beoth; E. H. Flocker & Sammel Jeffers, H. P. Knight, W. Ngent, H. W. Sobey;
J. P. Tonkin, E. Conway, A. Garrard, & Goggin,
R. G. Hayman, A. G. Bigdon, J. R. Kocloy; R. Ockendon, P. O'Longan, E. Quirke, J. King, T. Boggers, W. Sidney, T. Othwick, G. Goodman, J. H. Hornsby, P. Drake, J. J. Hanniton, P. T. A. Livingsbone, J. J. Cocklun, J. Williams, J. McCaw;
A. Murchie, M. Jones, T. O'Brien, & foot to £800
Supermindent of D. Heiermand, 2st Class, W. Donadson, £600 to £650, 2nd Class, W. M. Risbyn.

Chief Preventive Officers (Upper Section), H. Acteson, W. Newby, W. J. Blake

#### DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. z.

Appointed under the Incelopment and Rosal Improvement Fund Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made for the Development of Agraculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land. It has our and Fisheries.

(Ranman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, c.s., c.m. a (mapsid)

Vice-Chasemain, Vaughan Nash. c.s., c.v. o .... £2,500

Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, a.s., s.s., C.B. ... ... , £1,900 Unpaid Commissioners, H. Jones-Davies; Str William Raddane; Skiney Webb; Sir Walter Wheeler Berry, s.s.s.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, s.r.,

### ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

Millbank, Westminster, S.W. z.

(Hours to to s.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in sigs, its constitution being amended in siges, and sigs, The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 2027, 2028 and 1919.
(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament )

Forward .... £36e,600 zozs. £514,900 1,398,900 736,800 767,000 Dividend and Interest

£2,583,000£2,644,600£2.792,000

Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administra-tion, &c. ....

Securities written down

£1,537,200£1,561,500£1,858,000 Appropriation for fu-ture Augmentations 403,900 80,000 506,900 Min Depreciation Fund 80,000 80,000

Balance forward ... 496,200 514,000 528,000 £2,583,000£2,644,600£2,792,000

47,000

Ecclematical Commisses, The s Archbishops, the se Rishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster, The Lord Chancellor, The Lord President of the Council, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls, s Judges of the Admiralty Division. Earl Brownlow, Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Halifax, Lord Burghelore; Lord Stuart of Wortley; Rt. Hon Hy Hobhouse; Str Lewis T Dibdin, Pt. L., Rt. Hon Lawrence Hardy, W A Mount, CHE, MF

Church Estates Commusers and Treasurers, Sir Lewis
T Dibdin, D.C., W. A Mount, C.R.E., M.F.; Lord
Stuart of Wortley
Auditor, Francis Philips, C.R.
Seredary and Steward of the Manors, S. E. Downing
Private Sec., D. P. Dikon.
Primarcal Advisor and Actuary, J. A. Archer.
Assations Steerdary, C. Hogg
Accountagt, S. S. Britan, S. S. Britan, S. S. Britan, P. Fring, P. Trinipal Clerks, G. H. Wheeler, H. A. Gregg, R. W.
Fowell

Fowell

Assistant Accountant, G. A. Andrews.

2st Class Clerks, Nentor Dir., J. Kershaw; A. E. Palmer, W. Telfer, E. J. Davies; A. N. Allan, S. Mills; W. H. Mouncey, E. V. Oliver.

Head of Reputry and Establishment Clerk, W. H. Webb.

1st Class Clerks, Junior Div., J. W. Lintott; E. H. B. Phillips, S. J. Gunningham, F. C. Marilher, W. Green, C. M. T. Irving; J. J. Dwyer, J. S. Collans, Solicators, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, S. Lattle College Street, Westminster, S. W. Architects, Messrs. Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S. W. Surveyors, Messrs Cutton, 5. Great College Street, Messrs Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S. W. Street, Westminster, S. W

Street, Westminster.

### Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors,

H De Bock Porter.

H De Bock Porter.

Ass Solicitors, H T. H. Bond; E. A. Mears,
Lepal Assistants, W T. T. Channell; F. Walmsley;

A F G. Ruston; C. E. M. Broadley; J. M. Wilkinson.

DOARD OF EDUCATION. Whitehall, London, S.W. r.

The Government Department of Education was until the establishment of a separate effice, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in stay to super ise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since size. The Act of step cetablished the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee Theoset of administration was estimated at £376.44 in spaces, with £364.66 for Impacetion and Examination.

#### THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. Herbert A. L. Fisher, M.F., President, The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer

Private Sees to President, A. H. Kidd (Principal), £700 to £900 and £200 additional; L. G. Duke (Ast. Principal)

Bart L.C.B. A. Alisworth (Principal)

Prevate Sec, A. R. Alisworth (Principal)

£700 to £900 and £150 additional

Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P.

£1.200

Private Sec , S S. G. Lesson

Welch Dept. Chief Inspector.
Accountant-Centeral's Department.
Account-Gens, Sir Hugh W. Orango, c n, c 1 n
Deputy do, R V. Vornon.
Principal Finance Officer, H N. E. West

Finance Officers, H. W Buckley; J. G. Rhodes £750 to £850

Establishment Branch.
Director of Establishments, F. H. Oates, c u. .. £1,800
Principal, M. G. Holmes, o.s.k. (Chief Clerk) £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, C. W. Woodward, M. .. £200 to £200 Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Bir Goorge Newman, K.C.R., M.D. Medical Staff .— Chief Medical Inspector, A. Eichholz, C B E., M.D.

Li,000 to Li,200 Chief Woman Medical Advisor, Miss J M Camp-

Inspectors, Capt J S Parkin, on r. Mais E. S. Syaon, 4400 to \$300, Miss A R Ash: Miss E. R. Clarko, Miss R H Gruenall; Miss A E E Koetter; Miss N. M Palmer; Miss E Perry \$500 to \$500 Architect's Department.

Legal Adviser, W. S. Barker, c. s. . . £z., soo to £z., goo Assistant do., W. G. Bitchie; H. J. Simmonda, c. s., c. l. z., £z., soo to £z., soo; T. E. Wolls £ygo to £goo Legal Assistants, E. L. Hopkins; S. W. £ykes, o. s. z., m.c. (tempy.) . £590 to £700

Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health and Medical Assessor to the Universities Franch
 † A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Asst Sec., Sir Edmund B. Phipps, c s.

Assistant Secretaries, R. E. S. Hart; A. P. Oppo (arty.); G. M. Richardson S. cose to S. soo Principals, W. C. Cleary; E. L. Heath; G. H. V. Sutherland, E. L. Turbull; D. Vessy, o. a. a.

Senior Ecaminer, Sir W. T. Lawrence, Bart.

Assist. Principals, G. R. B. Loch, Sage to See: B. L. Pearson, D. S. O., M. C., G. G. Williams; P. Wilson

INSPECTORS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS Chief Inspector, H M Richards, c s .......£1,200 Divisional Inspectors, F. W Cape; H J Dean, G H B Grindiada, W J Hands, c s r , J F Leaft, H. J R Murray; C J. Phillips, G R R Routh,

rood, E. Wynn-Williams; W. H. Young.

Sub-Inspectors, E. G. Eaker, C. W. S. Hudson, E. Ridout, £320 to £520, G. H. Acton, E. Barraclough, A. Barrlett, A. G. Bater, J. Boud, is o, J. L. Brown, W. W. Burlev; W. Burten, R. P. Butler, W. Hutter, E. Catherall, E. H. Chadwick, Lt. Col. J. H. Cooke; F. Contest, Lt. Col. C. H. Cowling, W. H. Crompton, J. J. Cunningham, R. J. Daniell, C. H. Dannis, W. H. Dohman; S. Ellicock, o. R. W. C. England, F. C. R. Frost, T. G. Germann; H. Grime, E. Gumersall, T. C. Hartley, F. Harvey, E. H. Hikks, G. Honsfall, T. Hunt, o. S. K. A. Kev, J. McL. McGlegor, G. W. Matthews; W. Millard, F. Northnop, J. Pavne, o. B., W. Roep; J. Sinkings, G. F. Smith, W. F. Spikes, C. H. Stevens, R. E. Thomas, T. H. Venables; G. H. Wadsworth, F. J. Webb, B. Webster, G. H. Wheeler, F. Whiteley, H. Wilkuson; H. G. Wilson, W. Winter, Secondary Schools Branch.

Principal Assent See, L. 1992.

Secondary Schools Branch. Principal Assist Sec., k. II Pulham Li, 200 to Li, 200 Assistant Secretaries, W. C. Eaton, J. E. Talbot

Principals, E. E. Frechill, A. R. Guest, C. W. Mauds, Iny, A. Maxwell-late ... £700 to £900 Asst. Principals, R. Hunth, S. S. G. Leesen W. R. Richardson, A. F. Sharam ... £500 to £500

INSPECTORS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher

Dissipation of Machangham T. W. Phillips, F. B. Stead; J. Strachan; W. E. Urwick Staf Inspectors, S. F. Dufton; F S. Marvin, F. Spencer, T A. Stephens; H, W. T. Wager

Also Inspector of Training Colleges
 Also Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges
 Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges

Inspectors, E. M. Battiscombe; Lt. Col. F. W. D. Bendall, o.m.o.; J. J. R. Bridge, o.m.e., J. E. Barton; G. E. St. L. Carson, H. H. Champlon; C. Cookson; G. H. F. Cookson; F. R. G. Duckworth, m.m.; A. Dutton; E. R. Edwards; H. L. Firkins; G. T. Hankin, E. W. E. Kempson, m.c.; E. T. Kittson; J. A. McMichael; W. Newbold; C. W. Parkes; J. T. Pritchard, A. E. Roberts, E. G. Savage, A. J. Smith; F. E. A. Trayes; F. W. Westaway £400 to £800

Technological Branch.

Principal Asst Secretary, W. R. Davies, c. B.

Assistant Secretaries F E Douglas, W B Hards Frincipals, R R Campbell, P H B lugles

Epos to Loos

Senior Examina, H Graves

Aust. Principals, T H H. Walrond, Loss to Loos,
H. D Hentliff.

INSPECTORS OF TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS INSPECTORS OF LEGISLATION AND CONTROL OF STREET OF STREET, C. B. S., 200 Divisional Inspectors, G. A. Baxandall, W. J. Gannon, H. T. Holmes, c.s. E., J. P. Laws, F. H. Spencer

AT HOLIMON, O.B. R. J. F. Laws, F. H. Spencer 580c to 51.000
Staff Inspectore, A. S. Barnes, H. Davies, A. Kahn, A. Morley, J. Owen
Inspectors, H. E. Boothroyd, J. Billi, F. T. Chapman, A. Coulson; C. H. Leensey, J. E. Daton, W. S. Dann, M. S. E. W. T. David, W. B. D. Edwards, A. Harris, G. W. Hefford, J. E. W. E. Honnesey, E. L. Hummel, E. J. W. Jackson, G. McFailane, J. L. Manson, J. O. Poet, F. F. Potten, W. W. F. Pullen, A. R. Sigo, C. F. Smith, S. H. Stoffox, A. E. H. Tutton, A. J. Walker, J. Wilson, J. D. Wilson, G. H. Wilson, G. H. Wilson, G. H. Wilson, G. H. Wilson, G. H. Wilson, G. H. Wilson, M. G. H. Wilson, M. G. H. Wilson, M. G. H. Wilson, M. S. Goo to £800 Wilson, G H Winstanley . £400 to £800

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS OF ART Chief Inspector, S. J. Cartlidge £850 to £1,200 Inspectors, J. W. Allison; H. Allport, A. Kidd, J. Lattimer, F Suddards £400 to £800 Assistant Inspector, F. W. Burrows £200 to £500 CONTINUATION SCHOOLS BRANCH

Principal Assistant Secretary, E K Chambers, c B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, W. F. Sheppard, C. E. Sykes Principals, G. R. Rokeling (acty.), H. B. Walus, R. S. Wood Wood £700 to £900
Asst Principals, J. L. Andrews, J. H. Burrows; Organizing Sec. Juvenile Organizations Committee, C & Chit

> Universities Branch. (With Training of Teachers)

Principal Asst Secretary, R J G Mavor, c n

£1 200 to £1,500 Timerpuls, A. T. Bunes, A. Cohen, A. R. Guest E. G. Howarth, H. E. Mann, H. St. J. Thackeray

Assist. do , A.W. C Mitchell , J Rhodes, £200 to £600 INSPECTORS OF TRAINING COLUMNS

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, H. Ward, Inspectors, F. W. Cape, Miss C. E. Carpenter, H. J. Dani, Miss R. H. Groenall; Capt. F. H. Grenfell, n. so., G. H. B. Gindrod \*, F. T. Howard \*, Miss A. E. E. Koetter \*, J. F. Leaf \*, Miss B. P. McCall, Miss R. L. Monkhouse, H. J. R. Murray, Miss N. M. Palmer; W. Scutt; G. T. Shaw, Miss S. M. Palmer; W. Scutt; G. T. Shaw, li Sillitoe, k Spencer .. .....

£700 to £900

PENSIONS BRANCH Persons beared.

Assistant Secretary, L. J. Morison. Li,000 to Li,200

Principals, H. A. S. Forris; J. C. Gravestock (acting)

Lyon to Lyon.

· Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.

Assistant Principals, A McL. Currie; E. N. Strong

Welch Department.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B.

Assistant Secretary, J. I. Casson . . . . £2,000 to £2,200 Principals, A. J. Finney, T. G. Roberts £700 to £900 Assistant Principals, A. E. Thomas, H. E. Weston

£2000 to £6000 ... ... £400 to £800 Williams .....

£300 to £500 Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W.

Director and Secretary, Col R G Lyons, D.sc , F R S Secretary to the Advisory Council and Assistant to the Director, H. W. Dickinson, a minech. Esso to Logo Keepers, L. W. Fulcher, a sc., Lt.-Col. T. F. Parkinson, Assist Keepers, D. Baxandall, A R.C S.; G L. Overton, ARCS .... £500 to £650
Assistants (first-class), S. C. Bradford, R.SC; E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S. . A J. Spencer . ... £300 to £500 Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W. 7. l'rincipal, Professor W. Rothenstein, MA . . . £2,000 légistres; H. A. Kennedy (acting).
1'rigissora, R. A. Anning Bell, A.B.A., G. E. Moira, A. B. l'ite, r g : p a , Sir Frank Short, B.A., F.E.E., F. Derwent Wood, A.E.

# Accountant-General's Department.

Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.
 Also Invisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.
 Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.
 Inspector of Physical Exercises.

Women Clerks.
Chief of Section, Miss H. F. Morte, M.M. Lyos to Laco
Depusy do., Miss I. Strevens.
Clerk in Charge of Duttes, Miss L. N. C. Mullett

REPOTRICITY COMMISSION. Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. z.

Chairman, Sir John Shell, Miloz, Milen.
Commussioners, Sir Harry Haward; W. W. Lackie,
CBE, MICE, A Page, MIEE; H. Booth, O.B.E.
Secretary, R. T. G. French, O.B.E.
Chief Engineering Inspector, Col. T. C. Ekin, Milo.E.
Assi do., A. N. East; J. A. Lee.
Staff Officers (Grade I), M. J. Collins; W. Cook.

EMIGRANTS INFORMATION OFFICE (see Colonial Office, p. 237).

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E. C. 4.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed by Letters Patent under \$9 & 5 \text{Vict. C. 39.5 (1656)}, in place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose duties were handed one to him The main functions of the office are (x) Exchequer—To authorise Issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament; to authorise borrowings in case of deficiency; to examine the daily Exchequer accounts of the Banks of England and Ireland, and the accounts of the Onsolidated Fund. (s) Audit of Public Accounts—To ascertain that mosay expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended to provide; that the expenditure is supported by proof of payment, and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon. The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £139,600 in 1980-31.

Compt and Aud Gen, Sir IIy. Jas. Gibson, a c B £3,000 Private Secretary, T. H Jones, Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, Roland F. Wilkins,

on , T. B. Penrson ;

MINISTRY OF FOOD

Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. z.
The net expenses of the Department were estimated
at £3,95,95 in 1905-5
Food Controller, Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy, R.C., M.P.
Private Secs., S. F. Wilkinson; Miss Dora West,

O.B.E

Secretary, F. H. Coller, c s.
Private Sec., J McCallum
Partiamentary Sec., Sir W Mitchell Thomson, Bart.,

Parliamentary Sec., Sir W. Mitchell Thomson, Balt., K.B.E., M.P. Private Sec., E. W. Pickering. Second Scortary, E. F. Wise, c.s. Private Sec., J. W. Peok, c.s.; Lt.-Col. E. F. Strange, c.s.s.; Hon H. M. Woodhouse, c.s.s.; C. E. Penney; R. E. Thornlev c.s. s. Delegate to Supreme Economic Counced, E. F. Wise, c.s. Economic Adolser, Prof. E. G. Gonner, c.w. Legal Adviser, G. H. Allen. Commercial Adolsers, Sir Alfred Mansfield, K.B.R., Sir William H. Wells\*, E. H. Blake, c.s.s.

• Sir Wm, H. Wells held the past of Chief Live Stock commissioner from 1918-1980 webbest salary.

Controller of Trade Finance, A. Hastings. Chief Accountant, S. Aldridge, o.n.z.

Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, Trafalgar House, S.W. z.

Chairman, Rt. Hon, Earl of Crawford and Bal-

Vice-Chairman, Sir George Saltmarsh Secretary, A. Dunbar.

Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies, Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. z. Chairman, Sir H W Primrose, K c B. Secretary, J. J Runge.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.z.

The Secretaryship of State for Poreign Affairs was created in 176s, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office) had been called since 1869). He is assisted by two Under Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), two Assistant Under-Secretaries, eight Assistant Nor extress, a Logal Advisor, a fibrarian, and a staff of Clerks The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £505,052 in 1020-21.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt Hon. Earl Curson of Kodleston, s.a., a st. 4 (,1 % . £5,000

Other Presude Sec., R. H. Campbell, c. M. G. Diplomatic Sec., Hon. A. Akora Donglas, c. M. G. Asat Private Sera., Hon. G. Agar Robattes, M. v. o.; R. G. Lolgh, o. W. Permanent Under Secretary of State, Sir. Eye. A.

Crowe, a C M a , R C B
Private Sec , G N M. Bland
Parlamentary Under Secretaries of State, Ce II
Harmsworth, M.F.; Rt. Hon F G Kellaway, M 1 £1,500

Private Sees , C. Howard Smith , A. Mullins, on k. Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Sir W. G. Tyrioll, £1,000 to £1,200 tart, m v o Legal Adviser, Sir C. J. B Hurst, K C B , K C

£r.200 to £r.500

Assistant do, H W. Malkin, c.m.a., £900 to £r.600,

Montagn Shearman

£roc to £900

Historical Adviser, J W Hoadlam Molloy, c.n.g.

low, c.s.m.; P. A. Koppol, c.s.m.; G. P. Churchill catch Spot to Sopo to Mindor (Gerks, G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Nowton, C. H. Smith, E. G. F. Adam, A. D. Cooper, Y. C. W. Forbes; G. F. Hubband; A. W. A. Leeper, c.s.s.; W. A. R. Leeper, c.s.s.; R. F. Wignam, E. N. B. Ingram, P. Leigh-Smith; W. M. Codrington; H. F. C. Crookshank; O. A. Scott; C. M. Fatrick, O. C. Harvey, V. H. S. C. Roberts, J. Balfour, G. F. Carnegie, P. B. Nichols, E. A. Walker, N. M. Butler; C. H. Batchman. each See to Spoc Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J. B. Monck. 

Loso to £350

o.n.z. (Registrar) ...... £500 to £600 Technical Asst. (Treaty Dept.), H. Ritchie, o.n.z.

Technical Asst. (Treaty Dept.), H. Ritchle, o. B. Sope to Assistant Registrar, W. Weighell, M. R. L. Asso to Assistant Registrar, W. Weighell, M. R. L. Asso to Asso Staff Officers, John Gritton, M. R. E.; C. R. Nicoll; H. A. Slade; J. H. Mears; F. Gritton; J. W. Field, M. R. E.; D. Monk, M. R. E.; R. Bloore; E. W. Light, M. R. E.; J. F. French, M. R. P., O. J. Hubbert, M. R. E.; R. C. Thomson, M. R. F. W. T. Harrower Asso to Asso Minon Staff Officers, A. E. Airey; J. S. Grant, A. F. Orchard; H. S. Blank, S. H. Gellatly; R. C. Cox, W. J. Uwins; F. T. Campion — £200 to Asso and Division Cierks, E. G. Adams, F. H. Cleobury, W. W. Pate; P. J. Hornby; F. G. Thompson, H. W. Gunningham, H. Mayo, H. Jones, H. Ward; F. H. Oldham; D. F. H. Brickell, W. J. Lanham; H. K. Grey, J. K. O'lbonoghue, G. R. Ranken; T. Waugh, T. J. F. Kenny, £70 to £200 Kindis Messangers, F. E. Raikes, M. O., O. R., £475; Col. P. W. North, M. A. F. Custance, Li. Col. A. S. M. Porter, each £220 to £400; A. Hay, G. P. Antrobus, O. R. Mal, G. B. Baubony, R. W. Cotcaworth, H. E. Eastwood, Committa A. C. Ackland, Mal, O. H. d'A. Steward, A. V. Wheelen-Holohan; D. W. Wilton (actg.).

worth, in the Asseward, A versus D W Wilton (actg.).

Home Service Messengers, A E Morbey, J C Vessey, Jervis Wright, M E Ling, C E Johnson, R D Rust E J Borry

Framming Physician to King's Home berouge Messengers, Dr. Donald Hood, Cv.o.

and of Printing and Stores, Joseph Konnell, M B.K.

Lago to Logoe

Passport Office. z, Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, S.W. z.

(hief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, c B E. Asst. do., James W. Stafford, E B E. Establishment Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown.

#### FORESTRY COMMISSION.

22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W z.

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the Forestry Act (1919), and were created a Body Corporate in April 1920. The Commissioners are charged with the seneral duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the seneral duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of tunber in the United Kingdom. The act transferred to the commissioners the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fabrices the Beard of Agriculture for Sotiand, and the Dapartment of Architure and Technical Instruction for Ireland in relation to forestry and also the powers of those Departments under the Desiructive Insects and Pests Acts. 287, and

under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts. 1877 and 2007 300 far as those powers relate to is sects of pests des nuclius only to forest trees and timber. The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations, &c. for the year 1900 218 £379,000 (Manman, Maj Gen Lord Lovat, RT, MC.MG, KUVO,CB,DEO, Commussioners, Right Hon F Dyke Acland, MF; Rt. Hon Loid Clinton; L. Forestier-Walker, MF; T B Ponsonby, D.; R L Robinson, o.s.; Col W Stemart-Fotheringham, Sur J Sthiring-Maxwell, But. Bar t.

Assa'ant Commissioners, Hugh Murray, c.e., c.n. (England and Wales), John Sutherland, c.e. (Scotland); A. C. Forbes, c.e. (Ireland).
Secretary, A. G. Herbort.

# FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

17, North Audley Street, W. z.

17, NORTH AUGINY Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1885 to certify the Rules of Savinus lanks, and in 1885 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1885 he was constituted Registry of Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England Tt. exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Suliding Societies Act, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trade Provides Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop

Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts Establishment expenses, 1980-11, £41,812.
Chief Registrar, G Stuart Robertson, n. c. £1,20010 £2,200
Prioute Sec., G H. Cooper
Assist. Registrars, G. D. Barlow; John Fox, o n. n.;

Head of Rules, &c Branch, G T. Knecht Leo to Leo Head of Registers, &c., Branch, T. F. Dunning Leo to Leo

### FUEL RESEARCH STATION.

East Greenwich, S.E. 10.

Last Greenwich, S.E. 16.

In February, 1917 the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research appointed the Fuel Research Board to investigate the nature, preparation, and utilisation of fuel of all kinds, both in the laboratory and where necessary, on an industrial scale. The Research Station at East Greenwich (erected in the state of the sta 1918 19) is designed and equipped to give effect to the Roard's scheme of research

Director, Sh George Beilby, F.R. s., 16-18 Old Queen Street, SW 1

Chief Engineer, Eng -Comm. J. Fraser Shaw, a N

### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN and Museum of Practical Survey.

and Museum of Practical Survey,

Jennyn Street, S.W. The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1832, it was mider the Science and Art Bepartment from 1855 till 2000, when that Bepartment decame merged in the Brart of Education. On Nov. 1, 2830, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred the survey of the Survey and Museum was transferred the survey includes the second the formal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country, and with various economic aspects of that survey. The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which afford coulding the survey of illustrate that survey. It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world.

Director of Survey and Museum, J. S Flett, p sc ,

LLD, FR 5
LLD, FR 5
LLD, FR 5
Assistants to Director, J A Howe, on R, R sc; W
Gilbsun, n sc
Leading to Livertor, J A Howe, on R, R sc; W
Gilbsun, n sc
Leading to Livertor, J A Howe, on R, R sc; W
Gilbsun, n sc
Leading to Leading to

Assistant Palæontologists, C. P. Chatwin; J. Pringle £150 to £500

MUSEUM

Curator and Librarian, (vacant) ..........£520 to £650
Asst Curator, A. F. Halimond ..........£250 to £500
Assist Librarian, C V. Crook . .........£250 to £500

# MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

Whitehall, S.W. z.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, top, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain, and outless of the Local Government Board, the husurance Commission and the Weight Institute and Colombission of the Local Government Board, the husurance Commission and the Weight Institute and the Health of Education relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (c) all the powers of the Privy Council and of the Lord President of the Council under the Missive Acts, special and ask and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 150 There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.

£1,500 to £2,800 Accountant General, E. J Strohmenger, c.n Li, 200 to Li, 200
Director of Establishments, A Woodgate, CR. 2 Kr. 200 to Lr. 300 Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir F J. Willis, K H E , O N Assistant Secretaries, L. G. Brock, c. H., R. B. Cross, o. B. F. K. R. Forber, c. B. F. H. W. S. Francis, o. B. E. I. G. Brock, c. H. W. S. Francis, o. B. E. I. G. Gibbon, c. B. F. W. W. Harris; C. Knight, c. B. A. B. Maclachan, H. O. Stutchbury, F. L. Turner, c. B. S. P. Vivian (Deputy Regular Actionaral) Ex.000 to Ex.000
Secretary to the Consultative Councils, M. Heseltine, Secretary to the Consumance Country of Recent P' incipals, A J A Ball, P Barter, J N Beckett; E A Browne, R H Crooke, J N Dark C. B. R Ellis, W R Frazer, o B F L. Infield, R H. H. Keenlyside, o B F T. Lindsay, F R Lovett, N B F E D. Magregor, F F. Marchank (noting), H. A. Montmorenev, O.B.E., E F C Mosse, E Tudor E. D. Macgregor, F. F. Marchbank (acting), H. A. de Montinoroney, o. B., E. F. C. Mosse, E. Tudor Owen, E. H. Phillips, o. B. E., E. H. Rhedes, a. B.; W. A. Ross; A. N. C. Shelley, R. J. Simpson, F. Slator, H. H. Turner, J. C. Wrigley-Groe to Sose Assistant Principals, I. F. Armer, I. N. R. Butcher; A. H. Garrett, H. H. George, C. W. O. Gibson (acting), A. E. H. Goddard, S. F. S. Hoas dor; E. S. Hill, A. E. Joll, C. R. Kerwood, A. M. Logge, J. K. Liloyd, W. J. Peete, G. N. Pell; A. N. Rucker, E. C. H. Salmon, M. C. F. H. Sheepshanks, E. L. Shoetonsack, R. Stanton; E. J. G. Titterington; D. Veale, D. C. L. Ward.

Child Welfare Assist., Miss Z. L. Pulloy fago to Agoo Statistical Officer, G W B McLood .... 5650 to 5750 Insurance Department.

Controller of Health Insurance, Sir W. S Kinnear, R B B.

Deputy do, E Hackforth

Heads of Brunches, J G Bell, A Gray, J 11 Hendrie

Accountant-General's Division.

Accountant-General, E. J. Strohmenger, c.n.

Deputy do., W. G. Hunter ...... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do. J Chown; S. H. G. Hughes, C. H. E.; 

Deputy do, H. A. Loggett, U.B.E. ... £1,000 to £1,500
Deputy do, H. A. Loggett, U.B.E. ... £1,000 to £1,500
Deputy do, H. A. Loggett, U.B.E. ... £1,000 to £1,000
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And Hacteriologist, H. S. Frendlin, Spoot to States

Government Lymph Establishment
Collindale Avonue, The Hyde, N. W. 9

Bacteriologist for Algorithment Cuty Lymph, F. R.
Blaxall, N. Spoot to Spoot
Anst Hacteriologist, H. S. Frendlin, Spoot to State And liacteriologist, H S Fremlin Legal Division.

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Fronta very construction of Transaction of The Computer of Transaction and Supt of Records, A. B. Bellingham £500

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Secretary and Supt of Records, A. R. Bellingham Loco Supt of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, u. D., C. R. F.

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The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1783, the duties having proviously beautiful to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Volonies, and also Southern Europe By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 2794 War business also In 2802 the Colonial business was also memored. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the soverign, and his man functions are the maintenance of the King's poace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well being of the community, and the every of the prerogative of mercy. The administrative of the prerogative of mercy. The administrative openses of the Home Office were estimated at £352,058 m 1919-20 Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt Hon

£5,000

Principal Secretary of State for Home Agains, a Edward Shortt, R. C., NP. Private Sec., A. Maxwell Parliamentary do., J. Leng Sturrock, M. P. UUppu-She retaines Permanent, Sir Edward Troup, R. C. B., R. C. V. O. Private Sec., G. R. A. Buckland Parliamentary, Sir John Baird, Bart, C. B. C., V.

D S.O., M.F.

Private Sec., P. T. Shorey, M.B.

Assistant Under Secretaries, Sir Ernley Blackwell,
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S. Hoare; G. D. Kirwan; D. E. Carley, G. F. Porter

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Factory Department, Home Office. H M Chief Inspector, R. E Graves, c.n.L.

Li,200 to Li,200 00 to £1,500

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<sup>·</sup> Lent to another Department.

<sup>†</sup> Also in receipt of an allowance of Aso.

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Sentor Inspectore for Metalliferous Mines, G. J.

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.
OMef Inspector, Sir Geo D. Thane, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.

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Private Sec. W. H. C. Davey

Private Sec. W. H. C. Davey

Inspector Cl. I. W. H. Bulley

Laspe Cor Cl. II. E. W. Taunton; F. S. Scriby, o. 20.

R. Macdonald, M. A. Spleiman (temp) Lasp to Lasp

Woman Inspectors, Mrs J. I. Wall; Mrs. C. E. B. 

£650 to £800 ..... £500 to £600 \$700 to £900

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Prior to sigs Indian affairs were conducted by the
East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible
for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of
India to the Crown in sigs a Secretary of State, assisted
by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative
duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon E 8 

Unnerst, Bit Frodk W Duke, G.C.I R., K.C.S.I. £3,000
Permanent, Bit Frodk W Duke, G.C.I R., K.C.S.I. £3,000
Private Sec., W. D. Crott
Parliamentary, Rt. Hon Earl of Lyttou, r.c. £2,500

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<sup>·</sup> Receives also an allowance of £50.

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Jusior (Rerks, P. J. Patrick; J. A. Simpson; G. E. Shepherd; W. D. Croft; E. R. Montgomery; R. J. Peel, W. H. Turner; A. Dibdin; R. P. Peel, M. C.; G. G. Dixon; J. G. Laithwaite; G. H. Baxter	Staf Clerks, C. T. Thompson; M. Alexander; A. W. Ward
Shepherd; W. D. Croft; E. R. Montgomery; R. J. Peel, W. H. Turner: A. Dibdin: R. P. Peel, x.c.:	CARRODING LINISTOF, CADG. T. U. PIGETAVO, C.R.R., R.N.R.
G. G. Dixon ; J. G Laithwaite ; G. H. Baxter	Strong Defor, Belvedere Road, Lambeth. Superintendent, Lt. Col. S. S. W. Paddon, c. 1 s. Superintendent & Strong Deformation & Strong D
2000 CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO	Superintendent, LtCol. S. S. W. Paddon, c. r.
Ciert for Expansionation of Army Non-Experies Accounts, 6 Astron.  Staf Cierts, G. E. Young; J. Putnam; J. P. C. S. Northcott, Lags to Logo; H. F. Mackay; W. Gauld; F. E. Grist; W. D. Tompkins; J. Roxburgh, G. W. P. Martin (temp.); H. G. Bull (temp.), Lags to Lago Director-in-Ohief of the Indo-Karopean Telegraph, Public Works Department, R. C. Barker, c. I. S., 100 Assist to ditto, M. G. Simpson.	Deputy do , F. E Benest
Staf Clerks, G. E. Young; J. Putnam; J. P. C. S. Northcott, Less to Less; H. F. Mackey; W. Gauld;	Deputy do, F. E. Benest
F E. Grist; W. D Tompkins; J. Roxburgh, G W	Senior Supervisors, G. Cuttle; F. W. Sharp; S. A
P Martin (temp.); H. G. Bull (temp.) A350 to A450	Supermore H C Card: H J Shurlock: T. W
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Assist to sitto, M. G. Simpson Clerk for Special Duties, C. Slocombe £460 to £600	J S Clathworthy
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Agent to Amunications-to-riera in India, it of Jaquet, c.i	
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tral Telegraph Section) £350 to £500	The ennointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates
MISCELLANBOUS APPOINTMENTS Government Director of Indian Railway Companies,	from 1604 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1719. By 4 and 5 Will IV c 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 12 and 13 Vict. c 1
C Donahere C. con	and Taxes was established, and by zs and zg Vict. c z
Deputy do , Col E W Walton, a g	and Taxes was established, and by 12 and 13 Vict. c I this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excuse to form the Board of Inhand Revenue By 8 Edw VII, c 56 the administration of Excuse was transferred to the Board of Customs The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Juties, Stamps, Taxes, and Land Value Iluties Salaries and Expenses
Assist do., C. A Storey £400	fried to the Board of Customs. The present sources
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Major- Gen Sir John Steevens, k.c.s. g	of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps,
Assistant to do , W J Bowden . £250 to £450	of the Board amounted in 1919-no to £4.445.380
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GCVO, MD, 1 MS (retd) .£800	Private Secretary, C. C. Gallagher Deputy Chairman, SirPercy Thompson, K. R. R. C. R. La, see
Members Medical Board, LtCol J Anderson, c.I M., M B., I M.S. (retd.), £450, LtCol C T. Hudson, c.M.G	Deputy Chairman, SirPercy Thompson, K.R.R., C. B. £2,200
£300	Private Secretary, J. F. Huntington Commissioners, Sir Richard V N Hopkins, s.c.s., F A Barrett (unp)
Logal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir E M des C Chamier £1,500	F A Barrett (unp )  Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,
	York House, Kingsway, W.C. a.
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Windy, A.R.I.B.A.	Presiding Special Commissioner, G F Howe, c n £2,500
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt -Col. J. H. L. Archer,	York House, Kingsway, W.C. a. Presiding Special Commissioner, G. F. Howe, C. B. S. Special Commers, R. J. Martin, A. Graseman; M. B. R. Sturgis; W. J. Bratthwatte; P. Williamson; Mal N. Andarson, J. Jacobs.
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Forsythe	F A. Barrett
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In accordance with Sec 25 of the Government of India Act, 2525, a High Commissioner for India was appointed	Assistant Secretaries, G B Canny; C G Spr., H M Sanders; F A. Slee; W V Bradford, P M Os- mond; L. Browett, c.s. E, H G. Dunford; J. W.
in zero, subject to the direction and control of the	mond; L. Browett, c.s. H. G. Dunford; J. W.
Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the	Mitchell £x,ooe to £x,ooe
India for such persons as the Governor-General in	Principals, H. A. A. Cruso; L. E. Jones, J. Snell-
act, app, a right communication from was appointed in see, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conductant with a India Office which may be accircated to the left the conductant of the Council shall prescribe and to conduct any business.	grove, J Hutton; C. J. Gregg; J. Berry; G R
by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.	wood; A. W. Davies; M. Reid; C. H. Wakely,
High Commissioner for India, Sir William S. Meyer.	Mitchell
Secretary, J. W. Bhone, o B E.	Hall
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Derector-General, George H. Collier, c.L	Bickford; C F Haynes; H F. Williams; C. C.
Senior Clerks, J. P. Forsyth: A. C. McDowall: W. F.	Thompson; J. B. Sidebotham; E. H. Ritson; J. F.
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A Phibbs; A. S. Clark	D. Hodges

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Osborn, W. R. John, S. J. Short, E. G. Fox, W. A. Tiley

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II. G. L. Hathaway; P. Yolarland, C. T. Cheese,
W. L. Hathaway; P. Palmer; F. E. Seldon; F. Sineed, W. L. Peto, A. W. A. Manson, S. W.

Grand, M. B. Clavson, V. Y. Tumbrell; E. V. K.

Bryant, E. S. Davies, S. J. Kay, W. D. Scotts;

D. M. Laird.

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Controller of Drath Indice, C E Fletcher . £1,500

Asst Controllers of Drath Duties, G D Callender, J H Thylor; J Wobster-Brown £550 to £2,500

Principal Clerks, L W Browne, J C Denmead, r La (Actao), J Gaskill, o Br. J R Rodhead; H Dearden, C R Elliott; T Melver, H J R Horford, J D Feason, T A Prest, W E Lockwood, H P Dunning; W V Palmer, H D Scott, E H L Jones, H W Osborn.

L Jones, H W Osborn.

L Jones, H W Osborn.

T A England; W E Willan, th C Lambert; C Beatty, J J Wolfe, A E Sanson, C J H Hintchins, A J Doyle, H P C Skingley, F E Jeram, E P Rider, R W Ingram, H P Brown, L H C Watson, F H Gorle, J W Lamb, H G Bell, L Stack, A H Troughton; J Buckley, A H Parez, A Robinson, R Dymond, H L Watson, F G Gorles, A Roymond, H L Whate, H McHauham, W Addison, G L Price, E L Cope, I' Moudle, A Hardwick; E T Dixon, R Orige, F M Miller; C O Vornède; C H Smith, A II Green, E T Hopkins, L F Tours, H G O'Flynn, G D Florendine, H J Oliver, H Nell; W K Freeth

R Ricketts, J H Eley, E W Higher; C D Venriede; C H Smith, A II Breen, E T Hopkins, L F Tours, R H P Bossil, C S Thompson, 1 E Bles; P H G O'Flynn, G D Florendine, H J Oliver, H Nell; W K Freeth

R R Ricketts, J H Eley, E W Hitaker; C D Know, S T Tarnack, H C C S C D W Hitaker; C D Know, S T Tarnack, H C C S C D W Hitaker; C D Know, S F Tarnack, H C C S C D W Hitaker; C D Know, S F Tarnack, H C C S C C S C S C S Tours of the control of t

Il P Bassil, C S Thompson, I E Biss; P H G
O'Flum, G D Florendine, H J Oliver, H Nell;
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Examinis, R R Ricketts, J H Eley, E Whitaker;
C D Kuct, J F Tarnant, H C Sword; C W L
Tytheridge, J W Ruddy, M H T Macturk; K L
H J Harrison, A P Beot, H B D Sword, E V
Cole, W C Royle, J B Isherwood; W G Birt;
J Connery, E L Holland, J A G Owen; G F
Broughton, E C Burley, G H Moore; E G Moir;
W J Duggan, J W Fox, J Canter, A S Jamouneau, R K Rowell, C N Francis, J M Bliss;
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Allen; S R Tanner, R S. Kemp, H J B Smythe,
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H F Studds, J O'Connoll, O I 'A Thurston;
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J A G Sterling; A T Nichols, J, Ratolff; J R.
Burgess, R E, Coleman, o av, I Lawton, G, H.
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W T Matthison, L Green; B W. Marsh; G H.
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Carter; H F Shave, J W Legg, G. T Arnott;
A J Stanton; G W Carter; E, H. Roo; C. A
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Voyso, R. R. Pickett, G H. Bumby; E Coatee;
J C Harrison; R N Cook; R Mesa; J. S Attwood, T A McKee, W M Brown; J. D Geake;
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Edmunds; G C Burston; J. P. Clear; J G
Bibotson, H J Porter; R. F. Goodman; T.
Ratough; L C Rae, N. M Parker; M. J. P Kelly;
H A P Stenning; E A. Soward; M. H. Tucker;
D W Gration; F M. Towfender; R. B. Bowden;
J A McDowell, O W Godwin, C Hayes; J R.
Harner; G H Ingram, H. C. Soot; 6 Tucker;
D Harrison; G R. Blake; L Johnson, H H.

Livesey; W. Reader; H. W. Hobbe; P. J. Bacon; I Hyman; E. G. Frankland; F. K. Morgan; J. A. Smith; A. T. Evann; E. L. Fairweather; W. A. Lacaa, T. W. King; E. R. Faria; V. H. Cullingford; E. W. Handley; G. B. Mason; D. W. McAra; A. T. Law, E. L. Arreher, H. G. Du Heaume; H. E. Smith; H. P. Peck; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll; W. K. D. Atkins, A. H. Folland, A. D. Harnes; E. Allen, C. S. Herridge; F. E. Price, C. J. Brown, W. A. J. Barnett; W. L. Jones; H. G. Cogrove, A. H. L. Vigurs, L. F. Boden; E. G. Tucker

Lago to Laco

# Edinburgh Branch Office. See Scottish Section

Dublin Branch Office. See Irush Section.

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Staf Cirks, H F Chittock; A. J Gayford, E. L. Tottenham; W A Read, W J Enzeley, W A McKears, C W. Parsons; A W Stokes, A T. Allin, F W Boustred, A M P Dawson, R J. Sparks, C E. Cook, A. Kinsman, I. Baker, A Roney

# Office of the Director of Stamping.

### Solicitor's Office.

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### Valuation Office.

### Medical Officer.

(Vacant.)

TRIBH OFFICE. See Irish Section. On old scale of pay for Senior Clerks, vis., \$400 to \$500

### MINISTRY OF LABOUR Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. z.

The net amount for Salaries and Expenses was estimated Minister, Rt. Hon. T. J. Muonamara, Li. D., M.P.

Principal Private Sec., F B Sutherland
And do, F W Hadden, M n.r.; H B. Clark,
Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Montagu Barlow, £1,200
Private Sec., M A. Bevan,
Joint Secretaries

Sir David Shackleton, a c.n (Chief Labour Adviser)

Private Sec., G. H. Ince
Sir J E Masterton-Smith, K c & (Necretary to the
Minustry)
Private Sec., R C G Somervell
Second Secretary, E. C C Cunningham, c s. . . . . . £1,359
Private Secretary, E. G S Owen

Accountant General's Department.

(a) Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. z. Accountant-ten! F. H. Bowers, on R. St. 200 to St. 200 Deputy Accountant General, P. Iswey St. 200 Assistan' Accountant-General, "H. 1. M. Bolib, R. H. Bindloss, E. G. Mailow Jonv., J. W. Todda,

Turtill

Accountants °B Barnes, °Miss M L Cale; °T. A.
Collins, G F Couzens, °J M. Denholm, M N. E.
E R Levdy, °Miss K A Popert Sep to Zoo
(cl. Local Staff.

Local Accountants, A. C. Aitken; J R. Alderson,
F. J Barton, A Fullerton, A. W J Raigh,
M H. Jones, S H C Kerr, W R McConkey,
K McDonad; L G. Polden

Principal Officer, °W F. Stone

Appointments Descriptions

Appointments Department. St. Ermin's, Westminster, S.W z.

Constroller, \*Capt F E. McClellan o.n. a . . . £1,500 Principal (Urrks, \*F J Bullen, \*F J Harvev Darton, \*J Gore . . . . £700 to £900 Senior Staf Clerks, C Hackney; \*C E Foster; \*H V £850 to £650

Rhodes.

2. Scotland, "it -Col J A Watson

2. Scotland, "it -Col J A Watson

2. Leeds "it -Col M Wayman, o B s

3. Manchester, "it -Col Frankin Smith

4. Wales -tt -Col J H R Downes-Powell

4. Wales -tt -Col J H R Downes-Powell

(a) n des "He Col H C Bowles-I owo (5) Birmingham (vacant) (6) Cambridge, "Lt -Col H K Uinfreville. (7) London, "Lt -Col F. Summers (8) Bristol, "Maj G C Ritchie

Employment and Insurance Department.

Employment and Insurance Department,
Queen Annés Chambers, S W z.
Principal Asst. Secretary, T W Phillips, c.B.r. £1,250
Assistant Secretary, T W Phillips, c.B.r. £1,250
Deputy do., "Miss F. H Durham, c.B.z. £2,000
Principal Clerks, Miss E. B. Burnett, c.B. z., R C
Davison. ... £700
Principal Staff Clerks, "E C P. Lascolles, o.B.r.;

"A. H. Paterson, M. C.; \*W. Windham, C.B. b.

Senior Clerks, H Holloway, C. E. M. Jond 1950 to 1800 Senior Staff Clerks, W. H. Gibson; F. Hoare, E. R. Parmiter....

<sup>·</sup> Temperary or Acting Appointment

Chief Insurance Oficer. C. J. Wiley, D. S. Ages to Ages General Manager's Branch General Manager's Branch General Manager, Comm. J. W. Adams, D. S. Ages Deputy do, H. Smith.

Saint do, H. Smith.

Saint do, H. Smith.

Saint do, H. Smith.

Saint do, H. Smith.

Saint do, H. Smith.

Saint do, H. Smith.

Edwards, T. H. Fielding; P. Hollimse, J. L.

Mather, D. S. D. McMillan; J. Sankey; H. Stevens, F. G. A. Williams, L. Soco to Ages Chief of Section, Miss E. Banday

London and S. Easten, C. J. Bahan, D. S. Soot to Ages London and S. Easten, C. J. Bahan, D. S. Soot to Millands and Eastern (London), S. W. Scott (acting), S. G. Talicuts, D. Scottan (Edwards), S. G. Talicuts, D. Scottan (Edwards), S. G. Camond D. R. Williams, D. B. Korthen (Newgoatle), Col. R. F. Williams, D. B. K. W. R. L. Blakiston.

W. R L Blakiston North-Western (Manchester) Capt G W C Venn,

Torks and E-Midlands (Leeds) J R J Passmore West Midlands (Birmingham), J T Homer, o B E. South-Wieten (Bristol) Maj F. Wilson Fox Wates (Cardy), O W Owen

Establishments Department,

ESUADISEMENTS DEPARTMENT,
3, Richmonts Department,
3, Richmont Torrace, 5 W r
Principal Assistant Secretary (Director of Establishments), A. W. Watson, c. B. £1,250
Assistant Secretary, W. W. Marsh
Principal Clerk, F. A. Norman, c. B. £700
Principal Staff Clerks, W. C. Osmond, D. A. Woodley

\$ 700 Senior Clerk, W. H. Lowe Watson, p.s.o., p.c. w. £550
Senior Staff Clerks, T. J. Dalo, C. E. J. Mears, F. L.
Miller, o. B. E., W. Wilson
£550 to £650

Miller, o B.E., W. Wilson 55 General Department, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. z Principal Assistant Secretary, "H. Wolfo, C.B.F £1,250 Trade Board Division

Assistant Secretary, F. W. Luggett £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerk, S. L. Bosso £700 to £500
Senior Clerks, L. G. M. Glover, A. E. Kingham

Senior Staff Clerks, E R Scovell, W Goodchild £550 to £650

Intelligence and Statistics Division Assistant Secretary, J. Hilton ... £2,000 to £2,800 Principal Clerks, C. W. K. MacMullan, A. A. Wotzel, £700 to £900 Principal Staff Clerk, E C Ramsbottom, M.B E

Senior Stuff Clerks, R B Ainsworth, M c, H H Cook; "J Munro; E Stuart; A E Tyler

£650 to £650 Parliamentary and General Branch
Assistant Secretary, J. S. Nicholson £2,000 to £2,000
Principal Clerks, O. C. Allen, c. n.z.; P. Y. Blundun

£700 to £900 Senior Clerk, \*W. G Nott-Bower . ... ...6550

Industrial Belations Department,
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. z
Principal Assistant Secretary, H. J. Wilson, c. s., c. s. z

£1,250 £1,000 ing, T ... £700 to £900 Principal Staff Clerk, S R Todd ..

· Temporary or Acting Appointment.

Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Department.
a, Savoy Chambers, Savoy Place, W.C. a.
Controller, Capt. F. E. McClellan, c. s. z.
Asst. do., Capt. H. Hartley Russell, c. s. z.
Inspectors, Capt. W. L. T. Fisher; Capt. J. W.
Perriers

Perrier Chief Examining Officers, Capt T E. Grout; Capt. A. H Pickard; A. Quicke
Publicity Branch.
Montagu House Westminster, S W z.
Officer in Charpe, J McCullooh
Beliotter's Department,
8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S W. z
Solicitor, A. Clive Lawrenge, c B y - Karson in A. 200

Solicutor, A Clive Lawrence, c B F . £2,500 to £2,800 Assistant do , L A. J. Granville Ram, S H Ackroyd

£2,000 (thef Clerks, B O Bircham, E W. Fordham, 6 s., ('Wood Hill £750 to £500 Asst do, R Fanthorpe; S. P Low £550 to £700

Asst do, R Fanthorpe; S. P Low & Training Department, St Ermin's Westminster, S W. z. Controller, Sir James Westminster, S. W. L.
Controller, Sir James Currie, E. R. R. C. M. G. Volumteer
Private Sec., Capt. A. H. Parry
Assistant Secretary (Acting Deputy Controller), J. A. N Barlow, c B.z.

Principal Clerk, F () Mann, o B z.

£7,000 to £700 t

naughten c m o Senun Staff Clerks, "Col M Coutts, "K J Ford; "W J Johnson, "Capt C B Joyner, c B s., "H. J. Malden, "F B Reece

Chief of Section, D. T. John.

Women's Branch.

Section Directors, Miss L. M. Clapham, £528; \*Miss A Esplin M B E Laco to Laco Miss E Macleod; \*Miss G L Sanders Laco to Laco

\*MISS G. Sindoers \*\* \$250 to \$400 Chief Technical Inspector Branch (Chief Pechnical Adviser, \*\* G. H. Baillie, \*\* BE \$1.500 Chief Penhical Officers, W. T. Barker, Capt G. A. (Chief Technical Officers, W. T. Barker, Capt G. A.

Woarham

Wages and Arbitration Department, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Principal Asst. Sec., H. J. Wilson, C.B., C.B.2.
Asst. Secretary, "J. A. Dale Wilson, CB, CBE

Principal Officers, D C. Cummings, ( B.E.; C W G . . £700 to £900

Industrial Commissioner, 1 H Mitchell £1,000

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. z.

Attorney-General, Rt Hon Sir Gordon Hewart, z c,

and fers \$7,000 Solicitor-General, Sir Ernost Pollock, K.B.E., K.C., M.F. and fees 66,000 Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abba Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abba Second do , L C Bowker ....

£250 to £300 LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD,

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. a.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. a. And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributance, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributances extend over an area of about 60e a niles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Roard consists of 15 members, of whom 45 are elected by local authorities and one by the bargo owners on the riter. Charmon, E. B. Barnard, c. B., M.A., D.L. Clek of the Board, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law). Empineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M. Inst. S. LORD GREAT CHARMERELAIN'S OFFICE, R. RAGE COURT. HOUSE Of LORIS, S. W. S. RAGEL COURT. HOUSE Of LORIS, S. W. S.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. s. The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford. Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marques of Lincoln-

Temporary or Acting Appointment.

### METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

## Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4-

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, for ophthalmia neomatorum and venereal disease, hispital accommodation for certain classes of slot hiddren, and institutions for mental defectives. Also to provide training ships, an ambulance service, land and river, sanatorus and hospitals for tuberculous satients accommodation for sane epileptics, and any application of page 1997.

The Roard consists of 73 members, 25 being elected by the several metropolitan boards of guardians and 18 nominated by the Ministry of Health, Chairman of Board, The Very Rev Canon Sprankling

Vice-Chau man, Thomas Cornell Clerk to the Board, Sir Duncombe Mann.

Controller of Supplies, G. J. Cooke.
Engineer in Chief, T. Cooper, M. I. C., Sheffield House,
Sheffield Street, W.C. z.

### THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E. z.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from sky, and the buildings from sko, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over 5.50 coo in 1590 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer The first known Master for Wartlen of the Mint dates from Henry I and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1544-28), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1855, The estimated administrative expenses mount to 5.516,420 for 1900-1901 Appropriations in aid, 5.216,400, leaving a net cost of £10

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H. M. Seals, Sir John Westerman Cawston, R.C. B.

£1,50	00
("heef ("lerk, F L D Matthews See to Ly	86
Sen Clerk & Reg , D J Scourfield . Los to La	
	_
Maff (Terk, S A Cole £350 to £40	
Do , C F. Barrett £300 to £41	ю
Superintendent, Operative Department, W. J. Hocking	ď.
(B) £700 to £90	
Australiant do , W J Drown ; D G Spittle ; H W I	~
Evans, o.n r	ю
(hemist and Assayer, Sir T K Rose, D sc \$700 to £00	90
Assistant Assauers, S. W. Smith, n.sc., Coso to Con-	٠.
Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, p. sc., £350 to £600 J. Phelps, M. A. £350 to £550; W. A. C. Newman	.,
N NC	ø
(wrater and Librarian, W. J. Hocking, C.B.E. (add.)	•
	'n

### Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales

Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim, 180. Superintendent, J. H. Campbell . £70 1 8 0. £1,100

Melbourne, Victoria.

Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, J F Campbell ...... £1,200
Superintendent, F E Allum ...... £700 to £800

Ottawa, Oanada.

### MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

Caxton House, West Westminster, S.W. z. Minuter of Munitions, Rt. Hon. Lord Inverforth

Personal Assistant, Sir James Currie, s.c.s. (unp.) Private Secretary, E. H. Davies, c.s.s.

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, James F. Hope, n. F. R. Ley.

Private Secretary, F. R. Ley.

Parliamentary do., W. J. U. Woolcock, c.n.r., n. F.

Additional Parliamentary Sec., Lord Ratheresdan.

Joint Secretaries, Sir Sigismund Dannrouther, c.s.;

D. Neylan, c.n.e. Assistant Secretary, T. W. Smith, c B E.

Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, President, The Minister of Munitions.

President. The Minister of Munitions.
(Natirnon, Sir Howard Frank, R.c.s.
Deputy (Natirnon, Sir William Ellis, c.n.
Deputy (Natirnon, Sir William Ellis, c.n.
Members, C. C. Barrie, c.n.r., n.r., Sir Robert Connell,
x.n.; Lt. Col R. L. Corbett, c.n.; David Currie,
c.n.; Sir Phillip Dawson; B. Ellinger; Major-Gen
Rt. Hon. Str L. B. Friend, k.n. r. c.n.; Sir Sydney
Honn, x.n.; W. J. Larke, c.n.; Brig Gen Sir
H. P. Maybury, x.c.n.c., c.n.; Brig Gen Sir
H. P. Maybury, x.c.n.c., c.n.; D. Neylan, c.n. r.;
Sir L. Byron Peters, x.n. r.
Secretary, H. Claughton, o.n.

### THE BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1353, when Parliament granted the sum of £30,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1359. The present buildings were erected between 1359, and 1357, and the original collection has increased to its present. and the original conection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c. will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £59, 432 (inclining Natural History Museum) in 1920-21, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art." (Bass IV of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George 

£300 to £400 Keeper of Printed Books, Alfred William Pollard, M A

Assistant Keeper of MSS , J. A. Herbert, B A

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS, Lionel D. Barnett, Litt. D. 

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, MA, C.B.E. in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, &c.), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. Signe to Sequence Assistant, 2st Class, A. M. Hind, B.A., O.B.

A. E Popham, B.A.; A. D.  Assistant Kerper, H. R. H. Hall, miltt., man., r.s.s. Assistants, and Class, Sidney Smith, s. A.; C. J. Gadd, Keeper of British and Medianna Annuques of Ethnography, Sir Hercules Road, i. D., r s A , s s A . Soo to Laco

Assistant do. O M Dalton, NA, VSA. 5500 to £500 Assistant do. O M Dalton, NA, VSA. 5500 to £500 Assistante, sat Class, R L Hobson, NA, T A Smith, BA, VRA: T.A. 5000 to £500 Assistants, sat Class, H J Braunholtz, NA, A B Tonnocky, NA
Respector O'Coins & Medals, G F Bill, V. 1500 to £500 Assistants, sat Class, John Alian, NA, G C Brooke, BA, Haold Mattingly, NA
Signother Sign

Soligitors, Mesers Warrens, g Bedford Square

## THE LONDON MUSEUM.

### Lancaster House, St. James's, S W. r

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c. of London The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was re opened in spa at Lancaster House. The cost of administration in 1919-so was estimated at £4,400

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, F A Harman Oates, r.s A.

Anat Keeper and Librarian, Lt.-Col Hon. Maurice

Brett, a v o Inspector of Executations, G F Lawrence

## THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kennington and rearranged there in 1893. The hours of opening, &c. will be found under "Places of Interest." The similatrative ex-penses were estimated at £98,554 in 1980-12.

Director, Sir Sidney F. Harmer, K B E., SC D , F R S.

£1,800 £1,000 £900 

Assistant, 1st Class (Library), Basil H Soulsby, M.A.

Soco

Reeper of Zoology, Mr S F, Harmer, K B E, SC D, F, R S

Assistant do, C T Rogan, M. A., V R. S

Assistant, and Class, (Midfeld Thomas, Y R. S., Randolph Kirkpatrick, Dr. W T Calman; W P

Porory R Lowe, o B S, Doo to Soc

Assistants, and Class, G. C. Robson, R. S, H A

Baylis, R. J A K Totton, M. C. Stept of Syoc

Kirper of Entomology, Dr. C. J tiahan, M. A

Soco

J Hartley Durrant, G J Arrow, James Waterston

Syoc to Sgoc £500

Assistants, zet Class, L. J. Sponcer, M.A.; Dr. G. F. Smith.

Assistants, set Class, L. J. Spencer, M.A.; Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A.

Assistants, and Oless, W. Campbell Smith, M.C., M.A.

Keeper of Bottang, Dr. A. B. Rendle, Y. R. B. G. Baker; J. R. Reistants, set Class, A. Gopp, M.A.; E. G. Baker; J. R. Ramabo' tom, o. R. H. A. Spee to Spe

### THE VIOTOMIA AND ARREST MUSEUM: flouth Kensington, M.W. 7.

The history of the Measum may be said to begin in 1892 when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marthorough House The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1892 Exhibition, on account of the excellence of their and workmasship, at a cost of \$5,200, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the varies Schools of Desum since Sty, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest The older parts of the building were completed between 2800 and 2884 the new buildings were completed between 2800 and 2884 the new buildings were completed to 5100, 326 in 1900 28, and were met by a vote under kidnen, School, and Art. The branch museum at Bethrai Green administrative expenses 1900-28 \$5.400 was opened in 1892 The buildings were removed from South Kendington, and re creeted on land purchased for the purpose locally purpose locally

Director and Secretary, Sir Cooil H Smith, c.v o , LL D

SE RETARIAT Secretary to the Adresory ('ouncel, H.A. Kennedy

Museum Superintendent, E. Hart (with allowance £200) .£400 to £500 Aust Head of Sections, A. V. Fullerton £400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SOULETURE.
Assistant Keeper, E. R. D. Maclagan, c. B. E., B. A.

Ligar to Ligar Assistant, and Class, R. P Bedford

DEPARTMENT OF CREAMICS.

Assistant Keepers, \*C H. Wylde, M.R.A.S; B. Rackhain, Lyse to Logo

Assistant, and Class, W. A. H. King Technical Assistant, F. G. M. Benumont

£250 to £300

LIBRARY.

Assistant, 1st Class, H C Andrews, M A. 6300 to £500

DRPARTMENT OF METALWORK.

Keeper, W. W. Watts, 1 8 A

Assistant Keeper, H. P. Mitchell ... 4 550 to 5650

Assistant Leeper, H. P. Mitchell ... 4 550 to 5650

Assistant L. 2 Class, A. J. Koop, 8 A.; C. P. Balley £300 to £500

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DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK MA, FBA ........£300 to £500

INDIAN SECTION. 

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCLESTION 

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Librarian, John Ballinger, c s.z., M.A.

These Officers have been lent to other Departments.

# MATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. Cardiff. Amguedda Genedlaethol Cymru

Amgasearis Genetiastical Oyarra.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1987, and maintained by Anamal Grant from the Government and Museum rate for the Charter of the

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President, Rt. Hon Lord Treowen, c n., c m.c.

Irraidend, R. Hon Lord Treowen, c. R., C. M.G. 1 or Presented, Major David Davies, u. R. Treasserer, Alderman Illyd Thomas, 1 r. Director, Dr. Win Evans Hojle, M. A. Krypra (Archaeology) Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, w. A.; (Arly Isaac J. Williams; (Botany) Dr. R. N. Miles Thomas, 1. s., (Leology) Dr. F. J. North, (Coology) Dr. J., Skingwon, M.A. Sectuary, A. H. Loe

### NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

10 Old Jewry, E C 2.

The National Bobt Commissioners were appointed under as two III. (ag 1996), by which a permanent under as two III. (ag 1996), by which a permanent unders hand was to be established, and a sum of same one issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Bobt, heing commonly spoken of as "Mr Pitta sinking Pund". In also this was supersected by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund, now wantly grades in reducing the Bobt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchanger, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief justice, the Paymaster-tieneral, and the Goterror and Isputs Goternor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at Assags trative expenses of the Board were estimated at £22,230 10 1020 21

Compts offer-General, Sir Thomas L Heath, R.C.B., Frivate Secretary, E. W. Kitson Assistant Comptroller, G. F. Ansoll, c. B. £200 200€

£800 to £2,000 Actuary, H. Weatherill, o. R., 11 A. Sec. to 5,500
Principal Ciriks, T. Gowland (Chief Cirk), 660e to
5,700. H. Weatherill, o. R., 11 A. W. F. Douat,
R. S. Jones
Assistant dot, E. R. Kennedy, J. J. Sec. A. L.
Jockel, C. B. Hobbins, G. Rackham (acto.).

Brokers, Mosses Mulions, Marshall, Steer, Lawford

# NATIONAL GALLERY.

Trafalgar Square, W.C. z.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £00,000 in \$20, for the purchase and Kahibution of the forgentiem collection of pactures, the preent building being opened in \$25 and enlarged in \$25, \$27,000 and \$25, \$37,000 and \$25, \$37,000 and \$25, \$37,000 and \$25, \$37,000 and \$25, \$37,000 and \$35,000 estimated at £34,267

Director, Charles John Holmes

Assistant to Director, R. M. Gleadowe

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# NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART

(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W z.

The vational Gallery, was opened in 2017 on the site of Milhank Gallery, was opened in 2017 on the site of Milhank Gallery, was opened in 2017 on the site of Milhank Gao, the coat of erection (200,000) being horne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duvoen, Benr. was opened to the public in 200.

Director, Charles Aitken Acting Asst Keeper and Clerk, James B. Manson Sign to Agen

### MATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office, 3 Regent Street, S.W. z. By the National Insurance Act, sazz, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies, Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August & spec.

Nas develoted by the Tensory and the St. August 9, 230;

Secretary, W. A. Middleton, o.s., Actg Ch. Auditor),

Chief Inspector of Audit, M. W. Dixon (Actg. Sec.),

Cle k in Charge of Accounts, R. McCornnack

Inspectors of Audit, (7); Auditors, (47); Assistant

Auditors, (23); Audit Cle Ls, (132).

# NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY,

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year spot as a public Institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. Prior to the year spit, the property of the Laboratory was twested in the President and the Council of the Royal Noviety, and the Luboratory was controlled by a General Board and an Executive Committee, appointed by the President and the Council of the Royal Noviety, and the Luboratory was controlled by a General Board and an executive Committee, appointed by the President and the Secretary and of the great Technical Institutions. As from April 2, 2018 the greatonibility for the the solution is a superstance of the great Technical Institu-tions As from April 1, 2028, the responsibility for the maintenance of the National Physical Laboratory was undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Indiatrial Research

maintenance of the National Physical Laboratory was undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

The Laboratory comprises eight main sections:—(a) The Physica Department includes divisions for Heat and Thermometry, Optics, Sound, Radium and X-Ray work, and Tide Prediction (a) The main divisions of the Electricity Department deal respectively with Electrical Standards, General Electrical and Magnetic Measurements, Alternating Current Test and Research, Direct Current Measurements and Photometry (3) The Methodopy Department is responsible for the Laboratory Standards of length, area, volume and mass, and among the various branches of work-deals with are the varifical towards branches of work-deals with are the varifical target, etc. the testing of engineers' gauges, including series gauges measurements of area, volume, and mass, the testing of barometers, hydrometers, taximeters, watches and chromometers, and the highest class of scientific glassware for volumetric measurements. The glassware testing has recently been re organised on an increased scale owing to the growth in the manufacture of such ware in this country during the war When the Ministry of Munitious was formed, the Laboratory was called upon to undertake the testing of the gauges, the work assumed very large dimensions, and a special building for its accommediation was provided. (4) The Engineering Department carries out research on engineering trick of the section of road materials (3) The Aerodynamics Department conducts researches on aircraft models and parte as required by the Aeronautical Research-Committee of the Air Ministry, investigations on light alloys and other materials, engines and Electrotechnics Department, and the William Froude National Tank (6) The Department of the Full Tank (6) The Department of the Aerodynamics Department and the William Froude National Tank (6) The Department of the Aerodynamics of the mation, carries out tests and researches on siels, and propeller models for the information of designe

[For staff see under Rebrarch, Department of Scientific and Industrial, page see.]

# NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. s.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1865, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westmainter, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1865, £80-see being contributed to its root by Mr. W. H. Alexander. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a graph of £1-25 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £7,231 in 1979-50.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D Milner, r.s.A £900 to £700

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### H.M. WAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE. 86 Lee Road, S.E. 3.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 2767, by H M Admiraky, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at \$4,750 in 1980-sz

### OBSERVATORIES.

### Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II in 1575, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £1,500 annually

Astronomer Royal, Six F. W. Dyson, I.I. D , F R.S. £1,000 to £1,000 

Clerical Assistant, D J R Edney, r R.A.

£350 to £450

# Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope

£867 to £967 Assistants, W. H Cox, J Lunt, p sc; R Woodgate £325 to £575

### Other British Astronomical Observatories.

Other British Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh, Rev. W F A Ellison, M A, F R & (Plumian Prof.), (Solar Physical), Prof. H K. Newali, n SC, F R. S. Dunaink, Prof. II C Plummer, M A. (Royal Astronomer of reland)

Durham, Col. E H Hills, R. R, C M G, D. RC, F R S. Eddinburgh (Hoyal Observatory), Frof. R A Sampson, D SC, S. R. S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland), (Cillon Hall), Sir W Peck

Liserpool, W E Plummer, M A. (Correll, D SC, S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. SC, S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. SC, S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. SC, S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. SC, S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. SC, S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. S. C. S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. S. C. S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. S. C. S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. S. C. S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. S. C. S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. S. C. S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. Rambaut, D. S. C. S R S. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloffs), Dr A A. (Savillan Prof. of Astronomy); (Raddoloff

(Savinan a no. , r n n Rambaut, n.sc , r n n Saloombe Reyns (Hill Observatory), Dr W J S

Lookyer, rh v South Kensington (Imperial College), Prof. A Fowler,

YRS

ROmyhurst College, Rev A. I. Cortie, s. s. Rodrikundt and Madras, John Evershed, yrs. Rodrikundt and Madras, John Evershed, yrs. Rodrikundt and Madras, John Evershed, yrs. A Dominion Observatory, Ottava, Dr. Otto Klotz Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., Dr. J. S. Plaskett.

Adelaide (S.A.), G. F. Dodwoll.

Melhom nr, Dr. J. M. Baldwin, yra, p.s.o. (acty.)

Perth, (W. A.), H. B. Curlowis

Sydney (N.S. W.), Prof. W. E. Gooke, yra, Cham. Observatory, Johannesburg, R. T. A. Innes

Mector Observatory, Wellington (N.Z.), C. E. Adams, p. 80

# DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND INTELLIGENCE), (Joint Department of the Fereign Office and

the Beard of Trade).

20 Oid Queen Street, S. W. L.

Cuy Branch Office, 23 Basinghall Street, E.C. a.

Foreign Samples Show Room and Foreign Catalogues
Library, 7-1 Oid Balley, E.C. 4.

Library, 7:11 Old Balley, E.C 4.

This Department was formed during the autumn of spr as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Becretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and also of Additional Parliament for Secretary at the Heard of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of oversees trade, and comprises the former Department

of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken ever certain functions hitherto performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with commercial intelligence and with the Commercial Counselfor and Consular Ferriers. The cost of administration was estimated at £38,896 in 5920-22 Parliamentary Secretary, The Rt. Hon, F G Kelis-

Private Secretary, L. A. de L. Meredith £350 to £500
Deputy Comptroller-General, Sur F. G. A. Butler, 

K. Heinstein, N. Leiniste, N. Hough (2021).

See to See to See
Senior Trude Officers, C E G House, M. E.; A C.
Cruttenden, L. N Barker, E H Bliss, G F,
Bhaddock
Frunce Officer, P. C. Rice, N. R.
Sepo to See
Senior Staff Officer, H. W. Wiswould

Lego to See
Senior Staff Officer, H. W. Wiswould

Exhibitions and Fairs Division,

### PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Beard of Trade), as Southampton Buildings, W.C. s.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by as James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 kg v list c. g. The duties are performed by a Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in againstistrative expenses were estimated at Legg. 27 in against state of the Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in against state of the Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in against the Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in against the Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in against the Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in against the Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in against the Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in against the Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in against the Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in against the Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in against the Comprehence were estimated at Legg. 27 in against the Comprehence were estimated as the Comprehence were

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Acetant Rossiners, H. J. Wickhami; B. Mossi;
H. W. Heatht; J. A. Parker; L. Pheasey; F. G.

Woodford; F. E. Glovert; S. Andrewst; E. Littlet;
C. Cookt; H. W. Monroet; F. Dewhurst; G. H.

Greent; S. A. R. Rirdt; A. L. Gray; G. H. Childes;
R. F. Whitchead; M. W. Stavens; R. T. Lavendert;
W. J. Marlowt; T. Knowlest; W. J. A. Parish;

\* Rises to £675. † Rises to £650.

E. A. Matzingeri; F. E. Granti; A. J. Cooki, H. Hardding; A. Wardi; J. Powriei; H. Freaki; J. W. Birkbyi; H. F. C. Walsworth; A. Bloki; J. J. Honani; B. Basdi; M. R. F. C. Walsworth; A. Bloki; J. J. Honani; B. B. Basdi; M. R. F. Graradi; A. Berry, A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbettor; H. H. Simpson, J. N. Brown; J. H. Oatosi; R. J. Truup, H. W. Chaipinan; D. W. R. Bell, E. B. P. Wood, C. Falce; S. F. Fulli; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parkeri, E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; J. Hoggarth, C. Borcham, J. G. Howells; A. J. R. Rees, C. W. Hird, W. Vanghan, G. H. Doff, W. Yeast, G. H. Makey, F. Read, J. T. Borthwick, I. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson, E. A. Colos, u. C. A. H. Tongue; R. Aloxander, M.; W. R. Spencer, L. W. Hollowav, E. A. L. Jun; A. T. Larter; M. R. E.; P. C. Whitlardige, M. R.; H. W. Hilliari, C. B.; A. K. Watson, S. S. Spears, N. T. Forti o. R.; H. E. Hodgeon; H. F. Vanghan; B. P. Williams, T. H. E. Hodgeon; H. F. Vanghan; B. P. Williams, T. H. E. Hodgeon; J. Loyd, F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell, P. Clarkson, R. H. Grant, W. F. Burch, W. B. Wood, W. E. Dommett, W. W. Parfrey, W. C. L. Battershy, A. E. Monkoom, S. H. E. May, H. W. Loon, G. Dowse, W. L. Porry; H. Holmes, L. J. W. Barker; J. Finser; J. R. C. Lidde; H. L. Saunders, J. J. Harkson, S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Cholmbos; J. H. Rightmani, o. R. G. W. Cartion, W. F. Oshrish, C. J. Janes, C. S. Coombos: J. H. Rightmani, o. R. G. W. Cartion, W. F. Oshrish, E. C. Martian, S. H. Saunders, J. J. Harkess, S. E. R. Staring; B. or Chepman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor, D. G. Robertson, A. E. Humber; G. James, C. S. Combes; J. H. Bightmant, o. B., G. W. Carlton, W. K. Ostler, T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin, S. H. Webb, S. W. Belehambers, J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould, F. Fielden, G. F. Hennens, e., J. Robertshaw; J. Harrett, A. E. Ilake, J. A. Watson, A. H. Whalen, Norman Brown, S. E. Chishohn, M. C. Boff, W. F. Frew, J. W. Waters, H. F. Collins, C. W. Hume, a. c., E. Jobling, M. C. T. B. Bardo, R. W. Winn, L. J. Seeds, J. P. Lavers, M. C. L. F. Coulman; A. C. Higgs; E. E. Towler, F. G. Clarke, C. L. McKouzic, S. P. Elliott, G. E. Edmundson, A. C. McGouzic, S. P. Elliott, G. F. Ramundson, A. C. McGouzic, S. P. Elliott, G. A. Sutchlife, R. J. Berry, W. E. Wallis, J. Grant; A. R. Foreman, P. R. G. Silk, R. M. Bradbury, J. E. Pringle, W. A. Starbuck, F. Law, W. Parkin, A. G. Tapster, A. R. Dencon; E. M. Aktins, R. Hart, J. L. Blake, A. P. Olber; A. C. Ruffhead, J. E. Tavlor, A. R. Hill; C. Harvey, A. Bonnleo, J. W. Millington, H. C. Miller, H. W. O'Connell, E. C. L. Deacon; E. M. Bonnett, B. Benson, F. A. Swann, H. S. Girlham, F. Douglas, Elsotto Lago Higher Division Clerks, H. S. Froor, J. K. Grebby, F. Newberg. ... £250 to £5500 (2 to £650) benute P. in their tracent.

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PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Whitehall, S.W. z.

Whitehall, S.W. z.

The duties of the l'aymaster General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was comounted with several other offices in algund sigh are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to has account for that purpose by onlier of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchaquer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £55.259 in 1980-27.

? Receives an allowance of £50

Paymaster-General, Rt. Hop. Sir John Tudor Walters. 

### MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

Cromwell House, Millbank, SW 1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in a pact of the Administration of the Act, was estimated .t £72,855,000 111 1919 20.

Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. J I. Macpherson

R.C., N.F.

Private See, T. J. Armold, C. A. Pearce
Psitamentary do., Capt. D. Clifton Brown, N.F.
Parliamentary Secretary, Maj. G. C. Tryon, N.F. £1,800
Private See, W. C. G. Mogor
Parliamentary do., Maj. W. P. Colfex, N.C., N.F.
Permanent Secretary, Goorge W. Chrystal, C. S. £2,200
Private Secretary, J. Leydon

### Secretar ust

### A wards.

Director-tien, W. Sanger, c.R. . . . . . . £1.200
Diputy do A. Cumuson
Elector. C. M. Wenne, W. H. C. Plummer, o. E. .
£250 to £1,000, P. H. Maggs, o.s.z. (acting) . £850

Local Administration

Director-Gen., Maj H. Evans, c.n.z. ... ... ... ... ... £z,000

### Accounts.

Dir of Accounts, R. A. Ledgard, o B s. £850 to £2,000 Dir of Hospital Accounts, R. Tinniswood, o n s., £850 to £2.000

Pension Issue Office.

Controlles (acting), C J. G Tate ..... £850 to £1,000 Deputy do., H Rolfe. Statistics

Statistical Adviser to Ministry Sir T. Duncan Rhind K R.K £2.300

Special Gran's Committee

Chairman, Sir R. H. Brade G C B. Secretary, F. G. Hinks, o B E.

### Medical Services

Director-tieneral, Col Sir A Lisle A Webb, R.B.F., C.B., I.M.G. Director do, In. R. Cinyngham Brown, C.B.F. & Ergoo Principal Med Office, Dir A M Gossage, C.B.F. & Ergo Directors, Dir J. Wallace, C.B.F.; Dr. H. W. Ruye, Chi, J. S. Bostock; Dr. A. Bradford, Sir C. H. Kenderdine K H F St. 200 Union - A Chief, Miss M E Davies, H R C Las to Laro

### Regional Du estorate

### Clerical Staff.

£330 to £400

Derlow: W. S. Bell; F. D. Blockford; W. A. Ghristle; R. B. Cobb, x.m.a.; J. A. Cutforth, H. I. Davies, M. R. Z.; A. C. Dodd; W. E. Filht; G. J. Gilbert, M. R. Z.; A. C. Dodd; W. E. Filht; G. J. Gilbert, M. R.; G. H. Glover; P. G. Grimble; F. A. Hallday; E. W. H. Harbour; W. Henderson; J. W. Hodges; W. C. Letta; N. G. I. Jughnane; H. C. Fotts; R. C. Roberta, S. R. S. J. P. Sykon, M. R.; C. V. Tapp, W. A. Tutcher, x. R.; J. D. Walker. Arnott; F. Warburton; C. G. Ward; S. H. Wisdom; H. M. Young, w. R.; H. H. Rix (acting). ... Sage of Class Uteria, E. C. Adams; T. W. Amos; R. J. Arnold; J. C. Brampton, T. L. Brett; T. A. Brown; T. Calrina; R. A. Campbell; C. C. Cobbe; Maj. B. S. R. Cunningham, W. S. E. Dalley; C. F. E. Deyle; Maj. H. Erwin, on R.; J. D. Feely; S. Gibson; J. Gray; G. C. Grimedale; C. W. Hall; E. Haythorn-waite, J. H. Hennequin; H. W. Horridge, M.R.; G. W. Hutcheson; J. D. Jamieson; J. A. Jukes; H. G. Logan, W. C. Lucas, A. F. Macdonald; A. V. McCallough; A. W. Moss; A. K. Noakes, W. H. Norman; A. M. Olsen, J. R. Owen; J. E. Pepper; B. E. Pinder; A. T. Portor; W. G. Pratt, F. G. Price; A. G. Raynor; H. V. Rhodes; F. N. Roberts; Payin, Liout A. Robertson, R.N.; G. J. N. Rogers; A. G. W. Sawyer, W. Sherriff; A. Smith, J. Stables, C. Stokos; E. A. Stokos; Maj. G. W. Turk; P. W. Turner, on R.; W. H. Turvey; C. Watts; C. B. White; A. Wilson, A. J. Bateman (acting); H. L. Nicholls (acting), P. V. P. Raffaelli ... Sage to Sage Lady Nuperintendent (Pension Lause Office), Miss. L. Lady Nuperintendent (Pension Issue Office), Miss L. Withrington £350 to £450 Staf Accounts Officer, Miss M. F Browne, M B E.

### PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, 100 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 506 & Edw VII, ch 56, on the sixt March, see, for the purpose of administering, pre-serving, and improving the Port of London, consists of symmilton-no appointed and 28 cleeket, with a Chair-

sø members—ze appointed and 18 elected, with a Chair-man elected by the Authority
The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the set March, 2009.—Thames Commercancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Con-servators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington; London and India locks Company, Surrey Commercial Bock Company; Milwall Bock Company. and Watermen's Company, except certain property and

(hairman, Rt Hon Viscount Devenport. Vice-Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Ritchie of Dundee

APPOINTED MAMBRUS

Ply the Admiralty, Adm Sir A M Field, R c n, r.n.s.; (Ministry of Transport) (a vacancy), H Gosling, c.n.; (Corporation of London) Lord Ritchie of Dundee, J. M. R. Francis, (L C C ) J. D Gilbert, R.r.; Sir Cyril Jackson, K.n.s., N. A., W Devona, Sir John Miller, R.C.A.I., (Trinity House) Captain. Sir Arthur W. Clarke, K.n.s.

### ELECTED MAMBERS

zy members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers

and owners of their crait, and one by whatfingers

F. C. Allen; Cupt. Sit. I. H. Benn, Bart., Ch., DRO,
M.P.; Sir. A. C. Cory-Wright, Bart., J. H. Glover,
C. N. S. Guthrie; C. F. Leach; Sir. C. C. McLeed,
I. A. Martin; H. T. Moore; Sir. George Saltmarsh,
O. H. Smith, C. F. Torrey; Sir. M. C. Turner, W.
Walker, W. Weddel; E. W. Wille; W. Varco Williams,
Sir John Wimble, K. R.

(hief Engineer, C. R S. Kirkpatrick, M.; c.E.

Chief Engliner, C. R. S. Kirkpatrick, M.I. C.E.
Recretary, F. Ayilfic
Dock and Warshouse Manager, G. S. Maskall, c. B. E.
Chief Polsec Officer, E. C. b., Inker, c. n. E.
Commercial Manager, J. H. Estill, c. B. E.
Commercial Manager, J. H. Estill, c. B. E.
Saf Masager, S. Bradanto.
Stone Manager, F. M. Thomas.
Land and Estate Musager, W. H. Elwell,
Chief Reamiser, T. J. P. Hurts.
River Superintendent, F. J. Batty.
Harbour Masters, (Upper District) Capt. D. R.
Buchan, Old Swan Pier, E.C. 4; (Lower District)
Capt. F. W. Kershaw, c. B. E., Gravesond.

POST OFFICE. Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. z.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. z.

A House of Commons report in \$80, states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was spjonized in 1826, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remumerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licenoes for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Fennions. The Fenny Fost was insuranted in size, the Board of Trade. The Councils have been supported by the Post Office Savings Shenk in \$85., the Fost Office Telegraphs in \$85. the Post Office Telegrap

Postmaster-General, Rt Hon A H Illingworth, M.P. Assistant P.M G. Rt. Hon. H Pike Pease, M P. Li. Soc. Private Sec. to P.M G. & Asst P M G, Lt. Col W. B.

Vince, D. S. O , M C. Secretary to the Post Office, Sir George E P. Murray,

Private Sec, Lt.-Col T M Banks, D So., M C. Second Sec, E Haven, . In Assat Sec., W G Gnten, c B; F J. Brown, . B F; Big Gen F, H Williamson, c.a. E; J Y. Bell, A. K. Kidner, W T Leech; W E Parsons

### £1,000 to £1,000 Secretary's Office.

Principals, B Hoskyns-Abrahall, Call: E Hare; E A Francis, F G Milne; J. I. de Wardt, c.a.g.; L. Simon; H D Wakely; F H S Grant; C. L K. Peel; G O Wood; F H. Nichols, H G Hanrott; W E Weston, F W Phillips, A C Bolgrave, Maj H. F Sambrook; W. H. Weightman; F C. G. Twinn; L. A Jones, Commander E. L. Ashley-Nockets of F. W. F. Weightman; F C. G. Twinn: L. A. Jones, Commander E. I. Ashley-Foakes, o.n. r., as w. H. Stephons; F. C. Hawker; G. R. G. Forbes; W. R. Birchall; Lt.-Col. D. J. Lidbury, p. s. o. J. Scholes, o.a. s. f. Sege to folgo. Assistant Principals, F. R. Radice; A. Stark; G. H. G. Sinith; Lt.-Col. W. B. Vince, p. so, M.C.; W. D. Waterfall, H. G. G. Welch; Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, p. s. o., m. a. f. Hardwick, J. L. Benvenisti, H. Townshend; J. Crawfordi; T. Daish, w. r.; D. Mackenzie; L. F. Manters, W. D. Sharp, B. L. Barnett, w. c., W. A. D. F. Smith; Capt. D. O. Lumley, o. R. R. A. Little, J. L. Veltch, C. O. L. Leigh-Clare, Capt. P. A. Chutterbuck, w. o. W. Baker

Supplementary Establishment.

Investigation Branch.

Clerks (1st Class) W T Edwards; J H. Shinner; C W. Whitehurst; F. J W. A. Wint; A. J Watts; C F. Wavish; F M. Hill; W. H. Smith ... Less to Lyss

• See Investigation Branch, † £330 to £400.

Cortes tand (Rass, W. E. Stratford, E. J. Stratford; E. H. Bourne, F. G. Kelsey F. B. Booth, M. Brodle; J. H. Fotherston: L. Col. J. E. Drennau: Maj. W. H. Courtes; E. E. Harper; Capt. A. J. Lord, n. S. d., M. G.; W. Goodrich; D. Scott, A. H. Nutt. A. H. Shop; W. E. Bowler, R. H. Clay; R. E. Evans, R. S. Farquhar, A. M. Kay, J. A. Ronwick, Kan to School £250 to £380

## Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary Architectural Assistant, W H Ludlow, An I s.A. £200 to £450 Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulknor ..

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Insp. of Teleg. and Telephone Traffic, R. A. Dalzell, C. B. Deputy do., L. Harvey Lowe, T. Mackennie 5600 to 5600 Haspeton, 1A. E. Cotterell, 1T. A Front, W. H. U. Napier, J. S. Jones, M.B.E.; H. G. Trayfoot, H. F. E. Depute Napier, J. THE P. INCHIES THE PROPERTY OF W R Harris, M R E £500 to £700
Inspector of B treless Telegraphy, Commander F. G Loring, R v. Local C. G. G. Crawley, R. M.A.

Loss to Lago to Lago

Ast Inspectors, F. Addey, O. F. Brown Lago to Lago
Inspector of Contract Departments, H. J. Maclure,
N. H.

### Registry Branch.

£300 to £400

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N Bunbury, K c B , c.R.R .. £z,000 to £z,000 Depy Accountant-General, E J. Harrington, c R z

Assistant Accountants-General, F J Pearson, G Shater
(Nief Examiner, E. W A Clausouthne, 2700 to 2800 from 1911 Rook-keeper and Registrar of Bonds, B M Wylle

Salter

Nate Examiner, E. W. A. Clausouthne. 2700 to 2600

New York Peasaminer, E. W. A. Clausouthne. 2700 to 2600

New York Peasaminer, E. W. A. Clausouthne. 2700 to 2600

New York Peasaminer, E. W. A. Clausouthne. 2700 to 2600

New York Peasaminer, E. W. A. Clausouthne. 2700 to 2600

New York Campion, T. Barratt, 2600 to 2600

H. K. Marker, W. A. Barton, A. Matthason, H. Considered, C. G. Burn; W. A. Barton, A. Matthason, A. C. Espe to 2600 fallowance of 250 to 2600

Assassant Accountains, M. Rogers, A. G. Gapes, R. Hill, F. C. M. Sanding, J. Trehame, W. H. Swindell, J. P. A. L. Tyler, C. D. Trehame, W. H. Swindell, J. P. C. S. Manning, J. Trehame, W. H. Swindell, J. P. C. S. Manning, J. Trehame, W. H. Swindell, J. P. C. S. Manning, J. Trehame, W. H. Swindell, J. P. Boner, A. E. Undauff, J. O'Connor, F. N. Simith, 2640 to 2600

N. M. Darville, E. May, J. E. Boner, A. E. Undauff, J. O'Connor, F. N. Simith, 2640 to 2600

N. H. M. Darville, E. May, J. E. Boner, A. E. Undauff, J. O'Connor, F. N. Simith, 2640 to 2600

N. H. M. Darville, E. May, J. R. H. Lane, C. T. C. T. Simin, J. Reaston-Rosen, J. Matthews, C. T. Simin, J. Reaston-Brown, R. J. Barry, F. W. S. Gordon, W. W. A. Chenter, J. R. S. Gordon, W. W. A. Chenter, J. R. S. Gordon, W. W. A. Brain, E. A. Morgan, F. R. Kolly, Z. C. Poulter, C. M. Miles, A. Brain, E. A. Morgan, F. R. Kolly, Z. C. Poulte, C. M. Martiner, M. G. Gibert, A. Kendall, F. Lambert, S. W. G. Gridert, A. Kendall, F. Lambert, S. W. G. Gridert, A. Kendall, F. Lambert, S. W. Gridert, A. Kendall, F. Lambert, S. W. Grodon, J. Seet, C. J. Cook, J. C. Magrath, N. M. Comber, C. R. Stampe, A. Snell. .................... & Seet C. R. Stampe, A. Snell. ................................ 
Female Staff.

man; Miss M. C. Underwood; Miss A. R. Randall; Miss E. Lofting; Miss A. Kelth ....... £210 to £250

### Contral Telegraph Office.

Clerke (1st Class), A. Funll; E J. S. Ellis; W. H. Wight Superintendents, D. M. Ford; J. W. Fisk, 536 to 5400; J. G. Hopgood, C. J. Faunch, £455 to 5460; J. G. Hopgood, C. J. Faunch, £455 to 5460; F. W. Miles; F. J. Furby; R. W. Hill; H. C. Cook, P. Garrond; J. Kellett; W. H. Offord, A. C. Bloomfield; G. T. Hutchinson. Superintendents ("able Room Staff), H J Broughton; E E Bradley E. P. Draciey Chief Supervisor (Female Staff), Miss' A. Moore £260 to £300

### Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Sir W Noble . ... £2,000 to £2,000 Assist Engineer-in-Chief, A J. Stubbs, m.i.o. a, and Major T F Purves, o. b. a. £800 to £900 Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton, s. b. s.

Superintending Engineer (London), A Molr. o m. r

ouperintending Engineer (London), A Moir, o. R. 5700 to £600 Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) and Sing Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J McJ. Robb, o. n. n. R. Mollroy; J F Lamb, A L. De Lattre, J R B Gall; W M. France, E J. Eidridge; T Plummer; F Tandy, J. Sinnott, o. n., S. A. Pollock, o. n. n.; J. M. G. Trezine; T. E. P. Stretche; T B. Johnson; J B. M. Eillott; W J. Medlyn; J D Taylor; Lt.-Col A. C. Booth; E. Il Shaughnessy, o. n., M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall, o. n., F. L. Henley; R. Warling, E. Turner London, £570 to £570; Provinces, £500 to £700 Principul Cherks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. G. Dallidny, W S. Mountain; W. H. Kerr £450 to £500 Principul Cherks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. t. Fisher, IL J. Hoggarth. M. F. G. Boldington; A. H. Schepperd; E. J. Whibley; H. A. Miles, A. S. Renshaw ... £500 to £400

Submarine Superintendent, J. Bourdeaux, o.n.k.

Summarius Superintendent, J. Bourdeaux, e. 2520 to 2408
Summarius Superintendent, J. Bourdeaux, e. 2520 to 2520
Commandere, H. F. Bourdeaux (H. M. T.S. Act;); F. G.
Ramsany, M. K. H. M. T.S. Monarch). .. 2528 to 2520
Assident Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), Assistant Staff Engineers (London and Provinces), Assistant Staff Engineers (London and Provinces), Assistant Staff Engineers (London and Provinces), Assistant Staff Engineerin-Unite), Crompton; E. J. Visson; Lt. Col. W. M. Evans, o. E., M. C. F. F. Teleon, E. S. Coben; R. Aitken, E. Lack, M. R. L. V. Balley, M. W. M. W. M. Battheior, p. 80, M. C., R. A. Weeper; R. G. Massroon, J. H. Stanboe; P. Mulligan, H. V. Cornish; J. P. Frice, T. Lewis; W. H. Winny, e. R. J. R. Matthewa, A. B. Hart; J. G. Hill, W. F. Weels, O. T. OK Wobber; F. W. Shorrocks; F. W. Francis; D. Stuart; J. W. Attheson; H. P. Brown, M. S. Staff, G. Hardio, M. S.; F. S. Parkinson; M. G. Hardton; J. H. Hown, O. F. E. H. Waltern; J. Hardto, M. S.; F. S. Parkinson; M. G. Hardton; J. H. Thow; W. Allan; T. E. Herbert T E. Herbert London, £460 to £840; Provinces ... £400 to £800

# London Postal Service Department.

Controller, C C. Sanderson .. .....£z,ose to £z,see

<sup>:</sup> Personal maximum of \$700

MPTROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICE West Central, New Oxford Street, W C. z. District Postmaster, A. G. Atterbury Lsoo to Logo Assist District Postmaster, W. G. Bishop Lsoo to Lsoo Superintendents, W. R. Bush; A. C. Walker £340 to £400

Western, Wimpole Street, W.C. z.

District Postmaster, C. J. Bumby ... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, F. A. E. Williams Super intendents, A May & E Evans; J H Congrove

Taddington, 19 London Street, W a

District Postmuster, W C Waller
Assist District Postmuster, E A Row, \$400 to £500
Assist District Postmuster, E A Row, \$400 to £500
Supermiendents, W T Reynolds, C E Clark, H G
Hannaford. Hannaford ... . . . £340 to £420

Eastern, see Whitechapel Road, E z District Postmaster, Assist District Postmaster, H Turrell £500 to £650 £400 to £500 £310 to £400 ..£340 to £420 zat Class Clerk, H. C. Black, on m. . . Superintendent, G. C. Bignoll . .

1' M. House of Commons, W J Webb . . £340 to £450 \* Also allowance of £50 Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S W 21.

Assist District Postmaster, P. Halo . £400
Superintendent, J R Wilby . £340

. £400 to £500 South-Eastern, 230 Borough High Street, S.E. z. District Postmaster, Col. C. A. Wheeler, o. s. r. £500 to £650

A. F. Pentou

Also allowance of £50

Norwood, 35 Westow Street, S. E. 29.

Assist District Postmaster, J. W. Aston £400 to £500

North-Wostern, Eversholt Street, N.W. z. District Postmaster, H. Norris £500 to £600 Assist. District Postmaster, H. Rorris Control £600 to £500 to £6

### London Telephone Service

 Superintendents of Traffic, W. B. Benham; M. C. Fink Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (set Class), C. Arrowsnith; B. L. Beaumont; H. G. Corner; H. Dive, M R.E.; W. F. Dobson, M R.E.; P. J. Mantle; P. W. H. Maycock; E. A. Pounds; L. A. Pousor; W. J. White

Superintendent W. J. White 52 to 5400
Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J.
Liddiard, u.n. 5200 to 5400
Assist Superintendent, Miss A I Taffa 5200 to 5400
Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff), Miss A.
Heap operational to present volder) 5300

### Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col. H. V Prynne, c.s z., p s o., CAUS Medical Officer, Col. H. V Frynne, C. B. P. S. Second Medical Officer, H. E. Howitt, M. D. B. B., D. F. H. Sessiants to Medical Officers, H. H. Bashford, M. D. B. B. Capt H. G. H. Connolly, M. B. B. Seco to Square Female Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgahon, M. B.

Assist do., Miss E. S. Cooke, MB, BB. & 180 to £200

### Money Order Department.

Codd
Assist Principal Clerks, E. J. McCormick; E. R.
King, J. W. Jones; J. T. Smith. ... £450 to £450
zst Class Clerks, J. Anderson, A. B. Talbot, E. M.
Walden, G. E. Ward, T. W. Carman, A. J. Robb;
R. Webster; A. J. C. Watson; J. New £310 to £400

### Female Staff.

# Savings Bank Department.

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, H. Joy, o n z...

Assistant Controllers, T S Hutchings, A Hennstock;
A. W. Stoneham; and W S Bond

(allowance of Size to one) Syee to See

Principal Clerks, H Rand, C P Constant; J M.

Linadell, D H McCabe; A Horn, G. J Huard;
A C Edwards, C R Boyle; F J Brett, T E

Olver, C H. Foster; G. A Willis, S P Mitchell,
J Booth; F. W. Lacey, W S Barrett, F. V Turpin,
F. K Hirst; J. Boggon, A. Earland, R J Entwisle; J Raynokis; E Sinth

Superintendents, H K Bennett, C E Banks, F

Middloton; A H Taylor; T M Flucknett, H F

Cornwell, J. Adderley; J W Tasker; C Jamos;
J Oakesmith; A W Blessley; G H West, J. N.

Finch; F W. Ellistt, W A Tubb, C J Capponi;
F J Hiorna; A. D Boll, S W Hodge; A A kenve;
F E Green, H Pentreath, W.M Koly, B Leggett;
W. L Shand; W. J. P. Dodgon, J. F Geeson;
J A George; G A F. Clee A Wade, T. M Wood,
H. V Geddes, W. C Russell, E Hauris, W J.

Chrisp; R. P. Smithaon; J Henderwon; W. T. Scott;
V. P Peacock; W. H Willis, E. A Willidsh, E. W.

Rhake, W. Glover, L. Hopkin; H Thomas; J.

Thompson; G. J. White, R. Comma; A. W.

Walppey; A R Exley; T. C. Armatrong; F. H.

Hender, G. E Goshawk, E. A. Carpenter, E. H.

Jones, W. G. Marriage, B. W. Kimp; J. E. Garbutt;
H. Berkert M. H. Berkert M. H. Berkert

L. J. Berkert M. H. Berkert

L. B. Berkert

Fessale Staff.

### Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan, c. R. E. 530 to Esco Deputy Supta, Misses A. R. Sharrook, u. R.; M. R. Haynes; A. R. Paterson; H. G. Young; K. A. Bumpus ...... Soys to Says (allowance of Says to one) Assist do., Misses F. S. MacRao; M. Phelan; R. A. Crowther; J. H. Lang; R. Mathow; E. E. Bowen; A. E. Hooke; A. M. Walker; F. S. M. West; B. J.

<sup>\*</sup> Maximum of £900 personal to present holder.

Carson, H. W. Whiteman; A. Matthews; L. F. Raybould; A. Gold; M. M. S. Macpherson. Laze to Late

Selicitor's Department.

### Stores Department.

Naf Officers, A. A. Parsons, M. B. P. C. E. Fenton, M. R. H. A. Cheel; W. S. Austin; C. Ward, C. W. Whoeler, M. Daton, O. R. C. J. Gates, W. M. Cook, F. H. Horner, C. Wheeler, O. R. E. London, Lego to Lose Promised, Lago to Lego Pernity Staff Officers, T. E. Rowland, L. W. Wright, M. Macadle, E. Banwell; T. Wevell, F. Smith, H. A. Mann, O. R. K. W. C. C. H. Crisp, A. G. Tydeman, H. J. S. Bonnett (acting).

London, Lego to Lags; Provincial, Lege to Lego It Class (Left. B. M. C. C. M. Crisp.)

man, H. J. S. Bennett (acting).

Londom, £60 to £42; Provincial, £365 to £46

st Class (Terks, H. Phillips; J. H. G. Taylor, R. J.

Fewings, A. Dell, H. J. Langton; J. H. Reeves;

G. M. Howson; W. G. Potter; F. G. Beak, J. M.

Rusk; R. Fanshawe, G. T. Hensel; T. L. Adamson,

C. S. Gulliver, H. E. Willmott; A. S. Rouse, B. D.

Hurst, T. H. Henderson; F. Farries; P. G. Hennell,

M. Dixon, W. Mahon, A. W. Burt; H. Hudson,

M. K. A. A. Heath (acting)

Landon, £310 to £400, Provincial, £360 to £370

Burveyors' Department (United Kingdom),
Surreyors, H. S. Wooster, W. Dickinson; H. W.
Austin, T. Kelly, c. a.; G. L. Harding, G. E. M.
Forrest, F. C. Luke, G. N. Merrefield, J. G.
Mellersh, F. Makepeace, R. F. Bradford, E. J.
Gayes, D. Dunlop

Mellerin . P. Maropeace . R. F. Brauvru . E. S.
Gayes, D. Dunlop

(with allowances of £see to four) £650 to £500

Assist Surveyors, at Class, G. Wallace . W. S. Harrison . R. Bell. W. W. Grierson . J. G. Laithwaite;
G. P. Cooper; C. H. C. Baillle, T. P. Hobbins, G. B. E.
A. O. Spafford, on. F. V. C. Hall, R. J. R. Measham;
C. A. Jackson; D. K. Hopkyns, J. T. Foxwell;
H. C. A. White; E. F. Nunns

Assist Surveyors, and Class, R. M. Longland; H. E. J.
Fay, W. E. Ord, N. S. Harvey, T. W. McConnell;
D. J. Deans, F. H. Kempe; J. W. Jay; A. H.
Barry, S. H. G. Dainton, o. R. E.; W. R. Storr; L.
Hide, R. T. Whitaker, C. J. G. Dugdale; S. E.
Sifton, V. R. Kenny; T. B. Braund, J. C. Johnston, A. R. Langlands, F. N. Gosselling, T. Kearney;
S. H. Hunt, C. J. Miles; W. Smith; T. H. Boyd;
A. B. Bond, G. Muur, A. J. McCarraher; W. R.
Roberta, W. Ferguson; E. B. Davies, D. Spottiswoode; P. W. McIntyre; A. E. Stocker; G. P. Hall;
J. Sweeney, H. L. Sealey; A. W. A. Headley, o. R.;
G. T. Cairneross

### PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. z.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. z. The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred \$85, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in \$679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. \$35. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act with others' upon the denise of the Chowra, and many masters are referred by the Sovereign that the council cou

### THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. Chancery Lane, W.C. z.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 2000 for the age onstody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry 1 at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £37.550 in 2200-27 (For hours see p 352.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls. Deputy, Sir H. C Maxwell-Lyte, k c B ... 

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments. Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C Maxwell-Lyte, & C B.

### PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE. Kingsway, W.C. z.

Kingsway, W.C. s.

\*\*Public Trustee, Oswald R. A. Simpkin, o be \*\*Lagoo Assistant do, E. K. Allon, c be \*\*Lagoo to Lagoo Legal Adviser, L. J. Fulton 

\*\*Public Trustee, Oswald R. A. Simpkin, o be \*\*Lagoo to Lagoo Legal Adviser, L. J. Fulton, c be \*\*Lagoo to Lagoo Conferior Investment Manager (Vacant) 

\*\*Loop to Lagoo to Spoot to Spoot Assistant do, A. E. H. Conolly, W. Fuller Simith; E. W. H. Thoobald. Groves; J. H. Jacob, o. be; R. S. Shock Lugar, P. F. Swain, c be \*\*Lagoo to Lagoo Assistant Principal Vierk, J. S. Wilkon Sago to Lagoo Trust Officers, T. F. Bowman; R. Bullain, G. Coper-Willis; C. J. S. Cooke; A. S. Ellison, R. Higaon (acty.), F. W. Hirst; R. T. Hugher; W. M. Linb; A. G. Mears; A. G. Norris; E. F. Fhelips; S. A. Foynder; G. A. Ross; C. J. Stonning, H. M. Wallaco Chief Accountant, A. F. Day \*\*Lagoo to Lagoo Chief Accountant, A. F. Day \*\*Lagoo to Lagoo Chief Accountant, A. F. Day \*\*Lagoo to Lagoo Chief Accountant, A. F. Day \*\*Lagoo Coperation Control Control Coperation Wallace Chief Accountant, A. F. Day 500 to 5000 to 5000 Assistant do, W M. Ponking 4000ntants, A. H. Craig, A. G. Foak; K. Hadfield; H. W. Magrath; W. H. Whiteley, T. B. Honry

Income and Income Tax Department, F. W. Norlodge, £600, S. A. Taniley (Assistant). £450 to £650 Cashier's Office, A. H. Cobbett, £450 to £650; C. Shelton (Assistant). £450 to £650; H. Chown (Deputy). £500 to £650 carettane Officer, A. J. H. Hughes, £400 to £600; H. Chown (Deputy). £500 to £600. £600; E. A. Coe (Assistant). £500 to £600. Acceptance Officer, E. A. Lowndes, £500 to £50

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester. 

### PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD. Old Jewry, E.C. s.

The Public Works Loan Reard was created in sky for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authori-ties kr Public Works. The total amount thus advanced in 2013 29 amounted to £322,366.

Thairman, F. Norman
Denuty-Chairman, Hon Herbert, C. Glibbs unp
Necertary, G. A. Calder
Factor of the Control o

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard,

Incorporated in rest, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the inversions the annual income of the "first fruit" and "centhes" derived from the sees, dignitaries, and bonefit es, with a view to the aumentation of insufficiently enlowed part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than last of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute on formed since the charges were imposed. First fruits represent one years income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII. It the "tenthe" an animal sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £25,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital in the by the Governors, is distributed in grants towards the relief of displatation measurements on benefices and exceeding Governors, is distributed in grants towards the relief of dispidation assessments on benefices net exceeding \$300 in net annual value. The Governors at as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortages of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancely, and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu

Chief Clerk, George Simpson
zet Class Clerks (Senior Division), John F Sapsford,
R. G. Rowland; E. Jump; W. Russell; W. J. P.

Smith JD Sineaton
Do (Junior Division), W Holford,; A. G Spencer,
S. D. Knight, J. H Hurdman; W. J. Gimeon,
G. C. Baird.

Solicitor, F. G. Hughes, Asst. Solicitor, W. G. Hannah Asst. Solicitor, W. G. Hannah Architect, William Alfred Hughes, Accountant, M. S. Rugers, Auditor, H. C. Garlant, 4x Finabury Pavement, E.C. 4.

### DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

se & 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. r.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Essearch was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1825, to direct, subject to such c additions as the Trasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Committee of the Privy Council is now coesticated as follows —The Lord President. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Chancellar of the Resolventy of State for the Colonies, The Chancellar of Trade, The Presidents of the Roserd of Klucation. The Most Hoo. The Marquess of Crowe, N.G., L. D., The Rt Hoo Most Hoo. The Marquess of Crowe, N.G., L. D., The Rt Hoo Lord Gainford of Hessilam, The Rt. Hoo. Sir Arthur H D. Acland, Bart, et a., The Rt. Hoo. Arthur Henderson, M. The Worder in Council also appointed an Advisory Cleunell by whom all proposals for researches stand referred. By Charter dated November es, 1825, the official membres as the Committee of the Privy Council Trust, for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research. To bold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On Headman Stary Vote was created for the service of the Committee of the Privy Council, The 26 & 28 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. z. members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Rody Corporate under the mans of "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and other property for the purposes of the Committee of the Privy I and the Privy I are committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord Fresident of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord Fresident of the Committee of Council, The Lord Fresident of the Committee of Council, The President of the Council of Council, The President of the Council of Council, The President of Council, The Basic of Council, The President of Council, The Basic of Council, The President of Council of

Cadman, R.O.M. G., D.SC.; Prof. J. B. Farmer, F.R.S.; Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., F.R.A.; Professor J. A. McClelland, F.R.S.; W. B. Hardy, Sac R.S.; Sir Henry A. Miers, R.S.C., F.R.B.; Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, R.C. M., F.R.S.; Sir J. J. Thomson, a.M., Fres.R.S.; Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.R.R., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Threlfall, R.R.E., F.R.S.; Professor S. Young, r.s.s.

......£a,200

Assistant Secs , A. Abbott ; Ll. S. Lloyd ; H. T Tisard £1,000 to £2.000

Controller of Revords, C. R. Young, on Br., De Goe
Principuls, L. C. Bromley, Maj. E. O. Henrid, a. R.;
A. L. Hetherington; W. A. M. Murray; P. J.
Wheelden (Establishment Office). Spec to Spec
Assistant Principuls, E. Barnard, D. S., A. F. Barnes;
I. G. Evana; J. W. Gentleman, G. R. D. Hogs,
R. O.F. Oakley, A. Zaliman

Co-Ordinating Research Boards.

Oc-Ordinating Research Beards.

These Boards were established in 1988 (a) to provide for interchange of information between the various dievernment technical establishments concerning the special work which they undertake and the results achieved, so as to prevent duplosition of work; though the Board should have no executive function as regards the work of these establishments; (b) to arrange for the communication of such information to interested personal outside the Government service when this own is done without destriment to the public interest; and (c) in the case of researches not otherwise adequately provided for to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of Government Departments and others.

\*\*Chautrany\*\*, Sir Richard Theritall, E.B.E., F.B.S.

\*\*Secretary\*\*, L.C. Bromley\*\*

Secretary, L. C. Bromley

Engineering Research Board.

Chairman, The Hon Sir Charles A. Parsons a c a , r a s

Roserstary, L. C. Brombey
Physica Research Board.
Chairman, Sir J. J. Thomson, o.m., pana.r.s.
Recretary, L. C. Brombey.
Radio Research Board.

Chairman, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B Jackson. Secretary, L C Bromley

Building (Materials and Construction) Research

This Board was established in species consider and direct the conduct of Recardo on Building Materials and methods of construction Cheirman, The Marquess of Salisbury, s.c., o c v.o. Burstor of Recardo, H O. Weller Storetary, Major E O Henrici, s s

Food Investmention Board.

Director of Food Investigation, W. B. Hardy, sec.n.s. Secretary of the Board, Miss Freds Saxton.

### Fuel Beasarch Board.

Director of Fuel Ressurch, Sir G Boilby, r.n.s. Private Secretary, Miss G. I. M Blair

Fuel Research Station. (See p. Tin and Tungsten Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Lionel Phillips, Bart., D.L. Scoretary, I. G. Evans. Geological Survey Beard. Chairman, Sir Francis G. Oglivic, on L.L.s. Geological Survey (See p. 2013)

The Mational Physical Laboratory.

Physics Department. (hief Assistant, J. A. Harker, o B.E., r. R s. Principal Assistants, T. Smith; G. W. C. Kaye, o B.E.,

Scator Assistants, W. F. Higgins; E. Griffiths, D. Sc.; E. A. Owen, D. Sc.; A. Blackie (actg.)
Principal Observers, W. J. Boxall; W. H. H. Brookes;
G. Badderly, A. C. Cooper; A. G. Williams
Sentor Observer, W. J. Stockwell.

Electricity Department.

Supersntendent, Supersntendent, E. H. Rayner, Sc.D.
Sensor Assistants, S. W. Melsom, D. W. Dyc.
Sensor (theo vers, W. H. Eastland, W. Barnett, H. C. Sturgeon.

Metrology Department. Superintendent, J. E. Sours, c. B. Princepal Assistant, S. W. Attwell Senior Assistant, F. H. Rolt, c. B. Princepal Assistant, F. H. Rolt, c. B. Principal Observer, H. A. Doar, Senior Observers, A. Turner, C. H. Parkei; W. Lee; Senior Observers, A. Turner, C. H. Parkei; W. Lee;

C H Bone

Engineering Department
Superintendent, T. E. Stanton, C. B. F. R. B.
Principal Assistant, C. Jakeman.
Sciuor Assistants, R. G. C. Batson, A. Bailoy, J. H. Hyde

Aerodynamics Department
Superintendent, R. V. Southwell
Principal Assistants, E. F. Relf.
Senion Assistants, J. R. Pannell; A. Fage, J. L.

Navler Senior Observers, T H Fewster, A. H. Bell

Department of Metallurgy and Metally gical Chemisti's

Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, Fr.s.
Semor Assistants, J. Murdock, S. L. Archbutt; Senior Assistants, J Mure G Barr, D Sc , D Hanson

The William Froude National Tank. Superintendent, G. S. Baker, o.n.e., m.inst n.a. Senior Assistant, J. I. Kont Senior Observer, A. W. Riddle

### ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Offices, x Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd., S.W.7. Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a perma nent Commission after winding-up the affairs of the Great Exhibition, in 1851. It has for its object the pro-motion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kennington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission, HRH Prince Arthur of Connaught, K. G., K.T. Chairman, Board of Management, Viscount Esher, u ( B , u ( \$ 0 Chairman, Science Scholar ships Committee, Sir Richard

Glazebrook, c.s., r s s Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, M. v

### THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

President, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, & B.E. Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Islington, GCMG, DSO Fice Chairman, Sir T. G. Chambers, K.BE, Su W.

kinder, s.r.; Sil Arthur H Marshall, K.R.E.; O. E. Niemever; Siames Parker, s.r.; Viscountess Rhondda, p.R.E., G. Stuart Robertson, K.e.; Stephen Walsh, s.r., Hartley Withers, G. Anderson, s.r., representing Trustee Savings Banks), C. W. Crook (representing the National Truon of Trackers), Sir G. E. P. Murray, K. e. s. (representing the Post Office). Sir F. Shadforth Watts (Chairman, Mercantile Marises Advisory Committee on Savings). Riccial by National Assembly July, 1920., Ald Sir Thomas Smethurst, K. s.e. (Chairman), Sir George Royle, os. & (Vice-Vasirman); W. A. Platt, s.r.E.; W. H. Ashmole, s. s.e.; J. Mallaband; H. B. Morris; J. Voca.

Director of External Organisation, Evan Hughes, c.a.e. Commissioners, J. E. Holden, a. R.; E. W. Stanger, a. R.; S. G. Jones, a. R.; Maj, H. S. Johnson, c. R.; D. Timins, o. R.; Li.-Col. P. F. Hone, p. s.o. Senior Carries, S. J. Bannett, i. s.o.; T. Jordan; J. Macmillan; R. D. Kingham, a. R.

### SCOTTISH OFFICE.

(See Scottish Section, pp. 526-7.) MINISTRY OF SHIPPING,

St. James's Park, S.W. z.

Controller, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Maclay, Bt. ...... unp. Private Secretary, H. A. Thompson. Parliamentary Secretary, Col. L. O. Wilson, c. u.a., . £z,aco

D.S.O., M.F. ...... £1,200
Private Secretary, E. W. Baynes, o B E.
Director of Transports & Shipping, A. E. Faulkner, CRE

Private Secretary, W J. Sims.

c B.E. (Accountant-General); Sir Hector MacNeal, E.B E. ; A. E Parlett, o B.E .. .. £650 to £2,200

### STATIONERY OFFICE.

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W. z; Whitegate Lane, Hollinwood, Lanes.; sg Forth Street, Edmburgh; Custom House, Dublin; 2 St Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.

HM Stationery Office was established in ryss, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government bepartments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c, contracts The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at £5,280,442 for 1923-20

£500 to £600 Supt Manchester Branch, E. H. Chapman, M. H.E. £600 to £800

Supt. Underwood Branch, E. W. E. Liddington, o n.c. & 6600 to 1800 Supt Dublin Branch, H. E. Pitman .... \$450 to 1600 Supt Edinburgh Branch (vacant). .... \$450 to 1600 Supt Edinburgh Branch (vacant). Deputy Director of Finance, G. H. Wright

.£600 to £800 £500 to £600 

Chief Receiver and Examiner, D. S. Todd, B.A.

Lisos to Lisos

Chief Enquiner of Printers and Binders Accounts, Dutton
Technical Officers, W. J. T. Archer C. A. G. Biggs
(Manchect r): F. Bridges; T. Brimelow Edisburgh,
T. B. Burrów; F. E. Cawley, E. V. Emery, D. G.
Monilson, J. Internos; H. G. Pearce (Varlift), J. E.
Poin; A. G. Petley, W. J. Roberts, J. C. Rowden,
F. E. Sewell, W. F. P. Stockham, J. Stone, C. R.
Thornton (Mauchester); H. C. Tuckey, H. E.
Wade, J. E. H. Wilson (Dublis). £300 to £400
Ezaminers of Paper and Office Requisites, A. E. Dawe,
E. A. Diwe. E A Dawe L300 to L400
Assistant do . E J H Stallybrass . H A Bromley BOARD OF TRADE.

Great George Street, S.W r. (See also Dept of Overseas Trade, p s-4)

(See also Dept of thereavis Trade, p. 274)

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II in 1660, and in place of this body a Committee of this Council on Trade was established in 1765. The duties of this Council on Trade was established in 1765. The duties of this Committee which, milke the other touncil Committees has a president of its own are to collect Trade Stantates, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures the nonlogal machinery of Bankrupter, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Gas Companies, Electric Lighting, Lighthouses and Werchant Shipping as tang under the latter heading as Audior of the accounts of the Trinty House and the Irish and Northern La Inthone Authorities. The administrative expenses were £3,443 254 in sone 20. in sore so

President, Rt Hon Sir Robert Horne, a B E., K

Frinate Sees, Cacil Litchield, C.P. Duff, E.W. Reardon, F.C. Thomson, u.r. (Party)

Remonsic Adviser to H.M. (1991), Sir H. Llowellyn

Smith. Adviser.

Smith, a c n. Private Sec H F. Hill.

Joint Permanent Secretari s General Policy, Sir Sydney Chapman, K. C. B., C. B.

£2,000 Private Seen., W. W. Holson, W. B. Brown Administration and Finance, H. A. Pavno, c.s. (Controller) £2,000 Private Sec. H. J. Hutchinson, C. J. Pyke. Partiamentary Sec., Sir Philip Lloyd-Greatne E. M. J.

£1,500 Private Sec. A E. Overton M.c. Additional Parliamentary Secretaries

Pilotage Commussioner, Garnham Roper, c.n.

Kataliahumit Officer, S. W. Clark
Kataliahumit Officer, S. W. Clark
Kataliahumit Officer, S. W. Clark
Katoliahumit  . u. x £700 to £900 eputy Warden of the Standard, Maj. P. A Deputy Hardin McMalun, r.n.s

Superintendent for Wrecks and Lons of Life at Sea

Permanent Departments.

£250 to £350

Mines Department Scretary for Minis, RI How W Bridgeman & Fired Secretary for Minis, RI How W Bridgeman & Fired Secretary for Major J. Hall, p so (Parliamentary) Primment Under Secretary for Mines, E. A GOALIS.

1 Private Secretary, A. M. Anderson.
Chief Labour Advisor, Rt. Hon. W. Brace.
Francial Advisor, D. W. Coatov. c. n. n.
Director of Health and Safety, W. Walker, c.n.r.
Assistant I nder S. c. etaires, E. J. Folov. c. n., H. W.
Colo, c. n. e., C. S. Hurst, c. n. n.; E. W. Gandarton.

Over seas Trade.

(Ser page 354.)
Industrial Property in Industry Patent Office,
Comptroller can rai, W. Tomple Franks, cs. \$1,500

Marine Aust Secretary, C. Hipwood, c n. £1,000 to £1,000 Commercial Relations and Treaties.

And Secretary, H. Fountain, Ch., C. & G.

Industries and Manufactures

And Secretary, P W. L. Ashley, c n. £2,000 to £2,000 Power, Transport and Economic
Aust. Secretary, H. F. Carill . . . . £2,000 to £2,000

Bankruptcy.
Inspector-General, J. & Willin, c.n. .. £2,000 to £2,000

Mutistics Asst Secretary, A. W. Flux, . B. . 900,1 6) 000,1 كر.

# Emergency Departments.

Trading Account.
Great George Street, S.W. z.
Controller, H. Moad Taylor

Profitering Act
m Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W. z. Controller, E. R. Eddison.

Home Grown Timber. 30 Endell Street, W.C. a.

Deputy Controller, H. Ford

Clearing Office for Enemy Pehts. Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. z Controller, E. S Grey.

Reparation Claims. Controller, W Neill.

Companies (Winding-Up), 33 Carey Street, W.C.s. 

Marine Consultative Branch, Legal Branch-£22,150. 54 Victoria Street, S.W. z. Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Proving Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables £1,000 Professional Officers. Professional Members of Marine Dept, Capt A H F Young, Rv.R., £800 to £1,100, Rear-Admiral C E Engineer Surveyors, H. G. Divon; H. J. Vose; J. Curnivek, W. T. Williams
Princ Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvill
Deputy Princ Ship Surveyor, W. J. Elvy £750 to £850
Assistant to the Princ Ship Surveyor, A. J. Daniel
Ship, S. Monro, a > Senior Inspector of Life-Saring Apparatus, Capt J 1) Daintree, R \ Inspector do , Capt. H F. Aplin, n. w . £350 to £450 Ship Surveyors, A. E. Lavers, T. Smith, £500 to £550 t Bankruptoy Department,
Great George St., Westminster, S W z
Inspector General in Bankruptey, J G Willis, c n £1,000 to £1 200 Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane Lyon to Lyon Chief Banki uptcy Clerk, J. R. J. Johnston £700 to £850 £600 to £700 £500 to £600 £500 to £600 Chert Auditor, J. F. Bird foot to £500
Auditor, W. J. Walker foot foot £700
Auditor, W. J. Walker foot foot £700
Auditor, Disapretor, A. A. Taylor foot foot
Senior (Terk, A. Mills
Frontingers, W. C. Taylor, W. A. Clark, T. S. Hutchinson; J. T. Lennox; F. W. Pote, H. M. Hennell, 68 Victoria Street, S.W. z. Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J M Harvey, o B R Assistant to do, D Fulton £750 to £850 £500 to £650 Asst Francisca, S T Tigar; S J Campling, F II 79 Mark Lane, E C. 3. Mono Stay Officers, C C G Stonhouse, £300 to £450, E (arwithen £350 to £350; J J Roach Chief Examiner of Engineers, C W. Roberts Engineer Surveyors, G. C. Blair, R. W Gunston Asso to £300 and Division (Verks (Higher Grade), N. Stanger, A. Rowley £250 to £350 £300 to £500 Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E.C. 3. Principal Officer for London District, R C Warden, Office of the Official Receivers in Bankruptcy ( B v . . . £700 to £800 Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions, C. A Whyte attached to the High Court. Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C. 2. Scauo Official Receiver, W. P. Bower £x, soot Official Receivers, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle and D. Williams ....£800 to £1.00 £600 to £700 Mercantile Marine Offices, Dock St , E. z. Chief Superintendent, J Y Mosey, o B.E., E.N E. williams
Senso Asst Official Reserver, F. T. Garkon Loos
Asst Official Reserver, E. Parke, E. C. F. Vyvyan,
and C. R. Warren.
Sensor Reaminers, J. W. Roberts; T. Landlow . £800 to £1,000 L500 to £600
uperintendents, B Jacob, RNR (Poplar); J R
Gilchrist (Victoria Docks), J G White (Tilbury) £300 to £400 £350 to £350 (hief Cashier, H Hammond TRADE BOARDS OFFICE. Old Serieant's RECEIVER £1,100 £800 to £900 £600 to £800 £3ton £800 Birmingkam, &c. A S. Cully Bradford and Halfuc, W. Durrance Brighton, &c., Leslie A. West Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C. z. Chief Executive Officer, F Popplewell Brighton, dc., Leslie A. West £600 to £800 Eristo, (Boncesto, and Chillenham, T. Easton £800 Carterbury, J. O. Worris £500 Carterbury, J. O. Worris £500 Carterbury, J. O. Worris £500 to £500 Hadley, dc., F. T. Hakomb £550 to £600 Hadl, G. H. Acheson Josenh, dc., T. J. W. Britten £500 to £5000 Carterbury, dc., E. D. Symond £800 to £5000 Carterbury, dc., E. D. Symond London Subbriban Northern and Southern Districts, T. Gomray MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT. 6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. z. Minister, Rt Hon Sir Eric Geddes, o c.B. o B E., M P. Private Secs., R. H. Tolerton, Dro, wc; C. W. Hordorn, and J. F. Green, wr (usp.). Partiamentary Sec., Arthur Neal, wr. Private Sec., F. Godon Tuckor, o nr. t. D. Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Sir John Aspinall, M. C. K., N. 1906. K. T Gourlay £1,000 Asst. Northern Dist., (vacant) Asst., Southern Dist., J. D. Turner Manchester, J. G. Gibson £450 to £500 £500 £800 to £1,000 MICE, MIMOCH.E Personal Asst, L N Richardson. scancessic, J. G. Olbson.
New odf. on-Ippe, C. Woollett.
Nathampton, &c. H. W. Cox.
Nath Glamon ganshrer, Ell s. Owen.
Nathampton, F. W. Humphreys.
Nathampton, F. W. Darley.....
Na ansra, H. Roes. £600 to £650 £600 to £650 Secretarial and Legal Department. Secretary and Solicitor, Sir R Francis Dunnell, s.c.s. Assistant Secretary, J R Brooke, c.s. Establishment Officer, W B Amery, c.s.s. Principal (Gak, F C Greene, Clerks (Class.), O A Shorrard; G. F Stedman. £300 to £1,000 £500 to £600 £400 to £600 General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E. z.—£zz,239. Legal Branch. Assistant Solicitor, H. R. Crippe Assistants to do, H. E. Farror, E. W. Hudson, T. D. Harrison, E. E. E. Welby Everard. Rematrar-timeral, C. H. Jones, c.n. E. . £700 to £900 Annet Regustrar-General, G. A. Hooke £450 to £650 Senior Staff Officer , C L. Compton, M. N. R., M.B. E Staf Officers, T Crone; E. H Atkins, J C Swanson; W I Brown; F. B Vigor, H W J. Holt Registry. Registrar, H. W. W. Fisher Deputy do , S. J. Stepney Officer appeinted under Metropolitan Gas Acts.

Audior, Sir C Stewart. Civil Engineering Department. Director-General, Sir Alexander Gibb, G.B.z. C B., Btandards Department,
7 Old Palace Yard, S.W. z.
Deputy Warden of the Standards, Maj P A MacMahon, r.u.s.
Sandards, Clerk, G.W. Sellar, 1.s.o. £250 to £450
Staff Clerk, H B C Darling . . . . £300 to £450 Standards Departmen Deputy do.. Bradford Leslie, o.s. m., m.mst.c. m. Chief (voil Engineers, J. Ferguson, m. 17 st.c. m.; T. G. Monzies, c. s. m., m. 11 st.c. r.; N. G. Godge, o.s. r.,

Deputy do , G. A. Maunsell,

Development Department.

Director-General, Rear-Adm. Sir Charles M de Barto-Some, R. C. M. G. C. B. A. Stoel, C. R. Assist. Barbon, R. C. M. G. C. R. A. Stoel, C. R. Principal (Crk. J. A. C. Champion, O. R. Clerk (Class.), K. W. Harter; F. A. Griffiths, M. C. Directors, G. L. Colvin, C. B., C. M. G., D. R. O.; W. E. Simnett, M. R. L. Col. J. A. S. Gray, C. M. G., D. R. O., J. E. Kitching.

Finance and Statistics Department. Director-deneral, Sir J. George Beharrell, n.s.o.
Assistant Secretary, C. W. Hurcomb, c. sr.
Directors, J. Milne; J. Pike, L. T. V. Roldmon,
Assistant Directors, A. E. Rirkus, a.s., W. D.
Duffield, K. L. Macauley; P. T. R. Kolher, n.s.o.,

(lerks ((lass z), S. J. Page , J J. Paskin

Mechanical Engineering Department. Director-General, L. Slimpson conv., n.s.o., Circk (Class n., P. C. Franklin Directors, A. S. Burnett; C. W. H. Edmonds, on v. Public Safety and General P. rposss Department. Director-General, Sir. William Maywood, s. c. n.

Assistant Screens, for winnin marwood, K. a. A. Assistant Screens, F. G. Moggridge, c. s. Principal Clerks, E. W. Rowntree, R. H. Hill Olerks (Class.x), C. A. Birtchuell, T. A. E. Muir, G. H. Pryor.

Railway Inspecting Officers.
Chief Inspecting Officer, Lt. Col. J. W. Pringle av Inspecting Officers, Maj. G. L. Hall a.v., Maj. A. H. L. Mount a.v.

Amistant to Chief Inspecting Officer, J P Scott Main Canal Control Committee.

Chairman, S. Preston, C. F., C. F. Scartary, R. B. Dinwoody.

Amistant, H. Dade.

N.B K

Roads Department.

Director-General, Sir Honry Maybury, K c M G , C B Assistant Secretary II H Piggott c B c B F Clock (Class z) I Powell, J. L. Stewart-Mooro Clacy Regimer J. S. Killick c B K. Minst c R.

Traffic Department. Director-General, Str Philip A. M. Nash, K. M. a., C. B. Principal Clerk, S. T. Burgoyne, M. v. o., o. B. F. Clerks (Class. 1), W. H. Hardman. M. B. F. M. c., J. Hutt.

Directors, M. Kissane o.s.; Maj J. A. A. Pickard, p.s.o.; V. M. Barrington Ward, p.s.o.

Rates Advisory Committee.

Chairman, F. Gore Browne к с. Members Sir W. W. Berry к в.г., L. A. Martin, W. J. Davis; W. A. Jepson, W. M. Acworth

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. z. The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third trent Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain internals) since risz. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britan and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is ex-office, Leader of the House of Common, the Chancellon of the Exchequer, and some Junton Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parlismentary Secretary and the Junion those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junion Lords, the duties of the Chancellot of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under Treasures and after agreement with the of the Under Treasure and after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, armages for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to neet the needs of the vear. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor expounds to the House, those plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House. The amount estimated to pay the salaries and other expenses was £197,579 in 1994 50.

Figur Loan or the Treasure—
The Rt. Hon David Lloyd George, o.m., nr (Prime Stimules)

Wilson, M.B L.

JUNIOR LORDS .1,0 . . . . . . . . . J. T. Jones, M.P. .unp. . ........ Sir William Sutherland, x r £1,000 JOINT SPERETARIES Parliamentury, Joint, Rt. Hon Lord Edmund Talbot, M v o , D s.o , M.F ; Capt Rt Hon. F E Guest, DRO, MP
Private Secs, Miss Dalton; C Harris,
Financial, Stanloy Baldwin, MP

Private Sec. K. St. J. Bamford

Permanent Secretary, Sir Warren Fisher, a. c. s. £3.500

Controller of Establishments, Sir Malcolin G. Rankay, KCB

Controller of Supply Services, Sir G L Barston, K. & B €3,000

Controller of Finance, B. P. Blackett, CB £3,000 Deputy Controllers of Establishments, R. S. Meiklejohn, (B, RR Scott, (B, (4) £2,000 Principal Assistant Secretaries, G C Upcott, (B, £2,000 O E Niemeyer

O. F. Meineyer

Assidant Secretaries, L. J. Hewby, c. B., E. W. H. Millar, F. Phillips, R. G. Hawtrey, R. E. Hurwood, c. Br., C. L. Stocks, R. B. Howerth, H. E. Fass, o. Br., A. W. Hurst, R. A. Johnson, c. Br., J. H. McCraig; J. Rae, M. Headlam

Direction of Women Establishments, Hon. Maude

Lawrence

Lawrence
Principals, G C Barnes; J B Beresford, T K
Hewley, H P. Boland, E E Bridges, J. C. Cari,
E C Cleary, Viscount Closs; L Cuthbertson,
H E Davios, J S. Eugles, H B Foyle; W R
Frasel, B W dithert, R P M Gower; P J Grigs,
J. T Heweston; H Higgs, cs. H. M HowgraveGraham, W P Johnston, W. T Legge; R. J
McAlpin, E C Martin; W T Matthews, M S.,
F M Morris; F H Nixon; R. O W Pemberton,
C F M N Rvan; F G Salter, F Skevington;
S A Sydney-Turner; E N R. Trentham; W R L.
Tlickett; S D. Waloy, A. P. Waterfield, S H.
Wright Wright

Wright

Assistant Principals, E. St. John Bamford; A. E. Banham, H. Brittsin, A. D. Burnett-Brown, F. Chadwick; G. M. Evans, J. D. B. Forguson, L. McM. Fonsyth, A. Glen; G. E. A. Grey, A. F. Hemming, W. P. Hildred; P. G. Inch, G. Isniny, D. F. Jerroid, R. U. E. Knox; E. C. E. Leadhitter; H. Parker, J. H. Penson, A. D. Pole; E. W. Ravenshear; H. E. Read, W. J. Sunnsbury, F. H. Slingsby; L. L. H. Thompson, E. Twentyman, H. G. Vincent, D. J. Wardley; W. D. Wilkinson, D. B. Woodburn, J. H. E. Woods, N. E. Young

Parliamentary Clerk, H Higgs, a R Treasury Officer of Accounts, A W Watson Accountant, H T Holmes, N O , 1 8 0. Deputy Accountant, T. Chadwick, M. B. Assistant Accountants, E. B. Athawes, A. H. May Estimates Cirk, I. Cuthbortson Investigating Officers, R. A. Grieve, on K.; H. Biggs, W. Desborough Ch. of Clerk, P. F. Pyle.

Representation in Ministry of Transport.

Treasury Representative, Sir Hardman Lover, & c.s., Private Sec., E Twentyman.

### Government Actuary's Department. Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. z.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, K.c. B. £2,500 Deputy do., A. Honry, £2,000 to £2,200 Principal Actuaries, "S. J. H.W. Allin, C.R.E.; G.S.W. Epps Actuaries, S. J. H. V. Allin, Kr.; G. S. Lace Actuaries, J. Buchanan, V. P. A. Derrick; G. Gillies, C. W. S. Jamileson, W. R. Jarman, J. G. Kyd, R. W. Sturgoon; J. W. Thousson......... 56ec to Accumulate Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; R. R. Brodie; P. G. Brown; L. A. Bullwinkle, o. R.; W. G. Craig; P. N. Harvey; O. C. J. Klagge; G. H. Maddex; A. W. Marshall; F. A. A. Monsler; D. A. Portsons Lies to Les Staff Clerk, W Johnson ... .....

· Acts as Scoretary to the Department

### Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitar to the Treasury.

Storey's Gate, St James' Park S.W z Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir J P

Mellor, R C B

Prious Secretary, Major G S, King, R C

Assistant Solicitors, Sir A. H Dennis, C R, K.R.F.;

Sir Alexander W Lawrence, Bart, Cecil Owen,

Accounts Branch Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, M. B.E...

Deputy to, w J Hagon

Law Courts Branch,

Reg Royal Courts of Justice, W C s.

Principal, A T Hare

Chief Clerks, R. M Greenwood, c b.m, ll w; R.

Klugston, J Rye; E. V. Thompson

Hood, F Lawton, o b s; T C. Newman, ll b

Professional Clerks, R R Baker, R C H Carter, C

W Evans; W.G S. Fawkes, Capt H, S H Hall,

n b o, M. E. Hate, Col R. S. Lewis, Capt A G

Newman, E M Reid; K H Scougal, R. B

Waterer

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business), z, Clement's Inn, Strand, W C a.

A, Occurrence Inn., Scrand., W.C. &.
King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, s.c. a.
Assactant King's Proctor, C. E. Strodwick
Assistant Chef Clerks, W. G. Chapman
Professional Clerks, Capt. J. B. Finch, H. C. Hewetson and M. W. Hughes.

Parlumentary Counsel First Counsel, Sir F F Liddell, K c n Second do , W M. Graham Harrison, c n £2,500

£1,800 to £2,000 £1,000 to £1,000 Third do., Hon Hugh Godley Rating of Government Property.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F J. Bason, c.n E. £1,000 to £1,200 £600 to £800 £500 to £600 Deputy do , F C Ruddle (hief Clerk, W. T Chard . ....

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

TRINITY HOUSE. Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry Vill granted the Institution its first charter in 1814, 104c alm "for the relief, increase and auximentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England "since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea, has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been efficiently to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Pepartment, is the administration of the Lighthouse, also considered the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Pepartment, is the administration of the Lighthouse acts. Service of England and Wales with create the Corporation of Corporation of Parliament Lighthouse, and their videous The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the A buintly Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Canses tried in that Court T.e. Corporation also sit with the Judges of the A buintly Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Canses tried in that Court T.e. Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is major in the out of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Canses tried in that Court T.e. Eighbouse Service of the Trinity House is major in the out of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Canses tried in that Court T.e. Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is major in the Court T.e. Provided by means of special dase called Light Dues. Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse

levied on shipping owing the passar of the United Kinder. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse Service as commits in connection with the Lighthouse Service as the service of th Commanders of the Mércantile Marine, and Deskies two Elder Brethren who have retured from the Active List there are a number of Honorary Elder Brethren, includ-ing His Magesty The King and other members of the Royal Pamily The ten Acting Elder Brethren, one of whom always is Deputy Master, fores the Board which carries out the public and corporate duties of the Trinity

ELDER BRETHERN.

ELDER BRITHERS.

H.M The King; Master, Kield-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, & o.; Deputy Master, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.M.G., K.G.Y.O., Elder Hothers, H.M. The King; Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, o. v. 1, Roar-Adm H. B. Stewart (retired). The Karl of Rosebory, & o. k. T. Gapt. A. K. Bell, o.b. R; Capt. A. S. Thomson, C. B. C.B., Capt. Sir A. W. Clarke, K.B., Rt Hon. A. J. Balfour, o. M.M.F; The Farl of Selborne, & o. G. M. G. Adm. the Marquess of Milford Haven, G. G., Capt. T. Golding. G. B. R. H. H. H. H. Asquith, R.C. W. P; Maj. Gon. H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, & o. The Marquess of Crewe, & o.; Roar-Adm G. R. Mansoll, G. B. E. M. Y. O., Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M. F., Capt. D. O., Copt. H. R. H. Prince of Wales, K.G., R.M.; Capt. A. H. Ryloy.

Secretary, M. K. Smith, O. B. E. L. Clubb, O. B. E. St. Class Clerks, W. I. Veitch; H. T. Miller, M. B. E.; Maj. J. M. Nicolle, O. B. E.; Capt. J. E. A. Hunter. and Class Clerks, W. I. Veitch; H. T. Miller, M. B. E.; M. J. J. M. Nicolle, O. B. E. Sindall, L. G. Vedy; W. M. Liesching, Engineer-M. (Mag.) D. W. Hood, G. B. E. M. I. C. E.

2nd Class Cierks, E. Thurlow, R. Sindall, L. G. Vedy; W. M. Liesching. Engineer-in-Chief, D. W. Hood, o. R. M. I. C. R. Principal Philoage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching. Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner. Surveyer of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton, M I MAT E.

TRUSTER SAVINGS BANKS.

INSPECTION COMMITTEE, o Serie Street, W.C. 2.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1817, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1801. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in Nov. 1828, to about 72 millions of money and over 25 millions in George Trustee 1810ck, held on behalf of over 2,220,762 depositors.

WALLACE COLLECTION.

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. z. He Wallace Collection was bequestive to the nation by the widow of Hr Ed Wallace, H. z. c. n. z. p. in zer, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the government. The expenses were estimated at £52 203

Keeper & Secretary, D. S. MacColl, 1.1. v. £500 to £700 Assistant to Keeper and Inspector of Armouries, B. J. Camp..... ...

WAR OFFICE. (See ARMY, pp. 280-2.)

# IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

23-28, Baker Street, W. 1.

President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K. G.

Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.

Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj Gen Sir Fabian

Ware, K.B., C.B., C.B. Georetaries of State for the Colonies and for India; First Commissioner of Works; High Commissioners for Newfoundland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Union of South Africa; Sir W Stattin, ocho, and R. Hoo Sir C. F N Macrady, ocho, a. K. S. Hoo Sir G M W Macdonough K. G., K. C. M., a. (Almira) Sir E S C. F N Macready, o c.m o., k c n ; Gen Sir G M W. Macdenough k c.n., k c.m.g.; Admiral Sir E S Poe at v.o K c.s

Principal Architects, Sir Roginald Biomfield, n. Sir E Lutyens, a.a., H Baker, n. u. n. (France), Sir R Lorimor, A.n., a. (Hasy Agypt, Macedonia), Sir John J Burnet, n. n. (Hasy Agypt, Macedonia), Sir John J Burnet, n. n. (Hasy Agypt, Macedonia), Kdward Warren, v. n. n. (Macedonia)

Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur

Browne, R N.E. Comptroller of Administration, Lt -Col H. Ellissen. 1. B.K.

# IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

Crystal Palace, S W 19

Curator and Secretary, Charles Ffoulkes, 1 4 A \$700 WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES. Temporary Offices, 23 Park Crescent, Portland Place, W z

Administrative expenses, 1920-21, £34,523 Commissioners, The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, e.c.officio, unp , Geo Granville Leveson Fisheries, exoglete, unp , Geo viraceries \$1.500
Joint Sectories, Morton Evans, £800 to £1.000
Chency c.a. ... £1.500
Chency c.a. ... £2.500

Gowe Joint Secretaries, Morrow London Aingor Assatant Secretary, W Dawson Aingor Senon Cicis, 10 R Crawfurth Smith Soo to 1700 at 1 Case Ciris, 10 R Crawfurth Smith Sandord, J White, W Lee Nash; T A Cochrane, G 1 Bost, E Mathet Soo to 1700 at 1961 at 196

Chef Mineral Inspector, Westgurth F Brown £1,000
Foresty Inspector, G Il Crossfeld £300 to £400
Cherk in Charge of Acts, He both Claste £350 to £500
Quer Rear Opins, Denies.

Superintendent, G H Burnett ... £500 to £700 LEGAL BRANCH

Solicitor, F. A. Jones, c.s. Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, s.s.c. Do Ireland, Sir William Fry, Dublin

WOODS AND FORESTS
New Forest, Bere, & Parkhurs - Deputy Surveyor, V F Loese. Dean Forest - Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster

Brown.

Do. Dep. Surv & Crosen Receiver, L. S. Osmaston Windsor—Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon Claude H. C. Willoughby Do. Deputy Surveyor (vacant).

NEW Fonest
Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, Bt., k. c. o.,

C. R. Chertier Verderers, The Earl of Normanton; G. R. Hrisco Eyre; J. Joffreys; H. F. Compton; K. Pulteney; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.
Clerk, Montague Chaudior, Romsey.

### WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Storey's Gate, S.W. z.

H.M. Office of Works for the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in sea to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to

the Office of Woods and Ferests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £477,500 in 1900-ar. First Commissioner, Rt Hon. Sir Afred Mond, Bart.,

Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, c.B.z.; W. Leitch

£1,000 to £1,000

Secreta) iat

Principala, H. Bird, W. F. Scholfield, o.n. E.: A. H. S. White, F. J. E. Raby, M. Connolly, a.n. K.; H. A. Russell w. n. K.; H. B. Sengrave (activa) 5-700 to 5-700 Assistant Principals, A. G. Sandison; F. E. Curter, F. N. de Norman; D. L. Maeintyre, F. R. de. Barker . . £200 to £500 Sup! of Registry, E W Horton 530 to 5500 Staff Clerks, G W Jupp, D M Harvey 5300 to 5400 Directorate of Contracts a Labour

Director, E. H. Bright, (M., M. O.

Deputy do, A. G. Harnett on K.

Sign to Sign to Sign to Chester, M. M.

Chester, M. M.

L. Davis, O. M.; J. G.

Chester, M. M.

Finance Division Comptroller of Accounts, J A W Buchanan, c B r

£850 to £1,000 £550 to £650 Deputy do , A C E Hughes (Terk in Charge of Accounts, W Locke, o BY

£550 to £650 Senior Clerk, H E Stood 5400 to £550 Heads of Branches (Acting), A. J. Whitby, u B.F.; C F.

Heads of munches are considered by the Marin and Marin and Creshand, where Staff Clerks, E. T. Blakoy; W. L. Wharin; H. L. Findley, S. A. Bryant; J. Richards, A. Sellers, C. Coatos; T. D. Clark (acting), C. C. W. Goodale (acting), G. L. Jordan (acting), Socioto \$400 to the Constant of the Marine, C. Bry, M. V.O. \$1,500

Du ector of Works, Sir F Baines, ( Br , M v.o £1,500 Professional Assistant, A. J. Pitcher, o. r. Z., 200 Chief Architect, R. J. Allison, Ch. r., A. R. L. A., 20, 200 Smith Architect, A. R. Myers, 1.8.1, A. R. L. S., 200 West, M H.s. Lectrical Engineer, Hubert

Bainos, chr Senior Engineer, J. A. C. MacIntyre, ohk., hhe £1.200

Sento Engineer, J. A. C. MacIntyre, o. B. R., B. B.

Soco to fi,000

Architects, A. Bulloch, A. R. I. B. A., E. Cropper, o. R. F.

D. N. Dyke, A. B. B. A., A. W. Heasman, o. B. F.

J. H. Markham, A. K. B. A., J. W. Patterson, N. B. K.

A. R. B. A. G. T. Reavell, A. B. B. A. H. E. T. Reos.

A. Scott, M. B. R. C. J. W. Simpson f. S. C. P.

Wilkinson.

Sand Deports, J. M. Davidson; W. C. P. Evo 5550 to 5700

Chief Maintenance Surveyors, P. K. Manton 311 R) let.

£900 to £2,000 Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdows

\$900 to £1,000 Supplies Du ision

Controller, J. W. Carry, o.r.

Staff Clerks, H. F. Hall, £400 to £500: II R. Aftum, M. B. F. C. H. Cooper, A. C. Horne £500 to £400
Director set of Lands & Accommodation.
Director, Sir A. I. Durrant, M. V. O. O. R. £1,200
Seamo Staff Clerk, S. M. Fane, O. N. R. £400 to £500
Head of Nections, R. C. Cole, M. B. R. (actins), P. W. Lupp (acting), W. J. Howkley (acting), P. W. Jupp (acting; W. E. Bentley (acting), T. W. Jupp (acting; W. E. Bentley (acting), Soo to £400
Royal Parks, Declary, M. C. Hursey, late R. E.

Bailty of Royal Parks, &c., Major W. C. Hursey, late R. E.

5600 to £500

Assist Badliff, Maj E. D. Haggitt, o Br, late u.

£400 to £500

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate

Et. Tetr's Chapel, Vere St., Marylehone, W. z.

Brustia, The First Commissioner of Works and the
Rev F. S. Webster (Rector of All Souls).

Transver, W. J. Downer, C. S., C. M. G., 1. S. O.

# - Law and Justice.

### COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The aggregate cost of the Administration of Law ad Justice for the year ending March 31, 1981, is 164,983, as compared with £14,997,435 for the year added March 32, 1982, an increase of £1,871,047.

UNITED KINGDOM AND ENGLAND AND WALES.	Net.
Law Charges	£290,991
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	54,040
Sourenie Court of Judicature .	518,714
Land Registry	80,202
Public Trustee	10
County Courts	359,145
Police, England & Wales	6,298,252
Prisons, England & Wales	E,357,300
Reformatory and Industrial Schools.	
England & Wales	496,588
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	64,631
Scotland.	
Law Charges and Courts of Law	266,318
Scottish Land Court	12,980
Register House	63.641
Police	800,250
Prisons	205 884
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	150,220
liefi and	
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions .	69,954
Supreme Court of Judicature, &c.	182.759
Irish Land Commission	1,118,763
County Court Officers, &c	172,722
Dublin Metropolitan Police	335,250
Royal Irish Constabulary	3,402,253
Prisons Reformatory and Industrial Schools	203,448
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	146,951
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	18,227
- i s-mm-ray (i	16,578.533

### LAW SITTINGS, rosz

Ilvlary .	January zz to March 23
Easter .	April 5 to May 13.
Trinity .	May a4 to July 30
Machaelm	asOctober ve to December av.

# The Judiciary of England and Males.

### SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

### Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chanceller, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division The Master of the Rolls (£6,000)
Rt. Hon. Lord Sterndale, b 1848, apptd 1919

Secretary, C E. Davies	.r£9 £4
Lord Justices (each £5,000)— Apptd	Age Jan
Rt. Hon Sir John Eldon Bankes . 1915	66
Rt Hon Sir Thos Rells Warrington 1915 Rt, Hop, Sir Thomas E. Scrutton 2016	€8 6a
Rt. Hon. Sir John R. Atkin zgzg	58
Rt. Hon, Sir Robert Younger 1919	<b>5</b> 9

# HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

### Chancery Division.

Justices (each £5,000)-	Apptd	Agr Jilli, I,
Hon Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	64
Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargant	1913	64
Hon. Sir John M. Asthury	1913	60
Hon. Sir Arthur Frederic Peterson	IOIS	· 6a
Hon Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	XOX#	59
Hon Frank Russell	1919	. 53
		. 25

# APPELLATE TRIBUNALS. The Lord High Chancellor. Lords of Appeal in Ordinary teach £5,000).

Apptd. Jan. z TOPE. Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin, K.c.v o. ... 1913 75 76 70 76 61 Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw
Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton, G.B.E., E.C. B. 1905 1913 And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

# King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England -

The Rt Hon Rufus Daniel Earl	of Road	ing, c r s., . £8.000
Secretary, Viscount Erleigh	•	. £500
Justices (each £5,000)-	'Apptd	
Rt. Hon Sir Charles John Darlins	1897	71
Hon Sir Reginald More Bray	1004	78
Hon Sir Alfred T Lawrence .	1904	75
Rt Hon Lord Coloridge	1907	
Hon Sir Horace E Avory .	1010	70
Hon Sir Thomas G Horridge	2010	
Hon Sir Charles Montagne Lush	1910	67
Hon Sirsy 'neyA T Rowlatt, K < 8 i	TOTA	58
Hon Sir Clement M Bailhache	1912	Ŏ4
Hon Sir Montague Shearman	2014	63
Hon Sir John Sankey	1914	54
Hon Sir Henry McCardie	1016	Š
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	2017	60
Hon, Sir Alexander A Roche	1917	50
Hon Sir Frederick A Greer	zezo.	57
Hon. Sir Rigby Swift	1920	46
Hon, Sir Edward Acton	1080	<b>e</b> 6

### Court of Criminal Apreal,

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

### Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke (born udge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, a c s , (born zac 

### COURTS, OFFICERS, &c. Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. z.

Clerk of the Clown, Sir Claud Schuster, s.c.s., c.v.o., s. Deputy Clerk, Hou A E A Napler ... £66 Clerk, R L Overbury

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords. - £3,917. Permanent See and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Scool See, of Commensions of the Peace, Hon Harold Robon Purnelecters, H Tusay Seeganteet Arms, Capt Hon Sh Soymour Fortesting.

R.O V.O., C M G

Deputy do , Robert Wynne Bankos Clerk of the Chamber and Messunger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman .. £450

# Chancery Courts.

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr Just'e Peterson

At Chambers - Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, A F Ridsdale, G to N, A Keen, O to Z, P W vach £1,500

Mr Justice Sargant and Mr Justice Russell

At Chambers - Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, R T Watkin Williams, G to N, Charles Hulbert, O to Z. Richd. White with £1,500

Mr. Justice Asthury and Mr Justice P O Lawrence At Chambers Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, J. H. P. Chitty, E to K, H. D. Hughes-Onslow, L to R, Saml. A. M. Satow; S to Z, John Chas. Fox

Lto R, Sami A. M. Satow; Stat 2, John Ches Cach £1,500

First Class Clerks, H. G. Jamos; E. J. Harvev, L.

Pitchard; H. W. Darwall, F. E. W. Nichols; A.

Paget; H. R. Hopkins, W. T. Roberts, J. J. Konne,
J. H. Juckson; A. R. Samuels, A. C. Dalton, T. H.

Christman; A. Tutte, H. A. Bradlov, A. W. each £600

Charger Registrage Office - £24,625
Registrars, W. E. Church, £2,000, W. O. Goldschmidt,
A. H. Borrer, F. T. Bloxam, F. J. Synge, H. S. Jai Butter, F. I. Brazani, F. J. Synge, H. N. Jolly Principal Clerks, E. Hicks Beach, C. C. Forster Bickson, J. F. More, H. G. Garrett, W. T. D. Ritichie, R. N. R. Blaker, W. U. Timmin & 250 to £800 Third Clease (Units, J. W. Collery, T. Millian, H. H. Stone, T. Hardy, T. J. Lewis, H. F. Blake, Apreal oad Cause Clock, H. B. Goddard Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP),

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W C Judges, Hon Sir John M Astbury and Hon Su P. O. Lawrence

Register, Arthur Stiebel
Principal Clerk, J. R. Bull
Principal Clerk, J. R. Walvin
Second Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin
Second Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin
Third do, D. M. Walker, C. J. Lislo; G. D. Towsley

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COUNT

Underhil; W. M. Spence, T. C. Williams, J. E. H. Benn, B. L. Cherry, A. E. Russell. EXAMINERS OF THE COURT

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court )

A T Summer: A Robinson,

J N Pearson, A J Spencer; A Robinson, G E Morrison, A Inman, F T V Rayly, C G Moran, C Douglas-Pennant, H M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin, F Watt, W V Ball.

OFFICIAL REFERESS OF THE SUPERFUE COURT.

Edward J. Pollock; Sir F Newbolt, Kc; George Alexander Scott ...... each £1,500 OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Arthur Rhys Roberts ..

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,483.)  Central Office of the Supreme Court. (£34,887.) MASTERS OF THE S. PREME COURT.

Sir T Willes Chitty (Senior Master of the Supreme Control and King's Remembrancer); Samuel H Day (a); G. A. Bonner, Leonard W. Kershaw (b) (King's Coroner and Master of the Croom Office); Ernest A Jolf; F. F. Daldy; W. Whately

Assistant Masters, Hon Gilbert J D Coleridge; each £1.000

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT. Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A Stringer (Room 75) .

Senio Chief Clerk, Francis A Stringer (Room 75) - †
Chief Clerk, W Turner Cooke - †
Clerks, I to K, A J Penny, R Macgregor, J. P
Lalor, F R P Stringer, M F C Willson, A J.
MacClymont; G Gardener, L to Z, T F Atkinson;
E C Anstee, A L Woodcock, H Macdonald,
H M Bacon, A F Smith, A J Johnston |

LETTERS OF REQUEST 10 FOREIGN COUNTRIES

F R. P Stringer and M F C Willson (Room 70), SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk, A. Brocklosby Clerks, P. A. Quin, P. J. Bowie, B. Darwall, H. Hinton, E. G. Jacobs, A. E. Smith

FILING, RECORD, AND ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT \* (Including Affidavits) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85. Chief (Let k, F. Hullah

Affidavits and Emolments

Chief Clipk, F. Hullah Clipks, C. Clerk, E. C. Freeman, C. R. C. Shields General Filing

Clerks, C J Timms; C Clerk; A Finch, H. Monill; R R May, D A P Turner

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, Philip Clark , G. L. Warren Election Petitions,

King's Remembrancer's and Acknowledgments
Department \*\*

King's Remembrancer, Sit T Willes Chitty (Sensor Muster) (le.ks, J Johnston, S A Lynn, C G Moule

BILLS OF SAIR AND DERDS OF ARRANGEMENT Chief Clerk, A St J W Wriford Clerks, G G Lacey; W Grant; J. Martin, E W Butler

Book Shewer, C Sloper CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Loonard W Kershaw

Assistant Masters, Hon Gilbert Coleridge and Egerton B Lawford

C B Lawford Cheft Crown Office, E H D Image Cheft Class of the Crown Office, E H D Image Cheft Associate, J. Kenyon Cerks, A H Glipps, H M W Bavnes, W. J Field, W. C. Watson, A. O Thomas, W. E Davis, G. W. Townesend, J. O Griffits, G. Meyer, A. F. Love, W. C. Bradley, N. L. Lockton, D. Boland

Courts of Jistice Schienery Department. Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 123) Assistant Superintendent, W. C. Keeling Book-Aerpers, G. Button; E. J. Talbot. (45 Writing Clerks)

SLEREMN COURT TAXING OFFICE.

Masters of the Supreme Court, Spencer Whitehead (Senior) £1,600; Granville Smith, G. A. King; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; W. H. O. Stewart Jobson .each £x,500

 (a) Mr Day is the prescribed officer under the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Petitions Act
 (b) Mr Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal Office hours, so to 4, Vacations, so to 2; Saturdays,

is to x

1 The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range
from—st class, £500 to £500; and class, £500 to £500;
3rd class, £500 to £500; and class, £500 to £500;
3rd class, £500 to \$500;
1 Office hours, 20,30 to \$500;
Saturdays, 20,30 to \$1,30.

2 Office hours, x1 to \$5, Saturdays and Vacations, x1 to \$2.

Chriza, H. F. Hake; A. W. Pincer; F. R. Cutler; A. J. Johnston; W. R. Shaw; H. J. Howes; R. G. Gurney; C. B. Cooper; J. Sworder; A. F. Small; J. M. Cole; M. H. Spicer; C. G. Boz; H. M. Drake; F. G. Wortham; T. G. Thomas; W. J. Bannehr, F. J. Mathews; A. W. Porter; W. Fairfax; W. C. Brett, T. H. Parker; W. F. Poltock; J. J. Ramsay.

# Probate, Divorce. and Admiralty Division.

King's Proctor, Sir John Paget Mellor, K c B

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House -£34,960

Requestrars, Alfred Musgrave (Senior), £1,600; Walter A Inderwick; F L de Quetteville, W T Bar-nard, a ( £2,200 to £1,200 Record Keeper, Rowland Hill . . . . . £600 nard, K (
Record Keeper, Rowland Hill ...

ADMIRALT REGISTRI AND MARSHAI'S OFFICE,
Royal Courts of Justice —£7,075
Registrar, E S Roscoe
Assistant Registrar, H Stokes
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H W Lovel
Clerks, F A Wright; A E J Harris, M Rackham,
H G Cockell, Dallas Young, C S. Roscoe, R D Lamb £100 to £600 Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops Shipkeeper, S. W. Craske. Messengers, H. Crease; E. Mott; P. Dove

Bankruptcy Department,

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. -£14,402. Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge £5,000
Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper
Senior Registrar, Herbert James Hope
Registrars, Frank Mellor; Paul M. Franke, Arthur
Stlebel £1,200 to £1,200 Stiebel .£1,200 to £1,500 Chuf Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), J W

£600 £1,500 Bradford Taxing Master, John A Chas Tanner, M. A., 50, 500 Sensor Official Receiver, Egerton S Grey Chical Receivers, W. P. Bowyer; Hon. W. J. H. Boyle, D Williams

Assistant do , E C. F. Vyvyan ; E Parke.

Companies Winding Up.

Judges, Hon Mr Justice Astbury and Hon Mr. Justice P O Lawrence

Trading with the Enemy Acts. Judge, Hon Mr. Justice Russell

Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act.

Judge, Hon, Mr. Justice Bray

Court of Criminal Appeal-Registrar's Office.

(Offices—Room 473 Royal Courts.)
Registrar, Leonard W Kershaw (Master of the Crown

Assat Registrar, T. D. Lawrance.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, Ll.H.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.; W. E. Stone, E. G. H.
Evans, R. H. French.

# Poor Persons' Department.

(Room 786 Royal Courts)

Prescribed Officers, J. C. Fox, G. A. Bonner, and
L. W. Kershaw (Masters of the Supreme Court),
A. Musgrave (Probate Registrar),
Secretary, Adrian Hassand-Short

Railway and Canal Commission.

Endites—Rooms 773 and 773 Royal Courts.)
Endites Commissioners, Hun Mr. Justice Lush
(England), Hon. Lord Mackenzie (Scotland), Rt
Hon. Mr Justice Kenny (Irriend).
Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Lord Terrington; (a vacancy) Registrar, (vacant). Clerk, T H. Parker.

Land Values Reference Committee. (Office—Room INE Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors' Inst.

Secretary, J. Johnston. Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

### Light Railway Commission. 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. z.

Assist Secretary, Kenneth J. M. Teesdale. Clerks, R. P. Stoneham; C. S. Adams.

# Masters in Lunacy and Visitors of Lunatics,

Secretary, H. Macdonald ...... each £1,500

# Director of Public Prosecutions,

Whitehall, S.W. z. Director, Sir Archibald H. Bodkin
Asst. Director, Gny Stophenson, c.n
Principal Assistant, F J Sims, M. o
Chief Clarks, S Pearce, W Lewis, A F Rowe .. £2,500 £1,700

£600 to £800 A S Cohen, Assistant Chief Clerks, H S. Pearce, A C R V Wallace Section A S Cohen,
Programonal Clerks, G C Pesoror, R P Pashley, L
N Vincent Evans, G R Paling, B G Saywell, E,
Clayton, H.A. K Morgan, H.J. Parham Lace to See
Clerk in Charge of Regultry, Geo. Moorman.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the Edizents into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winten), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn) Except in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumbon land, Newcastleon-Tyne, Glamorgasahire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May

SOUTH-EASTERN.

SOLTH-EASTERN.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S
Cambridge-hire (Huntingdon)—W., S and A (for Winter
Assize County No. 3) (Chosterton)
Sufold (Ipwish W), (Bury St Edmunds S)—and A.
alt (Bury St Edmunds, 1922)
Norfold (Norwich)—W., S and A
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S and A
Horts (Hertford)—W., S and A
Horts (Hertford)—W., S and A
Surrey (Guildford)—W., S and A
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court,
Temple, E C 4
Associate, Harry Clover, 2 Hare Court, Temple,
E C 4
Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, 1 Hare
Court, Temple, E.C. 4.

MIDLAND.

MIDLAND. Beds (Bedford)—W, S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W, S. and A.
Debyshir (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. 

NORTHERN.
Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No z). Westmorland (Appleby)-W. and S.

Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)-W., S. Suljord Division (Manchester) —W., Spring, S. and A Liveryool—W., Spring, S. and A. Clerk of Assise, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston

### NORTH-EASTPRY

Northumberland and Oltu of Newcastle (Newcastle)-Northumberiand and Olly of Newcastle)—
W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Vorkshire, N. & E. Ruding, and City of York (York)—
W., S. and A.
West Ridding Div (Loeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assaze, C. Milton Barber, a Dr. Johnson, S.
Bulldings, Temple, E. C.
Cepnyly Clerk of Assaze and Clerk of Analysis, C. B.
Johnson, S. King's Bonch Walk, Temple, E. C. —£388
Associate, T. Boston Bruce, 4 Temple Gardens, Temple,
E. C.

OXFORD

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worester (for County and City, Gloucester (for County and City, Gloucester (for County and City), Monmouth, Her glord, Shreisbury, Stafford At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business taken.

### WRSTERN CIRCUIT

### NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

NORTH WALER AND CHESTER.

Montgomeryskire—(Welshpool) W; (Newtown) S.

Meromethelire (Dolgolly)—W and S
Carnarvonskire (Carnarvon)—W, S. and A.

Angicsey (Beammaris)—W and S
Deublighshire (Ruthin)—W, S. and A
Finishire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chestor Castle)—W, S. and A
Clerk of Assize, Challes Stubbs, Li D, I Hare Court,
Temple, E. C.

Gerk of Assize, Challes Stubbs, Li D, I Hare Court,
Temple, E. C.

Gerk of Indictments and Demonstration of Assize.

Clerk of Inductments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Honry Lister Basels Committee Clerk of inaccinents was a constitute Reade, Congleton

Lister Reade, Congleton

Associate, Herbort Channell, r Hare Court, Temple,

Associate, Herbort Channell, r Hare Court, Temple, 

### SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

Jones.. £zgo At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamor-gan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken. INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. z.

The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1939, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople.

Trade Disputes netween employers and manageops.

President Sir William Mackenzie, K. C. R. R.,

Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart,

K. C.; F. H. McLeod, C. R.; Sir William Robinson

Members Miss Vlolet Markham, Miss Chelle Matheson, E. J. Brown; J. M. Bryce, C. R., F. S. Button;

D. C. Cummings C. R. F. (Col. J. McCausland Denny

C. B., Sin Duncan Elhot, R.R. F., James Fullerton,

Secretary G T Reid.
Aust. do., R J. Humphreys.

( H. R

National Wages Board (Railways).

Charman Sir William Mackenzie K. C., K. B. Pert A. Representing Railway Companies Sir Herbert A. Walker K. C. B. Sir Thomas Williams, C. Aldington R. B. E. Sir Thomas Williams, C. Aldington R. H. Thomas Representing Railwaymen Rt. Hon J. H. Thomas R. L. W. J. Abrahams, W. J. R. Squano (?), W. J. Abrahams, W. J. R. Squano (?), W. J. R. Squano (

Stevenson.

Representing Users of Railways Sir Thomas Robinson Mr, E Manville, M.P., H. J. May, J. B Williams. Secretary, G T Reid.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, Hon Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, we in Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act,

Court of Arches.

Registry, 23 Knightrider St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4 Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L., Reyistran, Arthur W. D. Moure

### Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licenses (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Nota ios Public, &c., as Knightrider Street, Dectors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 20 to 4, Saturdays, 20 to 2).

Master, Sir Lewis Tonns Dibdin, B. C. Registrar, Arthur W Dodwell Moore, Deputy do, H. E Johnson Chief Clerk and Scaler, B B Bull Assistant Clerk, Charles A Brown Vicar-General's Office.

for granting Marriage Licences, and Court of Pre-11ABB, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. Office hours, not d.y. Saturdays, not or. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays

Vicai-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Parinoor, P.C., E.C.V.O. Registrar, F. H. Loc. Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam.

# Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, & c., D.C.L. Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson

OFFICE OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York

Vicar-tien and Chancellor, Sir P. W Bakei-Wilbraham, Bt.

Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

\*\* There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocean Bishops, these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outsule the London area can be obtained. See also section, "Marriage Licences," pp 415-479.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, s.c. Chapter (Urk and Regustrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, s. The Sanctuary, Westminster. Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E. C. 4.

Bushop of Lendon's Registry.

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his Conserver Court, z Dean's

i	Land Registry—County Courts—County Court Judges. 27				
	Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, to to 4; Saturdays, to to z.	wick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; H. J. Elton; C. F. Dyson, H. J. James; P. J. Daiby, H. S. Hughes			
	Induc, Sir A. B. Kempe, p. c. t. Rechstars, F. H. Lee and C. W. Lee. Apparato, Frederick Thomas. Chia Clark and Record Keep c, Albert E, Cave Assistant, S. J. Shepherd.	Registry of County Count Judgments, &c., Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. z. (Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches)			
,	THE LAND REGISTRY.	Registrar, A. W. Hurst			
	Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C. a.—£57,605 Office Hours —Registration, 22 to 3, other business, 20 to 4. Mari adays closed at 1	METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURT JUDGES.			
1	Office Hours —Registration, 12 to 3, other business, 22 to 4. MATI RDAYS closed at 2	(42) BLOOMSBURT, Great Portland Street, W z. WHITM HAPPI, Great Prescot Street, E. z			
	Chief Registral, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale Er, 500	Judges, His Honour Judge Bray and His Honour			
	Assist Registrars, A. R. G. Jennings, R. J. M. Borough, J. S. Stewart Wallace, G. A. H. Rendall,	Judge Ciner Ricomsbury — Registrar and High Ball(f, Edward Huelin, M. Huelpanel — Requestrar Georges W. Light, p. A.			
,	Harriett Hugh Policie, C. T. Muserwe, w. F. Burnett Burnett Issist Registrars, A. R. G. Jennings, R. J. M. Borough, J. S. Stewart Wallace, G. A. H. Bendall, C. A. L. Lewis, S. I. owenthal £700 to £800 Frammers of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division, W. S. Enstwood, T. R. Colquistration, C. S. S. Colquistration, C. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	Whitechapel — Registrar, George M. Light, B.A. High Balliff, Wiffiam Owen.  (48) Bromley; Dartford; Gravesind; Langers.			
	houn Dill.  Registration of Title				
	Exami vis of Titles, G. W. Falkner, A. J. Starton, C. W. Haanage, J. P. Purocil, H. M. Rowland, G. W. H. Tupper, C. C. Deans	Judip - His Honour Judge Parry			
	Chief Cirk, J. E. Ansell £500 to £600 Chief Ameriant, J. D. Dart £550 to £500 Map Index and Searches, W. G. Nottage, F. 8.1	(42) CLPRENWRLL, 23 Duncan Terrnce, Islington, N. Judges, His Honour Judgo Scully and His Honour Judgo Graham, a.c			
1	Land Charges, Registration and Searches Dept School Clark, E. W. Exton & \$500 to £600				
1	Middlesex May Index. Supermitendent, W. G. Nottage, 1.8.1 £400 to £500	(45) CROYDON, SUFFOY. KIRGSTON, SUFFOY. WANDSWORTH, GAFFALL LABO, S. W. 12.			
	Survey and Map Department.  Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage; LtCol. R. F. Brury, C. R., A. R. C	Judge, His Honour Judge Harington Croydon — Repistrar and High Hasing, J. E. Pox. Kingston—Repistrar and High Hasing, F. J. Bell. Warswortn—Judge, His Hon. Judge E. Harington. Registrar and High Battiff, R. L. G. Willoughov.			
	Secretary and Accounts	(38) ROMFORD AND ILFORD.			
	Secretary and Clerk of Accounts, D'A Little, o.n.e. £500 to £600	Judge, His Honour Judge Crawford			
	Assistant do., W. E. Menday	ROMFORD AND ILPORD, ESSEX.—His Honour Judge Crawford. Revisitor. Adam Partington.			
		Registrar, Adam Partington.  High Baulif, C. Godfrey.			
	YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.  East Riding, Been by J. Bickerwich West "Watsfield—T R. Sagden.  North "Northaller ton—Hubert G Thornley.	(43) MARYLEBONE, 279 Marylebone Road, N.W. z. WFST LOYDON, North End Road, W. Kensington, S.W. Judge, His Honour Judge Walworth H. Roberts			
	OITY OF LONDON COURTS.	Marylebone — Reylstrars, James Curtis; T. M. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V.			
	Lond Mayon's Count, Guildhall, E.C 2.  Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Forrest	Marylebone — Registrary, James Curtis; T. M. V. Vaughan Roderick. High Isatiff, J. Swinford Francis. West London — Registrar, George Shilton. High Bailiff, The Registrar.			
-	Fulton, K.C., LL.B. (Recorder), £4,000, H. F. Dickens, K.C. (Common Serjeant) £2,000 Assistant Judge, Frank Stather Jackson £2,500	(30) Shoreditch, sax Old St., E.C.			
1	Registrar,	Judge, His Honour Judge Chier			
1	Charletterk, George William Powell 5450	(40) Bow, Bow Rd., E 3.			
;	Core of Lorence Court, Guildhal Judge, Liewellyn Archer Atheries Jones, K. c. Treasurer, The Chambellain of London Registrar, James Anstey Wild, Jun £2,700	Italy, llis Honour Judge Graham, s. c £1,500 Registrar, H. A. Hore. High Bailif, Charles J. R. Tijou			
ì	Registrar, James Anstey Wild, jun	Greenwich, Burney St. Woolwich, William St.			
	COUNTY COURTS.	Judge, His Honour Judge Granger Southwark.—Registrar & Acting High Bailf, Thomas			
	Treasury County Court Department.—£14,240. Treasury, Whitehall (xz to 5).	A Bros.  Greenwich and Woolwich.—Registrar & High Ballif, C M. Troadwell.			
	Superintendent, B. J. Bridgeman	(4a) Barryrond.  Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Edward Bray£z,500			
	Deputy do, F. W. J. Kemp	(44) Westminsten, & St. Martin's Lane, W.C. s.			
	Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry. C. J. Holt. C. Satalesa. J. H. W.	Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Affred A. Tobin, s.c.			
i	G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hard-	Registrars, Charles Ernest Cuff; George Ogle Jacob. High Baddf, Stanley L Giffard.			

OTHER COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £z,goe).

England and Wales : For Sectiond see "Sheriffs Principal"; for Ireland see Irish Section.

[All the County Court Judges are addressed as " His Honour.

[All the County Court o' stages are addressed as "Fish Honous."]

Amphlett, Richd. Holmden, & c. (sr), Birmingham Bairstow, Arthur Win. (ss), Yorkshire, West Ridling Baker, Sir George Shorston, Bt (sr), Lincolnshire, &c Bowen, Iyor (se), Mid Wales.
Brown, Reginald, s. c. (s), Crewe, Stockport, &c. Cann, Wm. Moore (se), Leicestershire.
Elliott, Adshead (rs), Sheffiold, &c. Farrant, Hy, Gatchell (sp), Cambridgeshire, &c. Greenwell, Francis John (r), Northumberland.
Hogg, Adam Sponcer (s), Bolton, Bury, &c. Lagham, Robert Wood (ss), Coventry, Warwick, &c. Lanes, Nir Patrick Rose, & o. (ss), Notta and yorkshire James, Arthur Gwynne (ss), Bath, Dovizes, &c. &c. Lalley, Barnard, & c. (sr), Winchester, &c. Lalley, Barnard, & c. (sr), Winchester, &c. Lalley, Barnard, & c. (sr), Winchester, &c. Lalley, Barnard, & c. (sr), Winchester, &c. Lalley, Barnard, & c. (sr), Winchester, &c. Lalley, Barnard, & c. (sr), Winchester, &c. Landley, Ilon Walter (sp), Devon and Somerset. Look, B. Fossett (se), Hull, Malton, &c. Macklin, A. Romer (sr), Irndford, Loods, &c. Maccharness, Frede Michael Coloridge (sp), Brighton Macklin, A. Romer (sr), Irndford, Loods, &c. Macphorson, Alan (sg), Giroucestershire, Marchant, Jas. Rott. Vernam (sg), Norfolk and Sayroll. A. Hyslon (se). Wilta and Din set.

Suffolk

Marchant, Jas Robt. Vernam (33), Norfolk and Suffolk
Maxwoll, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Donset
Mollor, Frank H, s. c. (8), Manchester, &c
Moroc, Robert Ernest (8), Durham, &c
Morgan, John Lloyd, & c. (31), Carmarthonshire, &c
Mulligan, James, s. c. (23), Cambs and Norfolk.
Newell, Harold (19), Dorbyshire
Parfitt, James John, s.c. (44), Loeds and Wakefield
Parsons, Albert, s. c. (9), Birkenhead, &c
Radeliffe, F. R. Yonge (36), Oxford, &c
Roborts, John Bryn (99), Chester and North Wales
Rowlands, Rowland (39), Glanorganshire
Ruegg, Alfred H, s. c. (69), North Staffordshire
Selfa, Sir William Luctus (34), Marylebone, &c
Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c
Shartt, John (49), Kast Kent, Dover, &c
Stanger, Henry Yorke, s. c. (4), Proton, Blackburn, &c
Starges, Hugh Murray, s. c. (4), Proton, Blackburn, &c
Teylor, Hy Gawan (3), Cumborland and Wostmornind
Tebbs, Herbort Louis (28), Wolverhampton, &c
Terroll, Hy, s. c. (28), Plymouth, Extler, &c
Terroll, Hy, s. c. (28), Plymouth, Extler, &c
Turner, Richard W. (11), Bradford, &c
Turner, Richard W. (11), Bradford, &c
Wilson, Herbt, Wm Lash, s. c. (69), Cornwall
RECORDERS.

### RECORDERS.

RECORDERS.

Acland, Sir Rogd. B. Dyko, x.c., Oxford (1993)
Adkins, Sir Ryfand Dont, x.c. n. r. fiti mingham (1990)
Adhton, Arthur Jacob, x.c., Manchester (1914)
Akthinson, Edwd Tindal, x.c., Lected (1896)
Attenborough, Charles Leete, Great Grimsby (1918)
Baker, His Hon. Sir G. S., Bart., Burnstaple and
Hideford (1889).
Bell, Horbert Wright, The Hartlepools (1991).
Bialklook, George, Grantham (1918).
Bosanquet, Samuel B. C., Ledice (1999).
Bourke, Matthew J., Cork (1908).
Boxall, William P. G., x.c., Bryghton (1912).
Bussard, Marston C., x.c., Leicestes (1899).
Butler, Slade, Bye (1912).
Cautley, Henry Strether, x.c., m. r., Sunderland (1918).
Charles, Ernest Bruce, x.c., x.c., R., Bournemouth (1918).
Clay, William Henry, Stoken-Treat (1910).
Cooke, Temple, Southampion (1896).
Cooke, Temple, Southampion (1896).
Covard, Sir John Charles Lewis, x.c., Folketone (1886).
Craig, His Hon. Juo, Walker, Helpas (1911).
David, Alext. Jones, x.c., Newcastle-under Lyme (1909).
Disturnal, Wm Josiah, x.c., Dudley (1898).
Drury, George Thorn, x.c., Northampion (1918).
Emanuel, Samuel Hy, x.c., Northampion (1918).
Emanuel, Samuel Hy, x.c., Wischester (1918).
Fitzgerald, Francis John, c.u.e., Newbury (1916).

Florning Samuel, Doncaster (1980). Foote, John Alderson, a c., Exeter (1899). Fulton, Sir Forrest, a.c., London (1980). Gill, Charles Frederick, a c., Chichester (1890). Gill, Charles Frederick, s. c., Chichester (2890).
Goddard, Rayner, Poole (1927)
Graham, Alexander, Bridgmorth (1990)
Grantham, William Wilson, Deal (1998)
Greonwell, His Hon. F. J., c., s. c., Durham (1883).
Gregory, Henry Holman, s. c., m. P. Bath (1916).
Grottrian, Herbert Brent, Scarborough (1918).
Hall, Sir E. Marshall, s. c., Guildford (1916).
Hanhsm, Jno. Castleman Swinburne-, Farersham (1918). (1906). Hansell, Edward William, Maidatone (1917) Hart, Heber L., s.c., Ipswich (1917)
Hawke, John Anthony, s. c., Plymouth (1912)
Hazel, Alfred Ernest Wm, c.s.s., Burton-on-Trent (roza) 1932)
Hemmerde, Edwil George, a. c., Liverpool (2909).
Hill, Henry S. Stareley-, Banbury (1903).
Hope, Collingwood, c.s.z., a. c., Holton (1903).
Hope, Wm. Hy. Bateman, Wellz (1907).
Hulton, Stanford, a. n. r., Lichfield (1905).
Hurst, John Gibbard, a. c., Warneck (1936).
Innes, Edward Alfred Mitchell-, c.n., a. c., Middleshroud, the home of the colling of the colling of the property of the colling of the co brough (1915)
James, His Hon A Gwynne-, Hereford (1894)
Jones, Charles Edward, Maldon and Safron Walden Jonal, Llowellyn Archer Atherley, K., Newcastleupon-Tyne (1506)
Jones, Edwid Milner, Merthyr Tudfil (1517),
Kokwich, Trehawke Herbert, Treyfou (1599)
Kemp, Henry Thomas, K., Hull (1517)
Kenyon, Robert Lloyd, Oswestry (1580)
Langdon, Adolph Max Lazarus, K., Sufwrd (1515)
Latham, Alex More, Birkenhead (1528)
Latham, Alex More, Birkenhead (1528)
Lo Breton, Clement Martin, on B. 26.5, Sudbury (1518)
Loonard, Sanuel Henry, Penzance (1599)
Lowle, Jno Wm St. Lawrance, Shrewebury (1508)
Loyd, Sir Horato, Charler (1506)
Lowenthal, Charles Frederick, Hudderski, ILock, Richard, Richmond, Yorks (1590). (1921) Luck, Richard, Richmond, Yorks (1920). Mackey, Archd John, Andover (1898) Luck, Richard, Richmond, Yorks (1290).
Mackov, Archd John, Andove (1298).
Macmorran, Alexander, a.c., Hastings (1295).
Macmorran, Alexander, a.c., Hastings (1295).
Mailton, Charles Edward, Thetford (1282).
Mailton, Charles Edward, Thetford (1283).
Mathew, Thoobald, Marquet (1293).
Matthows, Joseph Bridges, a.c., Twokesbury (1292).
Matthows, Joseph Bridges, a.c., Twokesbury (1292).
Matthows, Miles Walker, x.c., Hackburn (1293).
Matthows, Miles Walker, x.c., Hackburn (1293).
Mirchouse, Win Edward, Breibed, 1295.
Morton, Edward, a.c., West Ham (1294).
Mortimer, Geo. Fredk, Lloyd, a.c., Kotherham (1295).
Mulr, Sir Richard David Ch. hester (1292).
Mulr, Sir Richard David Ch. hester (1292).
Nad, William Harry, Absendon (1288).
Neville, Regd. Jas. Noville, Bury M. Edmunds (1295).
Nold, Sir Horbort, a.c., m.r., York (1297).
O'Rhaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Thos. L. x.c., Publin (1295).
O'Rhaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Thos. L. x.c., Lublin (1295).
Part, Thomas Henning, Solubdury (1298).
Part, Thomas Henning, Solubdury (1298).
Pollock, Sir Einest M., K. n.r., K. c., m.r., Krugston-on-Tomase (1292). Pollock, Sir Einest M., K. B. F., R. C., M. F., A tripictation-Thames (1921)
Pope Sanunol, Burnley (1922)
Pope Sanunol, Burnley (1922)
Prowell, Arthur Chas J., K. C., Wolverhampton (1928)
Prowell, Arthur Chas J., K. C., Wolverhampton (1928)
Prowell, Arthur Chas J., K. C., Wolverhampton (1928)
Prowell, Depth (1928)
Prowell, Bakes, Henry St. John Digby, Kinnya Lynen (1926)
Rawlinson, Jno Fredk Peol. E. (m. F., Cambridge (1928)
Ricketts, George Wm. Partamonth (1924)
Ricketts, George Wm. Partamonth (1924)
Ricketts, George Wm. Partamonth (1924)
Rassell, Harold John Hastings, Bedford (1928).
Santon, St. Edward Mariny, K. R. F., Stoansea (1928).
Santon, Robert George, Devices (1926).
Santolands, Paul Krucst, Necerk (1928).
Shatch, Wondham Nowe, Bridgeneter (1926).
Smith, Morton William, Rochester (1926).
Shite, Wyndham Nowe, Bridgeneter (1926).
Starges, His Hon H. M., New Windson (1921).
Vachell, Charles Francia, R. C., Glorcester (1928).
Walker, Bonjamin Hol Ils, R. C., Der by (1928).

Ward, Fredk Tompië Barrington, K.c., Highe (1914), Waugh, William James, K.c., Negleld (1915), Wedderburg, Afrik, Dundas Ogliff, Greevend (1897), Williams, Roland E. L. Vaughan, K.c., Carmarthen Williams, Wm Llewelyn, κ c., Carduf (2915). Williams, Sir Wm Ellis Hume-, κ.κ. κ ο , κ.κ., Norsuch (1998).
Woodook, Rubert Bayley Dryndale, Stamphyd (2012).
Wragge, Robert Horton Vernon, Pontefruct (1908).
Wright, Thomas Rowiand Drake, Bushind (1908).
Young, Huy Joseph, s.u., Lincoln (1908). OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS. The Rt Hon, the Lord Mayor of London, Dickens, Henry Fielding, s.c., Common Serjeant Jackson, Frank Stather, Asst Judge of Lord Mayor's Court, London. Kempe, Sir Alfred Bray, Judge of Consistory Court, London M 1 0., F.R C 8. Lawrence, Roger Barnard, u.o., Vice Chancellor, County Palatine of Lancaster. Lawrie, Allah James, Deputy Chairman, County of London Sessions.

Pollock, Rt. Hon, Sir Frederick, Bart., z.c., Judge of Admiralty Court. Unque Ports

Roskill, John. z.c., Judge of Court of Record, Hundred of Salford
Taylor, Sir William Francis Kyffin, K.R.F., K.C., President, Court of Passage, Lucropol
Wallace, Sir Robert, K. , Chairman, County of London OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER Wild, Sir Ernest Edward, u.c., u.r., Judge of Guildhall Court of Record, Norwich. CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT .-- Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central

the Sessions for the it Criminal Court, for sear-roar exth Japhary. 8th February. 8th March gth April. 3sst May ssth July. 6th September, \*\*

Clerk of the Court, Herbert Austin
Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person
who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any
Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the
Superior Courts, the Aldermen, Recorder, Common
Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for
time being. (Office hours: se to 4, during August se
to 2, Saturdays, re to 2)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1981.
Southwark. London sth Jan 6th April 7th Jayth June. 19th Oct. 1st J 7th Jan. 1st July 8th April. Deputy, Herbert Austin

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2. Communicationer, Capt. Sir William Nott-Bower, a c v.o. Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner 52,200 Chief Clerk & Superintendent, John Stark, O.B.E. 6800

# CITY OF LONDON POLICE COURTS.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen Chief Clerk, Bilvester Richards ... \$5,200 Asistane Clerk, Lowis Boeston ... \$450 Afidaut Clerk, Robt Arthur Warren ... \$375 

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE, New Scotland Yard, S.W. z. Commussioner, Brig.-Gen. W. T. F. Horwood, c. n., p.s.o,

Retablishment Officer, Col S G Partridge, c.m.s.,

Sensor Clerks, B. T. Earle; W. S. Mylius; M. B Frere; 

Asst do., E. A. Rix, S. W. Richards.
Surgeon-in-Chief, Sir Chas. A. Ballance, E.C.M.G., C.R.,

Physician, M. A. Casaldy, M.D., F.R.C.P. Solicitors to the Commissioner, Mossrs, Wontner & Sons. Superintendents, F. W. Abbott (acty); Albort Good-

ing; John Parsons; Arthur Bassom
Superintendents of the Orinnal Investigation Dept.,
A Lawrence; F. Thomas; C. Collins; J. MoBrien;
F. Wensley, A. Hawkins, M.B. R.; F. Carlin; A. Nell.

# FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Cashier, R. K. O'Neill
Speed of Speed o

Surveyor and Architect, J. Dixon Butler, v.R. 1 B.A. Lose Deputy Surveyor, G. M. Trench, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. Lose Principal Assistant Architect, A. Howell, F.B.I.B.A. £450 to £600

DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE Districts and Divisions or Maj. E. M. Lafone; Maj. M. Tomlin; H. D. Morgan; J. Billings, M. B. E. & Cos. to &c., esc.

Superintendents of Divisions,
Whitehall.—William J Hopkins.
Stephen F. Spencer (In attendance
on H M The King). CHELBEA.-Ernest Bacchus BT JAMES'S.—Charles Bastable. Marylshors.— Charles Glass Holsons.—James Cameron, и в.в. Paddington.—Joseph Short Financy —Albert Davis.

WHITEOHAPEL - Francis Mackay. HACKHRY — James Best. Bow.—William Macmillan w.s.s. LAMBETH — Edwin Lowis M B F

LAMBETH — Edwin Lowis M B F
SOCTHWARS,—Arthur Hammett.
ISI 19670N — William Parker.
CAMBERIEL — James Anderson.
GRENNICE.—Francis Pratt
HAMPSTEAD — Thomas Williams, O B E,
HAMPSTEAD — Thomas Williams, N B E,
WANDSWORSH — Alfred Boxhall
BRITON — Edward West, M.B E,
KURSER,—Thomas Landon

KII SURW.—Thomas Landon Highgare —John Evans, Thames —Charles Clark.

Woodwich Dockvard -John Devine, e. B g TO OLD HOME DOES AND — FOR THE SPECIAL DOES AND — FOR THE SPECIAL DEVORAGE DOES AND — FOR THE SPECIAL DEVORAGE — DEVOR SPECIAL DOES AND — THOMAS FOR [Chief Inqui). Reserve.—Achteath By

The state of the s	
HETROPOLITAN POLICE GOURTS.  (Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1892.)  Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C. s.  Magistrates, Sir Henry Chartres Biron £1,800  Chester Jones £2,500  Rollo F. Graham-Campbell £1,500  Chief Cirk, John Gaskell £700	Morine, Beaumonk, Bradferd (1914) Nellson, George, Glasowe (1928). Neville, Nigel Charles Afrod, Wolverhampton (1885). Smith, Joseph, Orimely (1906) Tassell, Altc. James, Chatham and Sheerness (1908). Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, Pontypruid and Rhondda (1909). Yates, Joseph Maghull, x c , Manchester (1904).
CLERENWELL, King's Cross Road, W C. z.	
Magistrates, James Reader White Bros £1,500 1 A Symmons £1,500 Chief Clerk, John Wilson £700	These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 22, June 24, Oct 22, and Dec 28; the magistrate;
Gerat Mahi borougi Strept, W 1.  Magistrates, Fredorick Mond	determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. Brewstra Syssions are regulated by Sec 10 of the Liconsing
Magistrates, Henry William Disney £1,500 Thoodore Wilfrid Fry. 0.8 r £1,500 Chief Clerk, John Nixon £650	COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.
LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane, S E 11	SERSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell, E.C. z
Magistrates, Arthur Edmund Gill £2,500 John G. Hay Halkett £2,500 Chief (Urk, Henry Withinington . £650 to £700 Maryleone, Soymour Place, W z	Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Scoretary of State for the Home Department (Set 4s 19) of the Local Government Act. 2509) Sessions are held twice in each month—as Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining so being Adjourned Quarter Sessions
Magistrates, E. C. Tennyson d'Eyncourt & 5.,500 William Hamilton Loycester	Jannary, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining so being Adjourned Quarter Sessions (Vaurman, Sir Robert Wallace, s
Magistrate, Edward Forbes Lankester, Re . £1,500 Chief Clerk, C. H. Douyer . £550 to £700	Clerk of the Peace, John Dix
Old Strept, E C 1	MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS .
Maylatrates, William Clarke Hall £x,500 H W W Wilberforce £1,500	Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. z Chairman, Montagu Sharpe, a.c. Deputy do., Sir Herbert Nield, a.c., m. p
Chief (Urrk, T Proud £550 to £700 Thames, Arbour Street East, Stepmey, E. :	Clerk of the Peace, E. S. W. Hart, M.B. R., Guildhall, S. W. Deputy do do, C. W. Radeliffe, B.A.
Magnatrates, Henry G Rooth £1,500	SURREY SESSIONS.
John A. R. Cairns £1,500 Chief Clerk, F. H. Glanvillo £2,500 £4,500	County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames Chairman, Sir Charles G Walpole
*Tower Bringer, Tooley Street, S. E. 1.  Magistrates, H. C. A. Hingley. £1,500  Henry Turner Waddy £1,500  Chief Clerk, E. K. Y. Rigg £550 to £700	Deputy Charmen, Sponcer Whitehead, Ralph Neville. Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weoding
Westwinster, Vincent Square, S.W z	SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.
Magistrates, C K Francis £1,500	Albert Square, Manchester.
Cecil M. Chapman	The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.
Magistrates, Honry Lannoy Cancellor £1,500 Edward C. P. Boyd £2,500	High Stenard, Rt. Hun the Earl of Softon, Judge, John Roskill, a o Registra, Thomas Hudson (Town Clerk) Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft Chief Care, F. Hall Taylor, a a
Chief Clerk, W. G. Hobbs £420 to £700 South-Western, Lavender Hill, S.W. zz	Registra:, Thomas Hudson (Town Clerk)
Magistrate, Ralph V. Bankes, R £1,500 Chief Clerk, Froderick Temple Martin £550 to £700	Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M. A. Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.
(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882)	COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.
West Han, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15	Western District, Henry Robert Oswald £1,500 Coroner's Office, High Street, Kensington, W 8. Central District, Walter Schröder £1,500
Magistrate, John Rateliffe Cousins Deputy Magistrate, F Shewell Cooper Chief Clerk, James H Jackson	N.W 2.
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.	Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savey Distrect, S 1. Oddie
	beth. S.E. z.
Atkin, Peter Wilson, Sulford (1983) Atkinson, Charles Milner, Leeds (1894). Briorley, Edgar, o.u. s., Manchester (1908) Brough, Bortram Charles, Potterres Insiried (1909). Cousins, John Rabelline, West Hean (1927)	North-Eastern District, Edwin Smith  Ex.500 Coroner's Office, 20 Macaulay Rd., Clapham Common, S W.
Dencon, Olumba, Diagramor (1919)	Eastern and Liberty of Tower District,
Griffith, Robert Arthur, Merihyr Tydfil (1918). Grubbe, Walter John, East Ham (2006)	Coroner's Office, South-Western District, S. I. Oddie
likeston, The Lord, Birmingham (1920).  Jones, Morgan Phillips Griffiths, one, Middles-	Coroner's Office, Coronor's Court, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. z.

brough Lewis, Sir Thomas Williams, Cardif (1887). Marshall, Horace, Leeds (1910).

• Juvenile Court, Tuesday and Friday, sp.m.

# The Royal Ravy.

Ì	The mol			-73
	THE BOARD OF ADMIR	alty,	Whitehall, S.W. r.	. , .
	First Lord of the Admirally, The Rt. Hon. Walter Hur Navel Secretary, Rear-Admiral Sir R. W. Bentinok, : Private Secretaries, J. S. Barnes, c.a.z.; G. Dunn; C. Stilteer (G. Gel.	ne Long L.C.W G., apt. Lor	, m.r	vanor) \$5,000 \$1,000 apt F.
	Biltser (G. Gds). First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of			
	Naval Assistant, Capt. Roger M. Bellairs, c w g. Secretary, Paymaster-Capt. F T. Spickernell, c.a., p.s. Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel. Vice-Ac	o im. Sir	Henry F. Oliver, K.c.B., K.c.M.G , M.	.v.o*,62,500
	Naval Assistant, Capt. Arthur J. Davis.  Extra Naval Assistant, Engineer Rear-Adm William Scoretary.	n Toop,	с в.	2.£
	Secretary, Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Adm Frederick I Civil Assistant, W. A. Medrow, M.B.E. Secretary, Paymaster Lieut. Commander Frank L. H. Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transported Res. C. M.O. M. V.O.	lorsey, c	Adm Hon. Algernon D E H	Boyle,
	Naval Assistant, Capt. Basil G Washington, c.m.c., n. Secretary, Paymaster-Commander Bertrain C Allen, Deputy Chief of the Naval Stag, vice-Adm Sir Gemon Necretary, Paymaster-Commander John C Boardman Assistant Chief of the Naval Stag, Rear-Adm Sir Alfre Naval Assistant Commander Thomas H Binney, n	C N . M .	T 0	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	Naval Assistant Commander Thomas H. Hinney, n Secretary, Paymaster-Commander Rowland C. Jerran Coul Lord, The Earl of Onslow	8 0 n, p 8.0.		
	Technical Assistant. H. F. Graham.	• • • • • • •	•••••••••••••	£1,000
	Technical Assistant, H. F. Graham. Parliamentary and Financial Scortary, Col. Sir James Private Scortary, C. H. Blackmore. Permanent Scortary, Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, K.C.B.	Craig,	Bart , m P	£≊,000 £≊,000
	Private Secretary, A. E. Gloyn Cox.  Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, Sir Reginald B D Acland, Deputy Judge Advocate, Capt. F. J Krabbé, c s	K C.	•	_
	The Secretary of the Admiralty.	Sunt	of I idal Work, Commr. H. R. Wa	£1,321 rhurg
	Assistant Secretary, V. W. Baddoley, c n	i -	of Chait Issues, W. E Llowellyn, o	£700 to £800
	Do do for Finance Duties (vacant)	Dupt.	The Director of Naval Constr	
	Principal Clerks, J. S. Barnes, o. B., 16 Eastwood, W. J. Evans, c. B. E., A. Flint, c. B., C. W. Loverldge !(act ), P. E., Marrack, c. B. E. (act ), Sidney H. Phillips (act ), S. H. Pluniner	Direct	or, Sir E. H. Tennyson-d'Eyncour or of Warship Production, W. J.	t, k.c.s. <b>£2,000</b> Berry, c.s.
	Assistant Principals, G. F. Cotton, M. vo, M. B. r. (act.), C. B. Coxwell, o. B. r., H. Cromble, M. B. r. (act.), T. Fry, W. H. Hancock, M. B. r. (act.), B. MacLeod, C. G. Madin, o. B. R. W. A. Medrow, M. B. r. (act.), E. J. Miller, M. B (act.), C. Perham, A. H. M. Robertson, B. Bawers, R. Walton, S. Watt, c. B. 5600 to \$600 t. florariam, W. B. Perrin, o. B. R	rine	of Admiratty Experiment Works,  Constructors, E. L. Attwood, and, c.e.e. (act.), F. Bryant, one er, A. J. Hobson, one. (act.), F. L. Woollard (act.)	1,000 W £1 200
	Supr of Circulation, W. J. Connor, M.B.E.  The Mayal Staff.			1 ± 700 to £850
		Engin	The Engineer-in-Chief. eer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng -V	ice-Adm Sir
	(Ruef of the Naval Staff, Adm of the Fleet Earl Boatty, a.c. m., o.w., a.c. v.o., p. n.o., p. c. L Deputy (Nuef of Naval Staff, Rear-Adm Sir O. de B. Bruck, n. c. m., n. c. m. c. v. o. v. o. Assistant Unief, Rear-Adm Sir A. E. M Chatfield,	Denut	ge G. Goodwin, K C B , LL D	
	Assistant Chief, Rear-Adm Sir A. E. M Chatheid, R. t. M. G., C., R. C. V.  Directors (each Lose to L., 200).  Naval Operations, Capit. J. D. Kelly, c. n.  Plans, Capt. Barry E. Domville, c. n. e.  Naval Intelligence, Commodors H. F. P. Sinclair, c. n.  Trade Invitation Comp. Chathes, I. G. Ittill, n. n.	Assist Mcl.	aurin, c.s., and W. M Whayman	ptains John , c n r 5850 to £1.000
	Plans, Capt. Barry E. Domville, c.m.c.	١	Director of Electrical Engine	
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	Physical Training & Sports, Capt. P. M R. Royds, C. M.G.	Deputi Engin Eng	y Director, Capt. C. V. Usborne, c cer Inspectora, Eng Capt. Henry- Comms R W B. Andrews, Fr n, F. Lestile Robertson, Eng- ley W. Cooke Full pay as y Design, Com. H. G. Jackson, o., unspector, Commr. L. E. H. Llewe	wc. £600 Wali, wc, ederick C R.
	The Hydrographer.  Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear-Adm. F. C. Learmouth, C. B., C. B.E	Pato Stan	n, F. Leslie Robertson, Eng- ley W. Cooke Full pay an of Design, Com. H. G. Jackson, o.,	LieutComm nd allowances s k £1,200
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Signal Department.

Director, Capt. J K im Thurn, c.s z. £1,000 to £1,200

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Principal Technical Assistant, R. Murray, o. R.,

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Accountant-General, Sir Charles Walker, E.C.B. £2,500 Private Secretary, H. B. Bain, m m.n.

• The Admiralty Pattern Rooms are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W. t. and at Great Western Chambers, Livery Street, Birmingham.

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Assistant Accountant General, F. W. Papworth, o s z. (act)
Superintending Accountants, C D Britten, M M.F.,
W L. Karamelli, C H Oldfield, W J Phillips, N M.F. £550 to 700

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Assistant Director, F. J. A. Arch (act.) . £550 to £700

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Staff Clerk in Charge, G. A. Neilson ..... £400 to £500

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0 B. K Deputy do., Paymaster-Capt. P. J. H. L. Rew, c. s. Asst. do., Paymaster-Comm. W. Gask, c. s.

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Civil Engir 60 - m-Chief, L. H. Savile, m inst.c. r Personal Assistant, J. M. Mallott, m s r Diputy Engineer-in-Chief do, Lt Col H. Cartwright Rold, o.s., m.i.c., C. H. Colson, o.s. r, m.i.c. r

£2,000 to £2,000

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Chief Surveyor of Lands, C L Fielder, M.B. E. S : Lyon to Loon Deputy Surveyor of Lands, F. R. Oglesby 4400 to £600

Greenwich Hospital Department. 19 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1

Director, C. H. R. Stansfield, c.B. . . . £1,000 to £1,800 Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter . . . . . £550 to £700

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The Director of Mayal Education.

Adviser, A.P. McMullen, N.A.
Deputy Imspector of Nacol Schools, Instructor-Capt.
Horace H. Helland, N.A.

Coast Guard and Reserves,

S Victoria Street, S.W. I.

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves,
Vice-Adm. Sir Dudley R. S. De Chair, R. C.B., M. V.O.

Full pay and allocanaca.

Assistants Cont. U. R. Moltman and Cont. C. Assistants, Capt. V. B. Molteno, CB; Capt. G.  Royal Marine Office.

23 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. z.

Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Gunning M. Campbell, C.E., R.M.A.
Assist. ditto, Temp. Brig Gen. Alexander Richard
Hamilton Hutchison, C.R., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Deputy-Assistant Adjts General, Lt.-Col. Richard
Vernon Tredinnick Ford, C.B.E. (for Judge-Advocate
and other duties) and other duties) ...

# FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (ACTIVE LIST). Admirals of the Fleet.

VISCOURD JERIDOU OF SCRIPE, G C H., O M., G C V O. GODETHOR-GENERAL OF INCOLORUM 1607N 1859)

Earl Beatty, g.c. H., O M., G C V O., D.S.O., D.C.L., 1st Sea Lord (born 1871)

Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, g.c B., K. C. V., F. R. B. (born 1855)

Lord Wester Wenryss, g.c B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.C.L. Extra Equerry to the King (born 1864) Nov. 1, 1919 (and one vacancy )

### Admirals.

Hon Sir S C. J Colville, a c m.a., a c v o , K.c.n (1st and Principal A D.C.) Sir C Burney, G c v.G, K C B Sir F. C D. Sturdee, Bt., K.C.B., K.M.G., C.V.O (('-in-C', Nore) Sir H G. King Hall, K C B, C V O, Sir R. G. O. Tupper, E.C. B., C. O. (C.-In-C., Western Approaches)
Sir E. T. C. Troublings, E. M. G., G. B., W. O. (President Danube Comc n, M.v o (President Danuor Commussion).

Sir C. E. Madden, Bart, c c n, K C. M.c., c v.o. (C'-m-C', Atlaune).

Hon Sir S A. Gough Calthorpe, c M.c., k c n, c v.o. (C-m-C', Portsmenth).

Sin H. L. Heath, K.c.n., M.v o (C'-m-C', Coust of Scotland).

Sir M. E. Bruwning, a c M.o., k c.n., x c.n. K. C. B. (C -in-C, Mediterranean) Sir H. Evan Thomas, K. C.B., K.C.M.G.

### Vice-Admirals.

S Nicholson, c B, M v.o. Sir D. R. S. de Chair, K c B, M.v.o (Constguards and Reserves)

Sir F C. Tudor Tudor, K C M G , C B.

Sir A L Duff, K C B (C.-in-C, Chiuu)

Sir E. F. B. Charlton, K C M G , C B. R S Phipps Hornby, c.m a. Sir W C. Pakenham, k.c. a., k.c w a., k.t. o. (C.-in-C., North America and West Indies. Sir A C Leveson, K C.R. Sir S. R Fremant'e, K C.R. M V O. (zut Battle Squadron). Sir H. S Oliver, K C B., E.C M.G., M.V.O (and Sea Lord) A Ballard, c.n. Sir E. F. A Gaunt, K c.B., c.M.G. Sir O. de B. Brock, K C.B., K C.M G., K C V.o (Deputy Chief of the Naval P. H. Colomb (Reserve Fleet, Devon-B. H. Borrett, c. B (S. N.O., Yangtee)
B. H. F. Barttelot, c. B., M.V.O.
(S. N.O., Maltu.).
Sil W. H. Cowan, s. c. B., M.V.O., D. S.O.
Sir R. Webb, k. c. B. (4th Battle Sir R. F. Phillimore, K c.B., K.c.w G M v o (Reserve Fleet). Hon Sir E. S. Fitzherbort, R.C.B. Sir D. R. L. Nicholson, R.C.M.G., Squadron).
M. Woollcombo, c.s.
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S.r M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., k.c.k., M.1.0.

### Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

Sir G. Goodwin Goodwin, RCB. (Eng.-in-Chief).

### Rear-Admirals.

Battle Squadron).

Battle Squato on).
L. E. Power, C.B., C.V.O. (Dockyards and Repairs)
Sli. G. P. W. Hope, K. C.B., C.B.
(grd Light Crusser Squadron).
Slir R. J. B. Keyes, Batt, K. C.B.,
K.C.V.O., C.B. G.B.O. (Battle-Crusser Squadron).
Slir C. F. Lambort, K.C.B. (Director of Personnel, Air Minstry).
Slir H. D. Tothill K. C.M.G., C.B. (C.-in-C., East Indies)
Ion. V. A. Stanley, c B., M.V.O. (Training Service) Sir L. Halsey, G. C. V. O., K. C. W. G., C. B. Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K. C. B., SIT E. S. Alevander-Sincari, a. 10., M. v.o. (Portsmouth Dockpand)
Sir J. A. Fergusson, K. C. M. G., C. M. (1st Light Cruser Squadron and N. N. O., Baltic)
Sir H. H. Bruce, K. C. B. M. V. O. (Reserved) C Greatorex, c B, M.V.O. (Reserve Fleet, Portsmouth) Sir A. F. Everett, k c.M.G, k.c.V.O, c.B. (Eth. Light C, unser Squadron) H B. Pelly, c B, M.V.O. . ក ស r Hui.t, c.B , c.s.i. (C.-in-C., America) Clinton-Baker, c.B , c.B.E. (Chatham Doclymed). Sir J. F. E. Green, K.c.M.G., C.B. (Rosyth) H. G. Be Bernard, c.B. (Reserve E. F. Bruen, c.s. (Naval Equipment).
J. C. Ley, c.s., c.v.o.
E. Hyde Parker, c.s. (Director of Mobilmation) M. Philpotts, c.B. (President, Ordnance ('mnmittee). F C Learmouth, c B., c.B E. (Hydro-

grapher)

Sir R. W. Bentinck, R.C.M.G., C.B. (Naval Sec. to 1st Lord)
Hon A. D. E. H. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G.,
W.V.O. (Fourth Sea Lord)
Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K ( V O., C.B. (lent to Australian Government). E. V. Underbill. E. V. Underhill, c.s. (Devenport Dockyard). H. L. Mawbey, c s. (Director, Royal Sir W C. M. Nicholson, R.c.B. (and Indian Marine),
F. L. Field, c. H., c. M. G. (Controller)
Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K. C. M. G., C. H.,
C. V. O. (H.M. Vachts). D. L Dent, c.B., c M o (Submarine, Portsmouth) Protemoun)
W. J. S. Alderson.
H. M. Doughty, c. B., c. M. G. (set
Battle Squadron).
A. W Cralg, c B.
Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C. B.,
D. C. (1970-211-27). BIF R. 1. Tyrwintt, Bart, R. 1. B,
D S.O. ((libraltar),
M. H. Hodges, C. B., C. M. G., M. V. O.
(Atlantic Destroyer Flotillas)
H. W. Richmond (President, R. N. War College) H. D. R Watson, c.B., C.B.E , M.V.O. C. B. Miller, c B. Maclachlan, c n. (Rosyth Reserve) E L Booty, c.B., M.Y.O. S. R Drury-Lowe, c.m o J Luce, c n. E. La T Leatham, c n. B. H. Baird, c.s.
W S Nicholson, c s
Sir A E M Chatfield, k.c.m.o., c s.,
c.v o (Asst Chief of the Naval Staff). C D. Johnson, c B., d & o , m.v.o. Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

E. Gaudin, c.s. Sir H. Humphreys, k.c m.g., c s. F Hore, c n.
A. F Kingsnorth, c.s
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Sir R. Hill, K.C. M. C., C.B., C. (Directon-Gen., Medical Dept.) G. A. Dreaper, c.a. Sir D. J. P. McNabb, K.B.E., C.B. W. Bett, M. V.O. J. Shand. J. Chambers, C.M. G.

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral. W. M. C Beresford Whyte, c. B., c. M.c. (Paymaster-Director-General).

# MAVAL COMMANDS (Nov. 1, 1920).

The More. C-in-C., Adm. Sir F. C. D. Sturdee, Bt., K. O. B., K. C. M. C. v. O. (Pembroke). . . . . . . . . . . March 1, 1918 Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm. L. Clinton Baker, c. s.,

### Portsmouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Hon Sir S. A. Gough-Calthorpe, a.c. M.a., R.c. H. (Victory) ... April 28, 1920 H.M. Submarines, Rest-Adm. D. L. Dent, c. E., c. M.a. (Dolphin)

Aug. 25, 1919

H. M. Yachta, Rear-Adm Hon Sir H. G. Brand,
S. C. M. G., C. R., C. V. of Victoria & Albert)

May 1, 1919

Portemouth Duckyard, Rear-Adm Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C B., M.V.C ... ...... April 8, 1980

### Plymouth.

C.in.C., Adm. Sir M. E. Browning, e.e M & R & B, M V.O. (Impregnable) Sopt 33, 1920 Decomport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. E. V. Underhill, c.s. Hept z, zgzg

### Coast of Scotland.

### Western Approaches.

### Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm, Sir R. F. Phillimore, K c. B. Nore Reserve, Rear-Adm. V. H. G Bernard, o.s. (Thunderer). Capt. C. Annabilistic, T. T. 190. Cot 2, 190. Decomport Electric, Rear Adm. P. 11 Colonies (Volosits) April 19, 190. Rough Reserve, Rear Adm. C. Machachlan, C. (Heronies) May 2, 190.

### Atlantic Fleet.

July 5, 1920

The Navy Estimates for the financial year and Hawkins, of 9,750 tons, and the smaller pao-ar provide for a gross sum of £95,590,181 light crussers Desputch and Dwinde (of 4,765 and a net sum, after deducting £84,372,300 as reso-ar provide for a gross sum of £95,590,183 and a net sum, after deducting £84,378,300 as compared with £157,536,800 in the year 1957-30. Provision is made for 136,000 officers and men

instead of \$50,000 in 1919-20.

Vote \$-shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, &c.—stands at £38,641,700. £4,036,772 is set aside for new construction—being the completion of vessels which were in hand at the time of the armistice and which were so far advanced that the Admiralty decided to continue work upon them. These vessels include the battle cruiser Hood, which has been commissioned at a total outlay of £5,610,568, the Admiralty is estimated to cost £1, light cruisers Efingham, Raleigh, Frobisher, including a Naval Staff numbering 1,490.

North America and West Indies.

C'-in-C, Vice-Adm. Sir W C. Pakenham, E C. B. 8th Light (Tuiser Squadron, Rear-Adm Sir A F Everett, & c.m.c., c.n. (Calcutta) . Oct. 26, 2928

### Mediterranean.

C'-in-C., Vice-Adm. Hon Sir J M de Robeck, Bart., 4th Battle Squadson, Rear-Adm Sir M Culme Seymour, E.c.s., M.V.o. (Emperor of India)

Sept. x, 2020 3rd Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm Sir G P. W Hope, K (M G, C B (Centaur) Sept. 2, 2918 S N O Malta, Rear-Adm B H F Barttelot, B, M V O. Sept. 1, 1919 S N O , Mada, Kear-Adin B II F Bartclot, in N N O, April 2, 1939 S N O, Gibraltan, Rean-Adin Sir R Y Tyrwhiti, Bart k.c.n., n s o. ('Ormoranz') ... , July 20, 1939 ('Onstantinopie, Capt G F. T. Ellis ['Jalua') Danule, Capt A. I. Snagge ('Gloveron') Aug. 29, 1930

Con-C, Vice-Adm Sir A. L. Duff, a c. s. (Hawkins) Hong Kong, Commodore W. Bowden Smith, c n. (Tanar). June 4, rame S.N.O. Fanyise, Rear-Adm G H. Borrett, c n (Kinsha). May 6, rame S N.O., West River, Comm E. R. Cleoto (Tanustala)

### East Indies.

C.-m-C., Rear-Adm Sir H D. H Tothill, s.c. m.o., c.a. (Hughfyer) Nov 25, 2929 S N O, Persian Gulf, Capt. J. L. Pearson, c.s.c. (Truck).

### India.

Africa.
C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. Sir W E Goodenough, Eca (Birmingham) June 28, 2920

### South America.

C-in-C, Rear-Adm A. T Hunt, CB, CS.I (South-ampton) ..... June 20, 7022

### Australian Fleet.

Commanding, Commodore J S Dumaresq, c.n., w.v o. March 22, 1919 (Australia) ... March a Sydney, Commodore H. M. Edwards (Penguin) May 1, 1920

### New Zealand.

Commodore, A. G. Hotham, C.n. G (Chatham) Oct. z, zgao

### THE NAVY ESTIMATES, 1980-81.

### £84,378,300 net, Decrease on 1929-20, £73,156,500.

tons), and the Carro, Calcutta, Cap-tourn, and Colombo (of 4,190 tons), besides the light cruisers Emerald and Enterprise. All these ships, as well as the destroyer leaders, destroyers, and submarines and other small vessels, of which there is a large number, were in a forward state when the armistice was concluded. No ship has been laid down since, and in the new Estimates no provision is made for new construction.

Provision is made in the Estimates for 45,000 men in the Royal Dockyards at home. Admiralty is estimated to cost £1,554,000,

### SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

# (Including the Royal Australian and Royal Canadian Navies.)

### Arranged in their various classes.

Commonwealth,

### Battleships.

### " All Big Gun."

Type. Ships of Type.

Queen Elizabeth — Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite, Queen Elizabeth. Turkish .- Krin, Agincourt. The state of the s Iron Duke.

D) cadnought — Dreadnought.
Cgloseus. — Hercules, Colossus.
Neptune. — Neptune.
St V incent.— Collingwood, St Vincent.
Bellet ophon.— Superb, Temeraire, Bellerophon.

### Pre-Dreadnought.

For miduble - Implacable roi minuar — Impincacie Lord Nelson — Lord Nelson, Agamemnon. King Edvard VII — Zealandia, Com Dominion, Hibei nia, Hindustan Canopus — Crescent (late Glory).

Majestic.—Caesar, Magnificent, Mars, Prince George.

### Battle Cruisers.

Hood -Hood Hood — Hood Queen Mary — Tiger. Luon — Princoss Royal, Lion. Indefatigable — Australia, New Zealand. Invincible — Inflexible, Indomitable. Repulse.—Repulse, Renown, Special Class —

Courageous, Furious Glorious.

### Cruisers.

Duke of Edinburgh.—Achilles.
Monstouth — Cumberland, Essex.
Edyar —Theseus, Gibraitar, Edgar, Crescent.
Decombus — Devonshire, Antrim, Carnarvon, Roxburgh. Blake .- Blenheim.

Light Cruisers. 74 ships of "C" and "D" classes.

z6 ships,

# Monitors.

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers. H(15), Special (6); I(20); K(20); L(20); Special (3); M(85), R(57), S(63); V(20); W(33).—Total, 233.

# Typical Ships.

### " All Big Gun" Battleshins.

Type	Tons,	Main Armament
Queen Elizabeth (1914)	27,500	8 zg-luch
Turkish (1914)	27,500	8 zg-inch
Royal Sovereign (1915)	26,750	8 zg-inch
King George V. (1912) . Orion (1911)	22.500	10 13 5-inch 20 13 5-inch 20 13 5-inch
Dreadwright (1906)	20,000 19,900 10,200	

### Pre-Dreadnought Battleships,

Formidable	15,000	4 ze-inch, ze 6-inch
Lord Nelson (1908)	16,500	4 ze-inch, ze 9 ze-inch
K. Edward VII. (1905)	16,350	4 ze-inch, 49 ze-inch
Canopus (1899) Swiftsure (1994) Majestre (1895)	XX,500	4 12-inch, 12 6-inch 4 10-inch, 14 7 5-inch 4 12-inch, 12 6-inch

### Battle Cruisers.

Hood (1929)  Queen Mary (1924)  Lion (1922)  Indefatigable (1922)  Invinable (1998)  Itepulee (1926)	27,006 26,350 28,750 27,250	8 rg-inch 8 rg 5-inch 8 rg-inch 8 rg-inch 8 rg-inch 6 rg-inch
Courageous (1916) Furious (1916) Chorious (1916)	19,100	4 25-inch 20 5 5-inch 4 25-inch

### Crwierra.

Duke of Edinburgh(1907) Mommouth (1903) Edgar (1893) Devonahire (1905)	0.800	6 9 2-inch, 20 6-inch 24 6-inch 2 9 2-inch, 20 6-inch 4 7 5-inch, 6 6-inch
Blake	9,000	4 6-inch, s 4-inch

### Submarines.

ı	zst Flotilia, zz (" K " Class)
ı	and Flotilia, 8 (" I. " Class). 3rd Flotilia, 7 (" H " Class). 4th Flotilia, 12 (" L " Class). Reserve, etc., 47 (Various Classes)
١	and Flotilla, a (" H " Class)
I	ath Flotille ra ("I." (Tose)
ł	Decours of a (Veneral Classes)
ł	Reserve, etc., 47 (various Classes)

	RELATIVE RANK II	THE	KUYAL NAVY, AKMY,	AND	RUYAL AIR FORCE,	
B. 3-4-5-5. 7 B. 3-0.	Royal NAV. Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Commodore. Captain. Commander. Lieut-Commander, Lieut-Commander, Sub-Lieutenant, Midshipman.	1. a. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	Ansr. Field-Marshal. General. LioutGeneral. Major-General. BrigGeneral. Colonel. LioutColonel. Major. Captain. Lieutemant.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 <b>2 9</b> 10.	Royal Air Force, Marshal of the Air, Air Chief Marshal, Air Marshal, Air Vice-Marshal, Air-Commodore, Group Captain.	
		EZ.	Dec' THERICOTHING	HI.	T. THAL CHINGE.	

# The Armo.

### THE WAR OFFICE.

Whitehall, S.W. z.

In 180s, the Secretary of State for War was also given the huainess of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 184s by the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies

In zegs the Commissariat Office, which was only a emi-military branch of the Army with headquarte wat he Treasury, was transferred to the War Departmen. the Treasury, was transferred to the War Departmen , the Board of Ordnance was abolished, after an exiton c

of more than three ce ituries, and the Board of General Officers and the Army Medical Department were also successively showhed into the War Department. The year 1870 witnessed the final welding into one War Office of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary State and the military administrative function in the rotate of the Mary Office exercised at the Horse Guards. In that year the War Office Act vested the direct and immediate control of every branch of Army wiministration in the Secretary of State. Refore the appointment of a Secretary of State, the milibranch of Army administration in the Secretury of State. Before the appointment of a Secretary of State, the military control of the Army was, to a very great extent, in the hands of the Commander-in-(hief. who was subordinated to the Secretary of State from sign until the abolition of the Officer 1994. In 1994 In 19

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall, S W z.

The Army Council, War Office, Whitchall, S.W. z.

Beavetary of State for Was Prevadent of the Army Council), The Right Hon W. L. Spencel-Churchill, M. P. Private Secretary, E. H. Maish, C. L., M. G. Cankshaw, on r.

Assistant to O. S. Cleveri, Capt. E. N. S. Cankshaw, on r.

Parliamentary do., Major. W. Waring, M. P.

Millary Secretary, L. Gion. A. J. Godley.

Millary Secretary, L. Gion. A. J. Godley.

Under-Secretary of State (Fice-Prevadent), The Right Hon. Viscount Peel, and Parliamentary and Financial Necestary (Finance Member), The Rt. Hon. Sir A. Williamson, Bart, M. P.

Ohief of the Imperial General Ntaf, Floid-Marshal Sir H. H. Wilson, But., a. B., d. S.

Adjutant-General of the Forces, Lt. Gon. Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K. C., K. C. M.G.

Quarter-Muster-General to the Forces, Lt. Gion. Sir T. E. Clarke, K. C. M., K. C. M.G.

Master-General of the Tribance, Lt. Gion. Sir, J. D. D. Cane, K. C.

Deputy Ohief of the Imperial Giveral Staff, Lt. Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bart, K. C. B., K. C. M.G., D. S.O.

Surveyor-General of Supply, Sir. J. Sevenson, Bart.

Surveyor-General of Supply, Sir J Stevenson, Bart.

Joint Secretary of the H ar Office (Secretary of the Army Council), Sir H J. Creedy, K.c., C.v.o.

Joint Secretary of the War Office (Secretary of the Army Council), Sir H J. Creedy, K.c., C.v.o.

Joint Secretary of the War Office (Accounting Officer), Sir C. Harris, C. R. K. C. B.

### The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Fiold-Marshal Sir H. H. Wilson, Bart., a.c.s., p. s.o. Civil Assistant, H. W. Moggitdge, c. s. c.

Civil Assistant, H. W. Moggidge, c. M. c. Millary do., A. D. C. Capie. R. C. Hargronvoe, M. c. A. D. C. Capie. R. C. Hargronvoe, M. c. Pep (Nide of Imperial General Singf, Liout.-Gon. Sir P. W. Chotwodo, Bt., K. n., K. C. M. o., P. R. Opersonal Assistants, Capt. H. Simpson, M. R., M. C. Miss M. C. Maccionald, M. n. K. Director of Millary Operations, M. a. Gen. Sir P. P. do B. Rádelifle, K. C. M. o., P. N. O. Deputy Director of Millary (Imperations, Col. W. M. St. G. Kirke, C. R., C. D. Ro., D. Director of Millary in thingence, Maj. Gon. Sir W. Thwattes, K. C. M. o., B. Penuty-Directon of Millary Intelligence, Col. W. H. Thoulomey, C. M. a., B. Penuty-Directon of Millary in thingence, Col. W. H. Challomey, C. M. C. M. O. B. R. C. M.

"tholomew, c B., c. M c , D s.o.
of Staf Duties, Maj. Gen. Sir A L. Lynden-

Bel R.O.B., R.C.M.O D. Alrectors, Col C P. Deodos, C.B., C.M.O., D.S.O., Col J. F. C. Fuller, D.S.O.; Col, M. Earle, C.B., C.M G., D 8.0.

### The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir George

M. W. Macdonogh, R.C. B., K.C.M.G.
Private Scc., Miss S. A. M. Allon, o. B.
Asst. do., Miss B. Hunter.

Assi do., Kies D Mulect.

Assi do., Kies D Mulect.

Services, Maj.-Gen. Sir B. E. W Childs, K.C.M.G., Ch.

Bepsity Directors Col. H. C. Sutton, ch. C.M.

Col. E. R. Fitzpatrick, C.R., n. S.

Director of Orpanisaction, Maj.-Gen. I. L. B. Vosey,

Deputy Director, Col. G. W. Howard, c. M. G. No. O. Deputy Director Col. G. W. Howard, c. M. G. N. G. Director-Ceneral of Mobilisation & Recruiting, Maj.-Gen. B. F. Burnett-Hichocok, c. R. S. R. S. Deputy Director, Col. H. V. Davell, c. M. G. R. G. G. G. G. G. R. G. R. G. R. G. R. G. R. G. R. G. R. G. R. G. R. G. R. G. R. G. R. G. R. G. R. Fitspetrick, c. R. G. B. G. G. R. G.

Director of Graves Registration and Inquiries, Col L J Wyatt, D 8 o.

Director-General, Army Medical Service, Lieut-Gen Sir T. H. J. C. Goodwin, R.C.B., C N G., D S O., R.H. S. Deputy Director-General, Maj Gen. Sir G. B. Stanistreet, E.E. C.B., C.M G.

Director of Hygiene, Col W. W O Beveridge, C.B.

(BE, DEO, KR.P.

Deputy do., Col H. W. Grattan, CR.R., DRO.

Director of Pathology, Maj Gen Sir W. B. Leishman,

K ( M.G., ( B, F.R B, K H.P. Deputy do , Col. D. Harvey, c.m.g., c B E

### The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt -Gen Sir

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen Sir T. E. Clarko, R. O. B., K. M. G. Civil Assistant, A. Earl, O. R. Millery-Cohen, C. M. O. Millery-Assistant, Lieut.-Col. C. Waley-Cohen, C. M. O. Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Maj.-Gen Sir G. F. Ellison, R. C. M. G. C. Director of Mosments and Quarterina, Maj.-Gen R. S. May, C. R. G. M., D. O. Director of liemounts, Lt.-Gen Sir J. F. N. Buch, L. M. G. M. G. C. M. G. M. G. C. M. G. M. G. C. M. G. C. M. G. C. M. G. M. G. M. G. C. M. G. C. M. G. M

R.C.N. G., C.B. Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gon. Sit E. E.

Carter, R.C.M.G., C.B., N. 1.0.

Deputy do., Col. G. F. Davies, C.B., C.M.G., C.M.R.

Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Maj.

Gen. Sir H. D. E. Parsons, E.C.M. G. C.B., Deputy Director, Col. C. D. R. Watte, C.B., G.M.G. Director-General, Army Veterinary Service, Maj. Gen

Director-General, Army Vetermary Service, Maj. Gen L. J. Blenkinsop, C.B., n. n. o. Peputy do., Maj W. A. Pallin, c.B. v., n. s. o. Comptroller of Surphus Stones and Salvage, Col. A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M. o., p. B. o. Deputy Guarter-Master-General (Canteens), Sir G. E. May, K.B. E.

### The Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Liout. Gen. Sir J P Du Cane, R.C.B.
Civil Assistant, W. H. T. Othley.
Military Assistant, Capt. Viscount Marsham.

Director of Artillery, Col. B. R. Kirwan, c.B., c.M. G. Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. Sir. W. A. Liddell, s.c. Ma., c. R. Deputy Director, Col. E. M. Paul, c.M., c.M. Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. W. MacAdam, c.n. (54 Victoria Street)

The Under-Secretary of State for War. -Under-Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon

Under-Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon Viscount Peels, e.s. e.s.
Private Sec., G D. Roseway.
Parliamentary do., Capt. the Lord Grimthorpe
Director-Ges. of the Territon at an t Volunteer Forces,
Maj -Gen, the Earl of Scarbrough, κ ( π , π , π , Δ D.,
Director-Gen, of Lands, Sir H. Frank, Bart., κ c. s.
Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles (Dep. Dis.-Gen).
Cheel Valuer and Compensation Officer, Temp Lt.-Col.
H. W. Cobb., π s. E.

### The Finance Department.

H F Cobb, c B E.

Parliamentary and Financial Sec (Finance Member), Rt Hon, Sir A. Williamson, Bart, M. F. Privette Sees, E. M. Daltroff, Miss S. K. Leako Joint Secretary of the War Office and Accounting Officer, Sir C. Harris, a n.r., s. c. n. d. Accounting Private Sees, E. J. R. Edwards, Miss G. C. M.

BOWL.

Directors of Finance, Sir W. P. Porry, c B; J. B. Crosland, H. H. Fawcett, c B. (acting).

Principals, J G. Ashley; Sir S. Dannreuther, c n. (tent to M. of Munitions); B. M. Draper, R. J. G. C. Paterson; C. F. Watherston, A. E. Widdows, c B, F. C Bovenschen

F. C. Bovenschen
Assistant Principals, S. T. Clark; G. F. S. Hills;
II C. Gordon, G. W. Lambert, F. Whittle,
II C. Perrott (acting), A. M. Brigstocke (trap.)
Inspector of Army Pay Offices (3. Lower Regent St.,
S. W. r.), Col. C. C. Todd, c. u.g.

The Surveyor-General of Supply.

Surveyor-Gen. of Supply, Sir J. Stevenson, Bart (unpaul). Civil Assistant, S. H. Leake.

Director of Army Contracts, J. A. Corcoran, c.s. Deputy Director, N. F. Osborn Director General of Factories, H. Mensforth, c. s. s.

### The Secretary's Department.

Joint Secretary, Sir H. J Croedy, E.C.E., C.V.O., Private Secs., A. Rowlands, M.E., E. B. Charteris (unpand); Mrs. F. Sammut. Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir B B Cubitt, K C B. Principals, L D Holland, C.B.E.; A W. Moggridge,

Principles. 1. D. Holland, C.R.E.; A. W. Moggrage, C. W. (active) have to Gheer, E. V. Fleming. Assistant Principles, W. H. Schich (active), H. Birkhead. K. Lyon, c.R.E.; T. J. Cash; A. R. McBain, c. R. J. K. Wade; A. Earle, c.R.E. W. H. T. Utley; L. L. Duncan, M. V., c.E. (acting).

Libarian, F. J. Hulleston, c.R.E.

### The Chaplain-General.

Chaplain General, Rt. Rev Bishop J. Taylor Smith, Opputy Chaplain-General, Rov W S. Jaffray, c.m.c., Staff Office: to the Chaplain-General, Rev. E H
Thorold, M A.

### The Judge Advocate-General.

68 Victoria Street, S.W z.

Judge-Advocate-General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., R.C. Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Col J. G S. Mellor. E.C., C.B., C.M.o.
Deputy Judge-Advocate, Kenneth Maclean Marshall,

Legal Adviser, P. Sutherland Graeme.

# Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board. President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.

Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.

Matron-in-Chief, Miss A B Smith, (BF., RR.C. Secretary, Miss F. M. Hodgins, RRC.

# COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Aldershot.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. the harl of Cavan, x.r., G C.M.G., K.O.B., M.V.O. ..... Sept. ag. 1900 Major-Gen (Administration), Sir W. Campbell, R.C.M., K.C.W.G., D 8.0.

Eastern,
42 Queen's Gardons, Bayswater, W. 2.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Horne, G.C.n., K.C.M.G., A.D.O. June z, zgzg Major-Gen (Administration), Sir A. F Sillem, g.c. w.c.,

London. Horse Guards Annexe, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; G O C, Maj.-Gen G. D. Jeffreys, C B, C.M.G.

Feb. z, z920

Northern, York.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen Sir F. I Maxee, w.c.n., (.) O., D.S.O. .....Juné z, zgug

Scottish, Edinburgh G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. J Davies, K.C.R., 

Southern, Salisbury.
G O C -in-Chief, Lieut -Gen. Sir G. M. Harper, R.C.B., ... Juné z, zgrg

Western, Choster.
GOC.-in-Chief, Lieut-Gen Sir H de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. . . . . . . . . . . Oct. z, zgzg

### Ireland, Dublin Castle.

Lieutenant-General and General Governor, Field-Mar-

Is ish Command, Parkgate, Dublin. G O C -in-Chief, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. N. Macready, . . April 14, 1980 G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Major-Gen. (Administration), F. F. Ready, c.n., c.s.t. G.O.C., Dublin District, Maj.-Gen. G. F. Boyd, c. B.

## Army of the Rhine, Cologne.

G.O C.-in-Chief, Licut.-Gen. Sir T L N. Morland, 

# Egypt, Cairo.

Commg Eupptian Exp. Force, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. N. Congreve, 1767, K.o H., M. V.O. . . . . . Oct 24, 2020

### Army of the Black Sea, Constantinople.

# Mesopotamia.

G O C.-in-Chief, Lieut, Gen. Sir J. A. L. Haldane, ..... Feb 9, rgse K C B., D 5 0

### France and Flanders.

G.O C., Brig.-Gen. E. Gibb, c.m.c., c.B.m., D.S o. Jan. z, z920

Italy. Commanding, Lieut.-Col. R. M Campbell, c. n z

Feb. 22, 2980

C-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Rawlinson, c.c.s., c.c.v.o., K.O.N G., A.D.C.
Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. Jacob. Northern Command, Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart.

G C.M.G , R.C B , R C S.I., C.I E , D.S O. Eastern Command, Liout.-Gen. Sir H. Hudson, K.G.R.

Southern Command, Lieut.-Gep. Sir W. R. Marshall. G.C.M.G., R.C.B., K.C.S.I. Western Command, Lieut. Gen. Sir W. P. Braith. waite, K.C.B.

#### THE REGULAR ARMY.

Before the War of 1914-1918 the Regular Army of the United Kingdom consisted of voluntarily enlisted the United Kingdom consisted of voluntarily onlisted acidiers, and amounted to about age, see all ranks. At the outbreak of War it was increased by the embodiment of the Special Reserve, Militia, and Terrizontal Unita, and by voluntary enlistment into "Service Unita" of the New Armies, until the adoption of Compulsory Service (May 24, 1915.) During the War a total of 5,750,000, all ranks, passed into the Armies of the United Kingdom, and at the conclusion of Peace (June 25, 2539) offorts were made to effect a temporary reduction to 2000,000 all ranks, with a view to the reduction to 900,000 all ranks, with a view to the ultimate reduction of the land forces within such reach of pre-war establishments as the increased area of the British Empire may permit.

The Rogular Army consists of the following units .-

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry,—set and and Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues"). Cavalry of the Line.—set, and, 276, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards; 1st and and Dragoons, 31d,

4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, and soth Hussars, 5th, 9th, 12th, 18th, 17th, and 12th Lancers, and 6th Dragoons.

#### Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery -Battories, distinguished by letter

Royal Field Artillery .- Batteries, distinguished by numbers. Royal Garrison Artillery -Companies, distinguished

## Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, Signal and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, etc.

#### Infantry Regiments.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards — The Grandlet Guards (3 Battalions), the Coldstroam Guards (3 Battalions), the Scots Guards (a Battalions); the Irish Guards (a Battalions); the Welch Guards (a Battalion)

Line Regiments — 49 English Regiments (a Battalion)

Line Regiments — 49 English Regiments (a Battalion)

Line Regiments — 49 English Regiments (a Battalions each, except the Worestershire Regit, the King's Royal Riffe Corps, the Middlesox Regiment, the Riffe Brigade, and the Royal Fusiliors, which each have a Battalions), a Welch Regiments (a Battalions each), re Scottish (g Highland and g Lowland) Regiments (a Battalions cach), with the West India Regiment (a Battalions) and the West Africa Regiment (a Battalion).

The Army Ovalist Garns.

The Army Cyclist Corps.

Depot, Mill Hill. The Machine Gun Corps.

Consisting of Infantry, Cavalry, and Motor units. The Tank Corps.

Originally formed for the purposes of Trench Warfare.

The Royal Army Service Corps.
Consisting of Horse and Mechanical Transport and Supply and Remount Companios

The Royal Army Medical Corps. Supplying and organising Hospitals and providing medical officers for units.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Supplying and maintaining supplies of clothing equipment, arms, ammunition, etc.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Office of Director-General, 16 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department, With an Interdenominational Advisory Committee.

#### Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Mursing Service.

Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra.

Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps. Commandant-in-(hief, H M the Queen.

The Army Pay Department. With Chief Paymasters, Staff Paymasters, Paymasters, and Assistant Paymasters.

#### THE AUXILIARY FORCES:

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were re-tained:—The Royal Malta Artillery, the Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia.

#### THE SPECIAL RESERVE.

Cavalry - 2 Regiments (N. and S. Irish Horse and King Edward's Horse).
Artitlery.-R F A and R G.A.
Rosel Businers.-All branches.
197antry.-Tho 3rd Battalions of Infantry Regiments of the Line (with the exception of the 4-battalion and the state of the 4-battalion and the state of the 4-battalion of the 4-battalion and the state of the 4-battalion of the 4-battalion and the state of the 4-battalion of the 4-battalion and the state of the 4-battalion of the 4-battalion and the 4-battalion of the 4-battal regiments noted above, where the S.R Bn is the 5th) are Special Reserve Battalions, and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order is an "Extra Reserve " Battalion

## THE TERRITORIAL FORCE

In 1907 the Yeomany Cavairy and the Volunteers were transformed into the Territorial Force, which includes English, Welch, and Scottish Cavairy, Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery; Royal Kngineers, Infantry, Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps.

### THE ROYAL MARINES.

The Royal Marines (raised in 1664) consist of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry. The force appears in the official Navy List as well as in the official Army List, but it is administered solely by the Admiralty. In the table of pretered solely by the Admiralty. In the table of pre-cedence in the Army the Royal Marine Light Infantry-ranks between the Royal Berkshire Regt (the 4th Foot) and the Royal West Kent Regt (the 5th Foot)

#### THE WORLD'S WAR EFFORT.

Country.	Population	Mobilized.	Per cent of Pop	Killed and Missing,	Per cent. of Pep.
France	38,762,000 45,222,000	9,717,000	20 4 28 6	1,398,000 680,000	3'37 1'5
Italy	34,671,000	5,250,000	15'1 4'1	469,000 188,000	I 32
Belgium	7,500,000			44,000	0.6
Rumania	5,000,000 8,000,000	800,000 800,000	10.0	28,000 400,000	0.15 5.0
Serbia	3,000,000		******	369,000	28.3
Germany Austria and Hungary Bulgaria	<b>65,000,000</b> <b>52,000,000</b> <b>6,000,000</b>	23,870,000 (?) 7,338,000 (?) 600,000	19.8 13.9 10.0	1, <b>700,</b> 000 (?) (?)	#.6 (6)
Turkey	20,000,000	(?) 2,000,000	10.0	500,000	B.5

# GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

	(Active List.)								
Field Marshale.  H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathern, k.o., k.T., k.p., q.c.h., q.c.h., q.c.h.e., q.c.t.e., q.c.y.o., q.h.e., Colonel Grenadier Gds, and Royal A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief sth Dragoons, H.L.I., R. Dub. Fus., Rife Brig, and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King June 28, 1988 Rt. Hon. Lord Grentell, q.c.h., q.c.k.o., q.c.y.o., col. Scots Gds. (Constable of the Tower of London) June 19, 1982 Rt. Hon. Viscount French, k.r., q.c.h., q.c.y.o., k.c.h.o., Colonel 19th Hussaw and Irish Guards, and Col-in-Chief Royal Irish Regt. (Vierroy of Iridand)  Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, k.r., q.c.h., q.k., q.c.y.o., k.c.h.e., Colonel 19th Hussaw and Irish Quards, 1912 C. Eggerton, q.c.h., p.s.o.  June 2, 1922 H. M. the Emperor of Japan, k.c.  Jan. 2, 1927 H. M. the Emperor of Japan, k.c.  Jan. 2, 1928 Marshal Ferdinand Foch, q.c.h., q.m.									
Colonel Grenadier Gds, and Roys	al A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief 6th D	ragoons, H.L.1., R. Dub. Fus., Rifle							
Rt. Hon. Lord Grenfell, c.c.m., c.c.m.	.a., ColComdt. K.R.R.C.								
Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, c.c.s., c.c.s.	и.g., g.c.v.o., Col. Scots Gds. ( <i>Constable</i> .c.в., ом. e.c.v.o., к.с.м.g., Colonel т	of the Tower of London) June 19, 1922 oth Hussars and Irish Guarda and							
Col in Chief Royal Irish Regt. (V	toeroy of Ireland)	June 3, 1913							
Sir C. C. Egerton, e.c.s., D.s.o.	, G.C.V.O., R.C.I.S., COIONOI 17611 I.M								
H M the Emperor of Japan, s.c Marshal Ferdinand Foch, c.c.s., c.m		Jan. 2, 1918 July 19, 1929							
Rt Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.	g., g.c.v o. Colonel York and Lanc. Re i.c.m.c., Colonel 1st Life Guards, Colon	egt. (Mulla) July 32, 1919							
[ Equati									
Sir H. H. Wilson, Bt., c.c.s., D.s.o., C Sir W. R. Robertson, Bt., c.c s., c c	Colonel Royal Irish Rifles (Chief of the .m.c., K c v o , D s o., Col and Dns								
Generals.	Sir C. W. Jacob, K c.B., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army (Chief of the Staff, India)	W. E. Bunbury, c B. Ind. Army.							
H M the King of Spain, k.c., c.c.v o, Colin-Ch. zeth Lrs	Gin II Windows w Ind	W. E. Bunbury, c B., Ind. Army. Sir P. S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col. North'd. Fus.							
Su A Hunter, GCB, GCVO, B 8.0.,	Sir T. L. N. Molland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,	Sir W. E. Peyton, K C.H., K.C.1.0.,							
Sir H. L Smith-Dorrien, GCB.	Sir W.N. Congreve, 7 of, K.C.B., M v.o.	D.S.O., Col. 19th Hrs. Sir J E. W Headlam, R.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (President Buttles Nomen-							
Regt (Gibraltar).	Army (Eastern Command, India). Sir T. L. N. Moi land, k.c. B., k.c. M.o., D b o, C.O. Suffolk Rogt. Sir W. N. Congreve, Y'cf, k.c. B., w v.o. (Eagptium Command). Sir T. H. J. C. Goodwin, k.c. B.,	D.s.o. (President Buttles Nomen-							
Ref., Col. R. Island. Str. H. L. Smith-Dorrien, acs., acw.o., b.s.o., Col. Notts & Derby Regt. (Hibraltar). Str. F. R. Wingate, acs., acv.o., a. B. F., R. C. M. G., b. S. O., Col. Condt.	(MG., D S.O., K.H S.	clature ('ommittee). Sir G. F. Ellison, K.C.M. C. C. B. Sir J. E. Capper, K.C.B. (Lieut -Clov.,							
	I (Manuary ore to see of south).	Guernsey)							
W. I. Eastman, R. Mar Art Su. J. Willcocks, G.C.M.G., R.C.B.,		Guensey) Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K. C. H., K. C. S. I. Sir W. H. Rycroft, K. C. H., K. C. H.,							
Sil J. Willoocks, G.C.M.O., R.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Col. N. Lanc. R. A. F. Gatliff, R. Marinos, Sil. C. C. Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	(Northern Command).	Sir J. M. Stewart, R.CMG, CB.,							
Sit C C. Monro, 6 CB., G.C.S I.	Sir H. F. M. Wilson, K CB, LC. M.G. Sir F. W. N. McCracken, K CB, D S.O.	Ind. Army. Sir A H Bingley, K ( i.E., c.B.,							
Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V., K. M.G., A.D. Gen (C-in-Ch.	Sir J. A. L. Haldane, K.C. B., D. 4 O. (C-1n-C., Mesopotamia) Sir E. S. Bulfin, K.C.B., C. V. O., Col	Ind Army. Sii C. M. Dobell, K c. B., C M G, D. S. O.							
KIMG, ADIGER (C-in-Ch	Sir E S. Bulfin, & c.B, c vo, Col	(Auwai Irnai Division).							
Sir A A. Pearson, a c s , Ind Army.	York, R Sir R C B. Haking, K c B., K c, M c, Sir H de B De Lisle, K.c.B., K c, M.G.,	Sir A B Scott, & c B., D.S.o. (Lucknow Division).							
Sir A. A. Barrett, o.c.s., K.c.s.i.,		O. S. W. Nugent, c.s., p.s.o (Meerut Division).							
Sir W R. Birdwood, Bart, G.c.M.G.	Sir C J. Briggs, K.C B, K.C M.G.	Sir W. Campbell, K.c.B., K.C M.C.,							
K (B., K. (SI, (IE., D.S.O., ADCGEN, Ind Army (Northern	Sir C J. Briggs, R.C B. R.C M.G. Sir J P Du Cane, R.C.B., Col- Comdt. R.A. (Master-Gen. of the	Sir R D. Whigham, k.c.s., k.c.m.c.,							
A D C. Con , 110d Army (Northern Command, India). Rt Hon. Sir C. F. N. Macready, G. (130 , R C B (C-in-C, 1)-land) Sir J. S. Cowans, G. Ch., G. M. G., M. V.O., Col Gloue R. Lord Horne, K. C. B., K. C. M. G. A D C. Coll., Col Comdt R. A.	Ordnance). Sir W R Marshall, G C M.G., K C B.,	Sir H. B. Walker, K (B, K.C.M.G.,							
Sir J. S. Cowans, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,	K C. B 1. (Southern Command, India)	Sir A. L. Lynden-Bell, K. C. B., R. C. W. C.							
My.o., Col Glouc R.	Sir G. H. Fowke, KCB, KCM.G. Sir W. P. Braithwaite, KCB. (Western Command, India).								
A D Gen., Col Comdt R.A.	Sir G. M. Harper, R.c.B, D s.o	K.H.F., Ind. Med. Sor Sir H S. Jeudwine, k.C.B							
(Eastern Command). Su H C Sclater, G CB, G B.E, Col. Coundt R A	Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., KCB.	J. C Rimington, c E., c & 1 (Du ector- Gen., Military Works, India)							
1 it Hon Sir J G MilxWell, G C R.,	I Importal Clemeral States	Gen., Military Works, India) Sir R H K. Butler, K C H, K C M.G. Sir G de S. Barrow, K C H, K. C M.G.							
Hon Sir H. A. Lawrence, K C.B.	ISIE CI M W Mandanach v. u.c.	Ind Army, Col. 10th Hrs. (Peshawar Division)							
		SIF W. Malleson, K.C.R. CR., Ind.							
Sir A. J. Muiray, G.M.G., K.C.B.,	Sir M. J Tighe. k c.w a, c.B, (IF,								
Sir H. V. Cox, R.C.B., R.C.M.G., C.S.L., Ind. Army (Mil. Sec. India Office).	n.so, Ind Army (Poona Div.). Sir E. A. Fanshawe, k.c.s Sir A S Cobbe, 17th, k.c.s., k.cs.,	Sir K. G. T. Bainbridge, K C B. H. P. Leader, C B. Col 6th D G Sir W. B. Hickie, K C.B.							
Sir A. J. Mulray, 6 (M.G., K C.B., 4 to, p.8.6, Col. R limits. Fus. Sir H. V. Cox, K.C.B., K.C.B., c St., Ind. Army (Mil. Sec. Indus Office). Sir G. F. Milne 6 (C.M.C., K.C.B., p. c. O., Col. Comdt. R.A.	D.S.O	Sir S. T. B. Lawford z cu (Presi-							
	Sir J. J. Asser, K.C M G., K.C.V O, C.B. Sir C. H. Burtchaell, K.C B., C.M.G., M B., K.H.S. (Director, Medical	dency Brigade). Sir V B. Fane, K.C.I.E, C.B, Ind							
Lieutenant-Generals. E. A. Wylde, R. Marines.	MH, K.H.S. (Director, Medical Services, India).	W. C. Barratt, C.B. C.S.I. D.S.O. Ind							
Rt. Hon Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.B.,	(Quarter-Master-General)	Army (Secunderabad Division)							
Sir C. Forgusson, Bart., R.c.B.,	Sir W. S. Delamain, K.C.M.G, C.B,	R.A.O.C.							
L T Pease, R Mar. Art.	Sir W. S. Delamain, R.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (Mhow Division). Sir C. H. Harrington, R.C.B., D.S.O. (Black Sea).	A. G Dallas, c B., c.M G. N G. Woodyatt, c B., c.I E. Ind. Army (16th Division, India).							
Su H. M Lawson, K.c. B		Sir W C Knight, K.C I.E , C.B., C.S.I.,							
Sir F. J. Davies, R.C.B., R.C.M.G., R. C.O. (Cin-Ch. Scotland).	Major-Generals.	p.s o . ind. Army.							
Sir D. Henderson, K.c.B., K.c.v.o.,	Sir F. S. Robb, R.C.B , R.C.M.G., R.C.V.O. J. R. Johnstone, c.B., R. Mar.	Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.M.G., C.B. Hon. Sir A. R. Montague-Stuart-							
Sir D. Henderson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Is co., Col. High. L.I. Sir H. De la P. Gough, G.C.M.G.,	Sir A. Wilson, K.C.B., Col. A. & S. Highrs	Wortley, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. W. D. Smith, C.B. Sir D. G M. Campbell, K.C.B. (Quetta							
m. " D., B.C 1.0.	IDIT G. P. GOTTINGO, A.C.B., A.C.M.G.	Sir D. G. M. Campbell, E.C.B. (Quetta							
	Sir E. R. C. Graham, E.C.B., E.C.M.S.,	Division). Sir G. F. MacMunn, R.C.B., R.C.S.I.							
tenant of the Tower of London).	Col. Ches. R.	D.S.O (Quarter-Master Gen., India).							

SirA R Hoskins, R.C.B , C M G., D B O.		Hon Sir C J Sackville-West, K B F ,
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R St C Lecky, CB, CM a	Army,	Ind Army (Poona Brigade)
Sir C. D. Shuto, K ( B , K ( M.G.	W. J. Napier, cn, cm.g.,	E. R. C Butler, c B , c. M. G , r. B C V. S
F J. Fowler, c B, D S o , Ind. Army		S G Moores, CB, CM.0
(Karachi Brigedi)	Col Sco Rif.	A A Kennedy, cm a A B Ritchie cm, cm a
L. J. Blenkinsop, C.B., D.R.o. (Du -	Sir W Thwaites, R.C. M.G., C.B., Sir W Gillman, R.C.M.G., C.B.,	H L Reed, Full, C M. G.
Gen. Army Vet Serv). G Cree, c B , c B G.	0,80	C C Van Straubenzee, c B , c.w.c.
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K.H.P., Ind. Med. Serv	Aimy (Deputy Quarter-Master-	C M G , D B O
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Sir H A. A. Livingstone, k.c.m.o,	Sir C M Mathew, KcM.G, CB,	рво Т. Fraser, св. свт, см с
Sir J. Moore, R. C. M. O., C.B., FRCV 8	pro. R A O.C	H F Thuilher, c s., c m.o (Comdt ,
(Director of Veterinary Services.	G G Giffard, csi, k Hs, Ind Med	School of Mil Eng ).
India)	Serv	H. H. Tudor, c n., c m.a.
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Sir E. E Carter, K CM. G, CB., M. VO	CIF, M V.o , Ind Army.	A Solly-Flood, c B., c M.c , D F O.
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Sir G P. T. Fellding, K c B , C M G ,	Sir H W Hodgson, k.c m.c , c.n ,	
10 6 0	( V O	F F Ready, cn, c.s.t., cw.g.,
C G, Blackader, c s , n s o	H L Croker, c B, c M G	1) 8 0
Sir E P Strickland, K . B , CM 6 ,		
p s o Col Norf R	CIR TI D Douber : D	B F Burnett Hitchcock, c.s., p s o.
Sir A. F. Sillem, K. W. G., C. B. Sir J. H. Davidson, K. M. G., C. B.	H R Davies, c B A P Blenkinsop, c B, c, M a	(4 D Jeffreys, cB, cm & (Lonvion Command).
D 8 0.	E G Sinclair MacLagan, c.s., c M O.,	T A Cubitt, CB., CM.G., p.S o.
W H. B Robinson, cn, k u s., 1nd.	D N O	Sir W E Itonside, K c. B , CM 6 ,
Med. Serv.	W do L Williams, c M.G , D 8 o	DBO
J. J. Gerrard, c B, c w a., m B	S H. Sheppard, CB, CMG, DSO.	P Carr-White, c B F , M B , K H P
Sir F R Nowland, K CM G, CB, MB	C F Romer, c B., c M G.	W M Southey, c M G, Ind Army
J. Russell, cn, un	Lord Loch, св, смс, рво, муо J. Ponsonby, св, смс, рво	(Director of Supplies and Trans
ORAJulian, cu, cma, cur Str M. P. C. Holt was rema-	Sir II C. Holman, KCB, CMG.,	
D 8,0	DRO	G M Campbell, CB, R Marines
	THE REAL PROPERTY CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY CONTRACTOR O	

## COST OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE,

Air Force estimates for 1020 -21 show a net expenditure of £15,173,430, representing a reduction on the revised figures for 1919-20 of € 38,857,420.

Details of the Estimate. Pay, etc of the Royal Air Force . . £4,310,500 Quartering, stores (except technical), supplies, and transport . 1,985,000 Technical and warlike stores .. 2.772,850 Works, buildings, and lands 2 785,000 Air Ministry 877,000 Miscellaneous effective services 100,000 Civil aviation 894,540 1,381,540 Expermental and research services . . Half-pay, pensions, and other neneffective services... ......

67,000 Total . .... £15,173,430

#### Total .... ...... .£127,303,630

... .. .... .£68,481,630

12,530,000

9,630,000

4,066,000

27,307,000

5,289,000

Sums estimated at £47,000,000 and £34,000,000 respectively due from Germany for the maintenance of the Rhine Army, and from the Dominions for the maintenance of their forces in the field, are not appropriated in aid of Army Estimates, but will be brought to account as revenue, when received.

COST OF THE ARMY The anticipated net expenditure for the year

1920-21 is £127,303,630, the total establishment provided for being 525,000 officers and other ranks, a total which is in process of reduction to

280,000 all ranks. The £127,303,630 is accounted for as to £55,000,000 for the Army on the basis of

the 1914-15 establishment, as to £29,500,000 for

Terminal Charges of the War, and as to £40.500,000 for the provision of Garrisons in

Details of the Estimate.

Occupied Territories

Territorial and Reserve Forces .

War Office and Staff of Commands ...

Half Pay, Retired Pay, Pensions, etc.

Education and Hospital Services

Standing Army

Terminal Charges

#### THE KING'S PRIZE.

THE King's Prize at Bisley, 1920, was won by Sergt L. Loveday, M.M., with a score of 25, Sergt Loveday is a farmer of New Zealande by profession, and is the first New Zealander to win the King's Prize.

## The Royal Air Force.

## THE AIR MINISTRY, Kingsway, W.C. a.

The Air Ministry was established to take over control of the Royal Air Force, which was formed by the analgamation of the Royal Naval Air Ferrice and the Royal Flying Corps. The Ministry supplies to the Admiratly and War (Diffee contingents of the Royal Air Force There is also an Independent Air Force operating under the Air Minutry.

Secretary of State for Air (President of the Air Council, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Secretary of State for Air (President of the Air Council), Rt Hon. W. L. Spencer-Churchill, M.F.

Par liamentary Sec., Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, M.F.

Art Secretary and Private Secretary, Group-Capt A. J. L. Scott, C.B., M.C., A.).C.

Assistant Private Secretary, Fight-Lieut G. W. Dobson, o.B.B.

Inder-Secretary of State for Air (Vice-President of Air (vancil), The Marquess of Londonderry, R.G., M.V. o.

Control of the Asr Staff, Air-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart, R.C.B., D.S.O.

Control dier-General of Coul Anation, Maj. Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, G.B.E., K.B., C.M.G.

Directon-General of Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, R.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Additional Member, Sir James Stevenson, Bart

Additional Member, Rear-Adm Sir C. F. Lambert, R.C.B.

Secretary of the Air Ministry, W. F. Nicholson, C.B.

### The Inder Secretary of State.

I'nder Secretary of State for An, The Marquess of Londonderry, KG, MNO
Private Secretaries, Hon O E Vesey, CBR, P. J. Oldfield

Personal Assistant.

#### The Secretary of the Air Ministry.

Secretary, Walter F. Micholson, c. B. Private Sec., W. L. Scott, D. S. Assistant Secretaries, H. W. W. McAnaily, c. B.; C. R. Bingstocke, c. B., J. A. Webster, D. S. O.

Principals, J. B. Abraham; F. G. L. Bertram, c. n. r., C. G. Evans, C. N. Knight, o. n. r., F. G. Nutt, o. n. r. L. G. S. Reynolds, o. n. (actg.), R. C. Kichards

Assistant Frincipals, C. Ll. Bullock, e. p., J. T. Cotton, m. B. L. J. G. Gibson, R. L. Mogarry, E. L. Pickles, M. B. E. J. A. H. Self., F. G. C. Young

#### The Finance Member.

Asst. Financial Secretary, W. A. Bland, c. B. . £1,500 Private Sec., W. F. Connolly, M. B. F. Principal (Estimates Dirm.), L. V. Mondowcroft

Asst Principal (do), W G Stevens . £600 to £800
Director of Finance for Personnel, J S Ross, G B Principals, E. M. Knox (actg.), F. W. N. Sibley . J. A. Smith, on F.

Smith, our states S T Blackwell, E F Col.

Assistant Principles, S T Blackwell, E F Col.

II C Hamilton, J H Heath, www. J. F.

Sopouling

Ductor of Finance for Material, B. E. Hollowa

Principals, H. H. Clothier, J. J. O'Neill, J. Sherlock Assistant Principals, G. T. Jones, W. G. West, unr £600 to £800

### The Directorate of Lands.

(Joint Service for War Office, Ministry of Munitions and Ati Ministry)
Does to General, Sir H. Frank, Bart, a.c.s.
Controller of Lands, E. H. Coles
Cheef Laws and Compensation Officer, Col. H. V.

Cebb, o.B.R.

#### The Chief of the Air Staff.

Chiefof the Air Staff, Air-Marshal Sir H M Trenchard,

Director of Personnel, Rear-Adm. Sir C F. Lambert,

Deputy do., Group-Capt. C. L. N. Newall, C.M. G.

Director of Equipment, Air-Commodore C L Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.B.O

Deputy do , Air-Commodore D. Le G. Pitcher, c.M.G., c.B.M., D.S.O., Gloup-Capt. F. C. Halahan, c.M.G.,

£1,200 DSO,MVO Director of Medical Services, Group-Capt. (acty Air Commodore) M. H. G. Fell, c. B., c. M. S.,000 Deputy do., Wing-Comm H. Cooper, p. 8.0 £2,200 Director of Works and Buildings, Maj. Gen Sir A. M.

CMG, OBE ... £1,200 ('hief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, IA-Col

#### The Controller-General of Civil Aviation.

Controller-General, Maj -Gen Sir F. H. Sykes, G.B.K.,

Controller of Communications, Group-Capt, L. F. Blandy,

Controller of Aerodromes and Licensing, Brig -Gen. F. L. Festing, c. B, c u a (acting).

#### The Director-General of Supply and Research.

Director-General, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E L Ellington, R.O. B., C.M.G., C. B. E.
Private Sec. A. R. Wolbrom.
Director of Research, Air-Commodore H. R. M.

prector of Research, Air-Commodors H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, c. p. c m. o., p. s. o., A. F. Leputy Director of Design, Wing-Comm E. F. Briggs, p. s. o., o. s. F. Do, do Airship Research, Wing-Coinn T. R. Cave-Browne-Cave, c. s. E. Do, do. Airmament, Wing-Comm J. L. Forbes,

Do. do Instruments, Wing-Comm A. D. Warring-

ton-Morris, c. M., o. B. r.
Supt., Drawing Office, Capt. S. J. Waters
Director of Aeroraft Supplies, R. P. Wilson, c. B. K.
Director of Aeroratical Inspection, Brig.-Gen. R. K. Bagnall-Wild. cmg.csk.

#### COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Inland Area, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Vice-Marshal Sir J. M. Salmond, E.C B, C.M.G., C V.O, D S O.

No. 2 (Irish) Wing, Baldonnel, Clondalking, Co. Dublin. Commanding, Group-Capt. I. M. Bonham-Carter, OBE.

Coastal Area, 23-34 Tavistock Place, W.C. s. Air Officer Commanding, Air-Vice-Marshal A. V. Vyvyan, c.m., d.s.o.

#### Royal Air Force Headquarters, Cranwell. Cranwell, Sleaford, Lines.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore C A H Longcroft, c M.o , D.s o , A F C.

#### Royal Air Force Headquarters, Halton, Halton, Wendover, Bucks.

Air Officer Commanting, Air-Commodore F Scarlett, . B , D.s o.

## Middle East Area, Cairo

Air Officer Communiting, Air Vice-Marshal, Sn W G. H. Salmond, g. c. w. c. c., p. p. s. o Engiption throup Headquarters, Almaza, Calro Palestine Group Headquarters, Almaza, Calro Palestine Group Headquarters, Ismailia, Memopotamian Wing, Haghdad Survey Parties, Khartoum Nairobi and Pretoria

### India, Newlands, Sımla

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore T 1 Webb-Bowen, cs, cm o

#### Mediterranean Group, Malta.

Air Officer Commanding, Group-Capt E. I. Gerraid, C.M. G., D S O.

### GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE AIR. Air-Marshal.

Sir H. M Trenchard, Bart, & CB, DSO Aug 11, 1919

#### Air Vice-Marshals.

Sir J M Salmond, K. C. R. C. K. C. C. C., P. R. C. April 2, 2928 J F A Higgins Cn., D. C., A. F. C. April 2, 2928 Sir E J. Ellington, K. C. R. C. M. C. C. R. April 2, 2928 Sii W G H. Salmond, K. M. G., C. R., D. F. O. April 2, 2928 A. V. Vyyyan, C. S. D. So. Oct 28, 2929.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Depart The measurongical value was esseminated as a bepart ment of the Board of Trade in 1884. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and in 1919 the Control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The Gassist Committee of the koyal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office Includes. The collec-tion and discussion of meteorological observations from occans and land areas all over the world the main tenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gate warmings and forecasts are

based: the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical dupects, and the maintenance of stations in various cathered of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The British Rainfall Organisation, founded by G. J. Symons in 2500, has recently been associated with the Meteoro-

in Reco., mas location.

In grant, and in the state of th

President of Committee, Maj.-Gen Sir F H. Sykes, a B K, K K. K. C. Ma (Member, of Au Council, Controller-deneral of Cult Anaton)
Director of Meteorological Office and Chairman of Committee, Sir Napler Shaw, 11 D., K.D., F R S
Assistant Directors, Dr C Chree, F R S (Ken Observatory), R G K Lempfort, C R L, M (for Controluting Stations), Lt.-Col E Gold, D R O, F.R K. (in chay to G Forecasting). charge of Forecasting)

Headquarters, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C. s. Supt of Marine Division, Commr. L. A. Brooke Smith, R.D., R.B.R.

Supt of Forecasting, J S Dines, M A.

Supt of An Stations (vacant)
Supt of Meteorological Services for the Army, Capt D Brunt, w A ('hief ('lerk, H. L B Tarrant

#### Climatology and Instruments Divisions. Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Nupt of Statistics, F. J. W. Whipple, M. A. Supt of Instruments, R. Corless, on E. M. A. Secretary of Advisor, Committee on Atmospheric Politicm, J. S. Owens, M. D. A.M. C. E. Chof (Cer. J. T. Duncan Bell.

#### British Rainfall Organisation. 62 Camden Square, N. W. z.

Supt , M de C Salter

Office in Edinburgh, x22 George Street. Supt , A Watt, M.A.

### Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (Kew) and Ruhmond, Dr. C. Chree, E.R.S. Magnetic (Eskdaleman), A. Crichton Mitchell, v.sc., .... Western (Valencia, co Kerry), L H G Dines, MA,

AMICK

Aerological (Benson, Oxon), W. H. Dines, r. u.s. North Sea (Aberdeen), Prof. C. Niven, r. u.s.

### THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1920-21.

### ORDER OF WAR MEDALS.

The Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order -1914 Star or 1914-15 Star : British War Medal ; Mercantile Marine War Medal ; Victory Medal : Territorial Force War Medal ; India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan, zozo).

#### CIVIL AVIATION.

Returns supplied voluntarily by civil aerial transport firms in the United Kingdom for the period May 1 to Dec 31, 1919, show that for Great Britain and on the Continental route 403 machines were in use, 35,330 flights were made, and 8,368 machine hours were flown, the mileage totalling approximately 593,000 The number of passengers carried was 64,476, and the weight

of goods carried amounted to 67,x43 lbs
The following figures show the proportion of

18

465

accidents over the whole period . Total accidents reported

Approximate number of machine miles

flown per accident .. ....... 32,900 Approximate number of machine flights

per accident 1,960

Approximate number of machine hours flown per accident . ......

During the period under review four pilots were killed and six injured, and one passenger was killed and ten were injured; a third party being killed by a pony-trap accident, in which an aeroplane collided with a pony-trap. The above figures do not in lude the flights to Australia for the £x0,000 prize offered by the Commonwealth Government.

The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (wairked "in the julicomy juppes) preferred several years ago to retain in lean of Keod annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to pi dure the same annual income

The Doans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (market " in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated	at that time to produce the same annual sucome
Probince of Canterburg.	Canons Residentiary (each £680).
*CANTERBURY. £15,000.	Archdn Tetley 1892 J. G. Alford, M. A. 1912 Archd. Talbot, D. D. 1906 R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919
Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt Hon.	
and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson.	Organist, Hubert W. Hunt
GCVO., D.D. (consecrated 1891). (Lambeth Palace, SE. r.) [Signs Randall Cantuar] 1993	Archdeacons (each £200).
Palace, S.E. r.) [Signs Randall Cantuar ; 1903]  Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D.	Ven. R. T. Talbot, D. D. Swindon
(Lumbeth Palace S.E. r.)	TOU 9 G LEWICY, D D., DITSER 1909
(Lambeth Palace, S E. r.)	Beneficed Cleray, 180; Curates, &c., 104. Chancellor, H. C. Dowdde, K.C., M. A
(18 Collingham Place, S. W. 5) 1904	Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £1,600.	London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.
Canons Rendentiary (each* £800).	CHELMSFORD. £2,500.
A J Mason, D.D. 1895 S Bickersteth, D D. 1916 Archd Spooner, Thory G. Gardiner,	Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield,
M A	D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) 1914
A W. Robinson.   Aichdeacon White-	Bishop Suffragan of Barking, Rt Rev. J. Theodore
p p xox6   Inomson, M A 1918	Inskip, DD. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow,
Organist, C Charlion Familer, Mas Doc	E 17) of Colebester Pt Dou P W
Archdeacons (each £200).  Ven Henry Maxwell Spooner, M A , Mardstonez 900	Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. R H. Whitcombe, D.D (Derby House, Colchester) 1909
Ven L J White-Thomson, M A , Canterbury 1918	Archdeacons.
Beneficed Clergy, 310 , Curates, de , 152.	Bishop of Barking, Essex
Beneficed Clergy, 310, Curates, &c., 152. Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, The Lord	Inshop of Colchester, Colchester1000
Parmoor, K C.V.O	Chancellor, Sir Alfred B Kempe, DCL, FRS.
Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, K.C. Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese,	London Sec, Day and Son, a Millbank, S.W.
F Hugh Lee, r Sanctuary, S.W. r	CHICHESTER. £4,200.◊
F Hugh Lee, r Sanctuary, S.W. r Legal Secs, F Hugh Lee and H.T. A Dashwood,	Eishop, Rt Rev. Winfrid O. Burrows, D.D., cons
z Sanctuary, S W z	1912 (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs Winfrid
BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.	Cleestr ]. trans
Bishop, Rt Rev George W. Kennion, D.D. (cons.	Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. (The Residence.
1882) (The Palace, Wells) [Signs G. W. Bath d. Well]	Chichester, and 18 Fourth Avenue, Hove) 1920
Bishop Suffragan of Taunton, Rt. Rev Charles	Dean, Very Rev J J Hannah, D.D., V.D. (1902) £950
Fane de Salis, D.D (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911	Canons Residentiary (each £475).
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D.,	A. M. Deane, M.A 1897   Bishop of Lewes 1911 Hy. D. Jones, M.A 1900   Archdn. Hoskyns 1918
Dean, Very Rev J A. Robinson, D D (1911) £1,000	
Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600)	Organist, F. J. W. Crowe.
J M Alcock, M A 1915 G. A. Hollis, M A. 1918 Bishop of Taunton 1915 T. H. Davis, Mus D. 1920	Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop of Taunton 1915 T. H. Davis, Mus D. 1920	The Bishop of Lewes, Lewes
Organist, Rev Canon Davis, Mus.D.	Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M A., Chichester 1920 Ven. Arthur William Upcott, Hastings .1920
Ven Lancelot J Fish, MA, Bath 1909	
The Bishop of Taunton, D.D., Taunton igir	Beneficed Clergy, 386, Curates, &c., about 195. Chancellor, Sir Alfred B Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Ven Walter Farrer, M A, Wells 1917	Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Regis-
Beneficed Clergy, 492; Curates, &c., x36. Chancellor, Fiancis H E Errington	trar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.
Registrar, Sec & Chapt. Clerk, Rd Harris, Wells	COVENTRY. £2,500.
London Sec , F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.	Rishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. cons. 1891 as Bp of
BIRMINGHAM. £3,500.	Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. cons. 1891 as Bp of Southwark, transl. to Worcester, 1904; to
Bishop, Rt Rev Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D.	Coventry, 2018 [Signs Huyshe Coventien ].
Bishop, Rt Rev Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham)	Coventry, 1918 [Signs Huyshe Coventien]. Sub. Dean, Canon Chappel, M.A
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev A. Hamilton Baynes,	Archdeacons.
D D , Birmingham (cons 1893)	Ven. G. Arbuthnot, M.A., Coventry1908
Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A., Birmingham 1915	Ven J. H. F. Peile, M.A., Warwick2909
Ven J Harold Richards, M A , Aston 1920	Chancellor (vacant). Registrar, Walter Browett.
Ven J Harold Richards, M. A., Aston1920  Beneficed Clergy, 147, Curates, &c., 186.  Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.	
Chanceller (vacant).	^ELY. £4,000.
Registrar and Secretary, J. B Clarke.	Bushop, Rt Rev. Fred Henry Chase, D.D. (The
BRISTOL. £2,036 (reconstituted 1897).	Palace, Ely)
Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (cons.	M A
IGGOL (Ind Palace Rrigtol)	Dean, Vy. Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick. D. D. (1906) £1,729
Dean, Very Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, D.D. (1916).	4 Subject to pension of £z,400 to predecessor.
7,50	6 median an horsean at Walder an hangagement

Canons Residentiary (each £820).

R. H. Kennett, D. D. 2903 H. L. Goudge, D.D. 2912 M.G. Glazebrook, D.D. 29 G. Hodges, M.A. ... 2913 B.W. Randolph, D.B. 2916 A. E. Brooke, D.D. 2916 Organist, Noel E. Ponsonby, B.Mus.

Archdeacons.

Rt. Rev. Horace M. E. Price, M.A., Ely (1919) £600 Ven. Thomas Hodgson, M.A., Hunts (1915) £200 Ven. Jas. Herbt. Srawley, D.D. Wiebech (1916) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 320: Curates, &c., 200. Chancellor, George J. Talbot, K.O Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely. Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

### EXETER £2,800.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, (1918) ......£2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop Trefusis . ... 1889 D. McLaren, M.A . . 1913 Archd, Sanders ... 1909 Archd, Simms ..... 1910 Organist, (vacant).

#### Archdeacons.

Ven. F Arthur Sanders, M.A., Exeter (1909) £50 Ven. A. Attour samers, M.A., Bater (1999) 530
Bishop Trefusis, D. D., Barnataple (1990) . 4, 200
Ven. A. H. Simms, M.A., Totnes (1910) . 4200
Ven. E. F. Newman, M.A. Plymouth (1920) £ 200
Benefices, 322, Incumbents, 301, Curates, &c., aht. 300
Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.O. Registrar and Secretary, H W. Michelmore, Exeter. London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S. W.

## \*GLOUCESTER. £4,300.

Bishop, Rt Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D. D. (Palace, Gloucester) ...... Dean, Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. (1917) .. £ 1,050

Canons Residentiary (each £475)

Archdeacons (each £ 200).

Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A., Gloucester ...... 1919 Ven. George L. H. Gardner, M. A. Cheltenham 1920 Beneficed Clergy, 300, Curates, &c., 90. Chane, d. Vicar-Gen., H. C. Dowdall, M.A. Regist. d' Sec., W. H. Madge, LL.B. (Gloucester).

## HEREFORD. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., cons. 1918 (The Palace, Hereford) .....1920 Dean, Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, M.A. (1919)

Canons Residentiary (each about £450) A.T. Bannister, M. A 1909 | Archd Winnington-Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1938 Ingram ..... 1917 B. H. Streeter, M. A. 1915

Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C o Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. E. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A. Hereford 1910 Ven. A. L. Lilley, Ludlow ... ......

Beneficed Clergy, 352; Curates, &c., 81.

Chancellor, E. B. Charles, K.C. Regustrar, Francis R. James.

Lond. Sec., F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

## LICHFIELD. £4,200.

Dean, Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. (1909) £1,000

Canons Rendentiary (each £500). E Blakeway, | A. Moncrief, M.A....1927 Ven.C.E Blakeway, Bishop of Stafford 1925 Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus. B.

Archdeacons (each £200). Ven. John M. A. Graham, M. A., Stoke-on-Trent 2908 Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D., Staford ...... 1911 Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A., Salop 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 451; Curates, &c., 282. Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A. Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield. Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close, Lichfield.

## LINCOLN. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. W. Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D. John Edward Hine, D.D., cons. 1896 (Rectory, Stoke, (irantham) Dean, Very Rev T. C Fry, D.D. (1910) ...£2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000). E. T. Leeke, M.A., Sub- Archd Jeudwine .. 1913 Dean ... .......1877 J. O. Johnston, D.D. 1913 Archd, Wakeford, B.D.

RIGIS Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus Doc.

Archdeacons Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, M.A., Lincoln . . . 1913 Ven. John Wakeford, B.D., Stow (£200) . . . . 1913

Benefices, 38a; Curates, dc, 7,3 Chancellor, G J, Talbot, E.C. Registrars, A. E T, Jourdain; W W Smith. Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

## LONDON. £10,000

Bishop, Rt Hon, and Rt Rev Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K C V.O., D D , LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury); Prelate of the Order of the British Empire) (cons. 1897). (Fulham Palace, S W. 6) [Signs A. F. London.] ... 1902

Bishops Suffragan, Islangton, Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Turner, D D cons. 1898 (96 Clapton Common, E. 5) . 1898 Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D., cons. 1996

b. 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W. z.) . . 1911 Wulenden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., b 1848 (9, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. 8) 1911 Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., come 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911 Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, C V.O, D.D. (1911), Deanery, Dean's Court, ...£2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
W.C.E.Newbolt, MA. 1890 J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911 S.A. Alexander, M.A. 1909 Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911 Organist, Chas. Macpherson, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.  Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C L , F R S Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sn Lewis

Coward, KC, MA.

Joint Registrars, F Hugh Lee and C W. Lee,
1 Dean's Court, E.C

Chapter Clerk, H. T. Sanctuary, S.W. Secretary, F. Hugh Lee. H. T. A. Dashwood, r The

#### £2,000. Westminster.

Dean, Rt Rev Herbt. Edwd. Ryle, C V.O , D D 1911 Canons Residentiary (each £1,000) W H Carnegie, M.A. 1913 | E W. Baines, R. H. Charles, D.D. 1913 Sc.D. ..... 1918 H. L. C. V. de Candole 1918 Wm. Temple, D.D. 1919 Sub-Dean (1918), W. H. Carnegie, M.A. Archdeacon (1918), Ven R. H. Charles, D.D. Receiver-Gen d Chapter Clerk, E F.Knapp-Fisher Precentor, Rev Leigh H. Nixon, M.A. (hagnust, Sydney H Nicholson, M.A., Mus B., PRCO

NORWICH. £4,200

Bushop, Rt Rev Bertram Pollock, DD, CVO (The Palace, Norwich) [Signs B Norwic] 1910 Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903.

Dean, Very Rev. J. Wakefield Willink, D.D.

(1919) £1,450 Canons Residentiary (each £725)

M H Ait- | J Allen Bell, M A 1918 W Hay M H Ait-Bishop Drury, D.D 1920 ken, M A 1900 Bp of Thetford, D D. 1910

Organist, F Bates, Mus Doc, £200. Archdeacons

Ven G M MacDermott, D D, Norfolk (1920) £200 Ven Augustus R. Buckland, M.A., Norwich (1920) £.200

Bishop of Thetford, D., Lynn (1903) Beneficed Ctryy, 580, Curates, 4c., 88.
Chancellor, F Keppel North, Ll. B.
Registra of Sec., L. G. Bolingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

> OXFORD £5,000

Bishop, Rt Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D D cons 1911 (Cuddesdon Palace, Ovon.) [Signs H M Oxon ] ... trans 1919 Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D D (1920) . ..... £3,000

G. A Cooke, D D. 1914 Organist, H. G. Ley, B. Mus , £300.

Archdeacons.

Ven W M G Ducat, M A., Berks (1903) . Ven W. M. G. Ducat, M.A., Berks (1903) . £200 Bishop of Buckingham, D.D., Buckingham (1910)

Beneficed Clergy, 634, Curates, dc., 310. Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912) Sec d Requetrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford. London Sec., F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S W.

> Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, D.D. 1917 Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

Neale Dalton, | E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., K.C V.O, C.M.G, M.A. M. A. D.D. ..... 1885 Hon L.F.Tyrwhitt, C Smith, M v.o., M.A. M.V.O. ......

Chapter Clerk, H. F. Deane. Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, C.V.O, Mus.D. **PETERBOROUGH.** £4,500. (Subject to a pension of £1,500)

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D. 2016 (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Theodore Petriburg 1

Bishop Suffr. of Leicester, Rt. Rev Norman McLeod Lang, D.D. Dean, Very Rev. A H Page, M.A. (1908) ... £800

E.A. Burroughs, M A. 'z7 (a vacancy) ..... zgeo Organist, Haydn Keeton, Mus.i.

**Arch**deacons

Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, D D , Leicester (1899) £200 Ven W.G. Whittingham, M.A., Oakham (1918) £200 The Bp. of Leicester, Northampton (1919) . £50

Beneficed Clergy, 584, Curates, dc, 152 Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1907 Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.

Diocesan Sec., H. Flude, M.A.

\*ROCHESTER. £4,000.

Bishop Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (cons The Old Palace, Rochester) [Signs J. R Roffen ] Dean, Very Rev. John Storrs, D D. (1913) £1,200

Canons Residentiary (each £500)
J. R. Denham, B. D. 1910 [C.F. Burney, D. Litt 1914
J. Wood, M. V. O., D. 1920 [Archd, D. Tait, M. A. 1915
Organist, A. C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus Bac. Archdeacons

Ven. Avison T Scott, M A , Tonbridge (£200) 1906 Ven. Donald Tait, M A , Rochester ... ...... 1915 Beneficed Clergy, 200; Curates, &c., 209. Chancellor, F H L Errington.

Registrai, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester. Secs, Day and Son, a Millbank House, S W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt Rev. Michael B. Furse, D.D. (cons. 1909, trans 1919). (Verulam House, St. Albans) [Signs Michael Alban :] ... 1903 Assast Bushop, Rt Rev E N. Hodges, D. D. 1914 Dean, Very Rev. George W. Blenkin, M.A. 1914 Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus Bac.

Archdeacons.

Ven Hon K. F Gibbs, M.A., St Albans (1909) £200 Rt. Rev E N Hodges, D.D., Bedford (1914) £200 Beneficed Clergy, 308; Curates, 113

Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M A ,F.R.S 1891 Registrar, Arthur Day, a Millbank House, S. W. z. Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S. W. z.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,500. Bushop, Rt. Rev. Henry Bernard Hodgson, D.D. (Parklands, Ipswich) ...... 1914

Archdeacons. Ven G Hodges, M.A., Sudhury ..... James George Reginald Darling, M.A., Ven

Suffolk . Beneficed Clergy, 410; Curates, 57.

Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.

\*SALISBURY. £5,000.

Bushop, Right Rev. Frederic E. Ridgeway, D.D., cons 1901 (The Palace, Salisbury, and Bishop's Cottage, Broadstone, Dorset). [Signs F. E.

Dean, Very Rev. Andrew Ewbank Burn, D.D. (1920) .. ....

Canons Residentiary (each £325).
Archd, Dundas, M.A. 1912 | Archd, Carpenter 1915
Chas. Myers, M.A.. 1915 | Hy. E. Farrer ... 1916
Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V U., Mus.D.

290 The Churc	h of England.
Archdeacons (each £.200).  Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., Dorset	13 M.A
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg	Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A., Winchesterageo Bishop of Southampton, Isle of Wight 2906 Ven A. G. Robinson, M.A., Surrey 2908
Bishopd Dean, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S. E. 12)19	Beneficed Clergy, 571; Curates, d.c., 450. Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, K.C. Hancellor, G. W. Persengur, Change Woodshides
Bishop Sufr. of Kingdon-on-Thames & Sub-Dea Rt. Rev S. M. Taylor, D.D. (29 Spen er Par Wandsworth Common, S.W. 18) Hope Suffr of Wooboods, Rt. Rev. W. W. Houg D.D. (10 The Paragon, Blackheath, S. E. 3) . 19:	Surreyllegat. A W.Moore, Doctors Commons, E. C. Secretaries, F. H. Lee, H. T. A. Dashwood, and C. W. Lee, z Sanctuary, S.W.
Canona Residentiary	WORCESTER. £3,900.
Canons Residentiary Bishop of Kugston-Bishop of Woolwich 19: on-Thames 17905 J. B. Haldane 19: Bishop Hook, D. D. 1914 A. W. Maplesden, Oswald Craig, M.A. 1914 I.L.D 19: R. C. Joynt, M.A. 1917	Dean, Very Rev. William Moore Ede, D.D 1908
Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus Bac	Canons (each £800) 1£1,450
Archdeacons (each £200) Bishop of Kingston, Southwark 19 Bishop of Woolwich, Leuwham 19	Organia, Ivor Atkills Mus B
Ven. R. C. Joynt, M A., Kingston19 Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K C	Archdeacon (£200) Ven John H. Greig, BD, Worcester1911
	Beneficed Clergy, 200.
80UTHWELL. £3,180 Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., con	Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M A., K.C. Registrar, Rev. T. C. de la Hey
zoor (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) zoo Bishop Suffr of Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thoma Abraham, D.D. (Bowen Hill, Repton) 190	Legal Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, r The Sanctuary, S W. r.
Archdeacons (each £200)	Probince of York.
Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D., Derby 199 Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M. A., Chesterheld 19	*YORK. £9,000.
Ven. K. Hacking, M A., Newark . 19	Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon.
Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A., Nottingham .19	(consecrated 1901). (Bishopthorpe, York)
Beneficed Clergy, 487, Curates, &c., 240 Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M A., F R S	[Signs Cosmo Ebor ]
Registrars, John Borough; D'Oyley S Ransom	JairattCrosthwaite, D.D (BoltonPercy, Lork) 1889
TRURO. £3,000	Bp Suff of Hull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (Beverley)
Bishop and Dean, Rt Rev. F S Guy Warma: D,D (Lis Escop, Truro). [Signs F S. Truron] 19: Canons Residentiary.	Dean, Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D D (1917)
E. C. Corfe, M.A. 1904 S Cooper, M.A. 19 (£400) Arch. Raffles Flint 19	Canons Residentiary (each £500)  John Watson, M.A. 1896   C. C. Bell, M.A 1914
R. S. Hassard, M.A. 1907 (£300)	George Austen, M A 2008   Bishop of Hull 227 Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus Doc.
Archdeacons (each £200) Ven. S. R. Raffles-Flint, M.A., Cornwalt 19	Archdeacons (each £200) 16 Bishop of Beverley, D.D., York
Ven. Henry H. H. Du Boulay, M.A., Bodmin 18	ven. J. M. Lambert, LL.D., East Riding1916 Ven Thos Enraght Lindsay, M.A., Cleveland 1907
Organist, J. Metcalle, Mus. Bac. Beneficed Clergy, 238; Curates, 3x; other Clergy, 3	Beneficed Clergy, 448.
Beneficed Clergy, 238; Curates, 31; other Clergy, 3 Chancellor, T. W. H. Inskip, M.A. Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Cowlaid, Diocesi	
Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.	Vicas Gen of Prompes and Chancellon of Deceses
London Sec , F. H. Lee, & The Sanctuary, S.W.	Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
*WINCHESTER. £6,500 Bishop, Rt. Rev Edward Stuart Talbot, D.	Regustrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.
(cons. x895). (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Sig	18 Ruhon (set) Rt. Rev. Arthur William Thomson
Edw Winton!	The state of the s
Bp. Suff. of Southampton, Rt. Rev. Jas Macarthu D D. (cons. 1898) (Basset, Southampton) . 19 Bp. Suff. of Guildford, Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Randolp	Archdeacons.
Bp. Sup. of Guildford, Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Randolp D.D. (Wonersh, Guildford)	h, Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A., Craven
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Holden Hutton, D.D. 19	Beneficed Clergy, 253; Curates, 38.
D.D. (Wonersh, Guildford)	d, Regustrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, a
Beaumont, Guernsey.	Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
CARLISLE. £4,500.  Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs H. Carllol] 1930	Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool. Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House,
Bp Suff of Barrone-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Campbell West-Watson, D.D	Liverpool.
Dean, Very Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D.C.L. (1917)	MANCHESTER. £4,200.  Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Arbuthnott Knox,
Canons Residentiary (each about £800).  Bp of Barrow, D.D. 1909 H. N. Bate, M.A 1920 Archd. Campbell 1922 T. B. A. Saunders, M.A.,	D.D. (cons. 1894) (resigning Dec. 31, 1920) 1903 (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton, Manchester) Bishop Suff. of Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn,
1920	D.D. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) (1909) £1,900 Bishop Suff. of Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Raw-
Organist, F W. Wadely, Mus B. Archdeacons.	storne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston)receptean, Very Rev. Joseph Gough McCormick, D.D.
Ven Herbert Ernest Campbell, D.D., Carlisle 1930 Bishop of Barrow, Westmorland (1915)£200	(1920)£1,500 Canons Residentiary (*each £850).
Ven H P M. Lafone, M A, Furness (1912) £200  Benepiced Clergy, 291; Curates, dc., 92.  Chancellor, Ven Archdeacon Campbell, D D 1920	J. J. Scott, M.A
Regutrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle. London Sec., F. H. Lee, v Sanctuary, S W.	Archdeacons (each £.200).
CHESTER. £2,200.	Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A., Manchester
zoo (The Residence, Chester) [Signs H. L. Chester] zopp	Ven. T. R. Sale, M.A., Rochdale
Dean, Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay dennett, M A. (1930) £1,000	Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D. Registrar, E. S. Chesney.
Canons Residentiary (each £500).  A J Blencowe, M A. x886   Archdeacon Paige Cox,	Secretary, Henry Schofield. Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences,
Alex Nairne, D.D. 1914 B.D B.D Bishp Mercer, D.D. 1916	51 South King Street, Manchester.
Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, Mus D. Archdeacons (each £200).	NEWCASTLE. £3,400.  Bishop, Rt Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D1915
Nen W L Paige Cox, B D, Chester 1914 Rt Rev Bishop Mercer, D.D., Macclesheld . 1919	(Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)  Canons Residentiary.
Beneficed Clergy, 284, Curates, &c., 197 Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.	G. E. Newsom, M.A. 1917 (Vacancy) 1920
Chapter Clerk, C. Coppack.	Archdeacons. Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D. (£200), Lindusfarne
DURHAM. £7,000.	Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M.A., Northumber- land
Bishop, Rt. Rev Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., (coms 1918), (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland) [Signs Herbert Dunelm]	Organist, William Ellis, Mus. B., F.R. C.O. Beneficed Clergy, 182; Chaplains, 9; Curates, 130. Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, K.C.
Nathaniel Quirk, D.D	Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
Dean, Rt. Rv. Bishop Welldon, D.D. (1918) £3,000 Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).	BIPON. £3,900.  Bishop, Rt Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E.,
Arthden Watkins 1880 A. B. G. Lillingston, A. H. Cruickshank, N. A 1910 B. M. A	D.D. (The Palace, Ripon)
b	Ripon) 1905 Brillop Suffr. of Richmond, Rt. Rev. Francis C.
Ven Hen. Wm Watkins, D.D., Durham1880 Ven P. A Derry, M. A., Auckland1914	Kilner, D.D. (Stanhope Rect., Co. Durham) 1913  Dean, Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D.  (1915)£1,000
Ch incellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.	Canons Residentiary (each £500).  A. T. Waugh, M.A. 1891 G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907  Bp. of Knaresboro' 1905 J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham. London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.	Organist, Charles H. Moody, C.B.E., F.R.C.O.
LIVERPOOL. 4,200.	Archdeacons. Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D., Ripon (£200) 2905
Bushop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. (Palace, 19 Abertromby Square, Liverpool) 1900	Ven. Henry A. Hall, B.D., Richmond (£200) 1908 Beneficed Clergy, 218; Curates, 138.
Hone Kempson, M.A	Chancellor, P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911) Reppst, and Secretary, F. Dickson Wise, Ripon,
Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus. B. Archdeacons (each £.200).	SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner, Liverpool 2926

SHEFFIELD. £2,500. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D. D. (cons. 1909) (Bishopsholme, Sheffield) (Signs Leonard H. Sheffield) Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F R.C.O

Archdeacons (each £200). Ven. Charles Lisle Carr, M.A., Shefield ... 1920 Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A., Doncaster ..... .. 1913 Beneficed Clergy, 169; Curates, 79.

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, r Essex Court, Temple, E C. Regnstrar and Legal Sec., H. B Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. Net £2,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Denton Thompson, D D Beneficed Clergy, 28; Curates, d.c., 24

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A London Secretary, Sir Montague Barlow, LL.D.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D., cons. 1890 (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield).....1897

Archdeacons (each £200). Ven R. C. M Harvey, M.A., Huddersfield ...1914 Ven H. W. Walsham How, M.A., Halifax ..1917 Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus B.

Beneficed Clergy, 184; Curates, &c., 103. Chancellor, Ernest B Charles, K C Requetrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

## The Church of Unales.

(Disestablished, March 31, 1920.)

### ST ASAPH. £4,200.

Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales, Most Rev Alfred George Edwards, D D , cons. 1889; elected Archbishop 1920 (Palace,

St Asaph.) [Signs A. G Camb]

Dean, Very Rev. Id. Wynne-Jones, M A (1910)£700 Canons Residentiary (each £350)

Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus. B., F R.C O.

### Archdeacons

Von. Thomas Lloyd, M A, St Asaph ... Ven W. H Fletcher, M A, Wreaham ... 1910 1910 Ven Grimaldi Davis, D.D., Montgomery . 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 207; Curates, &c., 206 Chancellor, A Harold Edwards, M A Registrars, Henry Asaph Cleaver and Harry Mason Cleaver, St. Asaph.

Secretary, (vacant) London Sec , F Hugh Lee, r The Sanctuary, S W 1

## BANGOR. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt Rev Watkin Hbt Williams, DD. (ilyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge). Watkin Bangor. 1899 Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M A (1903)

£700 Canons Residentiary (each £350)

Arch.Ll Jones, M A. 1906 | E. O. Jones, B A .. 1917 E. T. Davies, B A. . 1906 (a vacancy) Organist, Roland Rogers, Mus Doc., £x20

Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

Veu. , Bangoi ... 1920 Ven John Lloyd Jones, M A , Merioneth ... . 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147, Curates, dec., 70. Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M A. .. 1909 Registrar, A Ivor Pryce, M.A.

## LLANDAFF. £4,200.

Bushop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llaudaff). [Signs: J. P Llan-|Signs: J. P Llan-Dean Very Rev C E. T Guffith, M.A (1913) £700

Canons Residentuary (each £350)
T J Jones, M A 1913 | Archdn Green ....1914
Archdn Buckley 1913 | D Paties, M.A. 1914
Organist, George G Beale, Mus.B., £150.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached). Ven J R Buckley, B D, Llandaf . . .

Ven ( A. H Green, D D , Monmouth . .. 1014

Beneficed Clergy, 275; Curates, d.c., 256 Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff . 200 Secretary, Registrar and Apparator-General,

A G Howell, Cardiff Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff London Sec., F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S W.z.

## ST DAVID'S. £4,500.

Bushop Rt Rev John Owen, D.D. (Abergwill Palace, Carmarthen.) [Signs . J. St. David's ]

Bishop Sufragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. E Latham Bevan, D.D., Brecon . . . . . . . . . . . . 1915 Dean, Very Rev. W. Williams, B D. (1919) .. £700 Canons Residentiary (each £350).

obert Camber- C G Brown, B A 1906 Williams, M.A.. 1899 D Watcyn Morgan, B.A Robert Camber-1908 Daniel Jones, M A. 1903

Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R C O. Archdeacons.

Ven R Williams, M.A., Carmarthen (1914) £200 Bishop of Swansea, Brecon (1907) ...... ... £400 Ven D L Prosser, M.A., St. David's (1920)...£279

Beneficed Clergy, 375; Curates &c., 145. Chancellor Marlay Samson, M.A. (1909) Registrar, Griffith E. Owen, Carmarthen. London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, z The Sanctuary, S. W.z.

## SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses: SUFFRAGAN AND ASSIFTANT BISHOPS Will be found under their respective diocesses:—
Barking (Chelmsford), Barrow-in-F. (Carlisle), Bewerley (York), Buckingham (Oxford); Burnley
(Manchester); Colchester (Chelmsford), Crediton (Exeter); Croydon(Canterbury); Derby (Southwell);
Dover (Canterbury); Burope, N. & C. (London); Grantham (Lincoln); Guidford (Winchester),
Iull (York), Islington (London); Jarrow (Durham), Kensington (London); Kugston (Southwell);
Nark); Knarceborough (Riyon); Levester (Peterborough); Leves (Chichester); Marlborough (Exeter);
Newcustle (Newcastle); Richmond (Riyon), St. Germans (Truro); Southampton (Winchester);
Stafford (Lichfield); Stepney (London); Swansea (St. David's); Tauton (B. & Wells); Thetford
(Norwich); Warrington Liverpool; Welle (B. & Wells); Whalley (Manchester); Willesden (London); Woolwich (Southwark).

Cons Res.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.

	Name Diocese, Cons. Res.	
	Arthur H. Baynes, b. 1854 Natal 1893 1900	Lle
	Laurance F. D. Blair, b. 1869 Palklands 1910 1914	Alb
	Laurance F. D. Biair, o. reog Paintumus 1910 1914	
	George F. Browne, b. 1833 Bristol1895 1914	Art
	Hy Lowther Clarke, b. 1850 Melbourne 1902 1920	J. I
	Alfred Clifford, b. 1840 Lucknow 1802 1910	Her
	Regd. S. Copleston, b. 1845 Calcutta 1875 1912	Joh
	Charles J. Corfe, b. 1843 Korea1889 1904	HE
	(has E Cornish, b. 1842 Grahamstonen 1899 1915	San
	Class & Cornisis, v. 1842 Granumstown 1999 1915	Wil
	Frederick Courtney, b. 1837 Nova Scotia 1888 1904	
	Owen T. L. Crossley, b. 1861 Auckland 1911 1913	Cha
	T W Drury, b 1847Ripon 1907 1919	Lou
	George Carnac Fisher, b. 1844 Ipswich 1896 1905	М.
	(ieo, H. Frodsham, b. 1863 N. Queensland 1908 1912	G. A
	Philip K. Fyson, b. 1846 . Hokkaido 1896 1908	E. 1
	Wm Thos Gaul, b. 1844 Mashonaland 1895 1907	Ĥ.
		Jan
	A G Summer Gibson, b. 1856 Cape Town 1894 1906	
	F Goldsmith, b. 1853Bunbury 1904 1917	Wn
•	John Grisdale, b 1845Qu'Appelle 1897 1911	C. J
	Hon Edw Carr Glyn, b. 1843 Peterboro' 1897 1916	Arc
	Charles Gore, b. 1853 Oxford 1902 1919	Her
	A V Green, b. 1857Ballarat 1894 1915	C. I
	Nathi T Hamlyn, b. 1864 Accra1904 1910	Joh
	War T Hammen b see Classes - 1999 sees	Wn
	Wm T. Harrison, b. 1837 Glasgow 1888 1903	
	John E Hine, b 1857 N. Rhodesta 1896 1914	Wa
	Ernest N. Hodges, b. 1849 Travancore 1890 1905	Fra
	C Hook, b. 1844 .Kingston-on-Thames 1905 1914	Fre
	George F Hose, b. 1838. Singapore1881 1909	Jas.
	Ernest G Ingham, b. 1851 Sterra Leone 1883 1897	Alfı
	F J. Jayne, b 1845 Chester 1889 1919	Cec
į	E Day no, D augg Onesier 1009 1919	CCC

wellyn Jones, b. 1840 Newfoundland 1878 1917 pert E. Joscelyne, b. 1866 Jamaica ... 1905 1918 thur M. Knight, b. 1864 Rangoon ..... 1903 1909 D. Langley, b. 1836.....Bendigo.......1907 1919 rbert Mather, b. 1840 Antiqua .....1897 1994 nn Edwd. Mercer, b. 1856 Tasmania...1902 1914 H. Montgomery, h 1847 Tasmania ... 1889 1901 muel Morley, b. 1841 ... Tinnevelly ... 1896 1903 lliam R. Mounsey, b. 1868 Labuan...1909 1916 arles O. Mules, b. 1837 Nelson, N.Z. 1892 1912 nis Geo. Mylne, b. 1843 Bombay ......1876 1897 R. Neligan, b. 1863 ... Auckland ..... 1903 1910 Albert Ormsby, b. 1843 Honduras ... 1893 1907 N. Powell, b. 1860 ......Mashonaland 1908 1910 M. E. Price, b 1863 . . Fuh-Kien . 1906 1918 mes L. Randall, b. 1828 Reading ... . 1889 1908 n. Day Reeve, b. 1844 Mackenzie R. 1891 1907 J. Ridgeway, b. 1841 ...Chichester .... 1908 1916 chihald Robertson, b. 1852 Exeter ... 1903 1916 rbt. E. Ryle, c. v. o., b. 1856 Winchester ... 1901 1911 Perry Scott, b. 1847 ... N. China..... 1880 1913 in Taylor Smith, b. 1860 Sterra Leone 1897 1901 n. Eden Smyth, b. 1858 Lebombo... .. 1893 1918 lite H. Stirling, b. 1829 Falklands ... 1869 1901 as. H. Thicknesse, b. 18so Leicester... 1888 1902 edk. Wallis, b. 1853 . Wellington . 1895 2012 Edwd.C Welldon, b. 1854 Calcutta ... 1898 1901 red Willis, b. 1836..... Honolulu . .. 1872 1902 il J. Wood, b. 1873 ... Melanesia ... 1912 1919

Diocese

### MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

#### PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

#### Upper House.

President —The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Bath and

Wells, Birmingham; Bradford; Bristol; Chelmisford, Chichester; Coventry; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln, London, Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough, Rochester; St. Albans; St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich, Salisbury, Southwark; Southwell, Truro, Winchester, Worcester.

Apparitor-General, H. T. A. Dashwood.

#### THE BOYS' BRIGADE. (Incorporated.)

THE senior boys' organisation; founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of military and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. Many of the Battalions and Companies are now recognised as Cadet Units. The total strength is 60,000 officers and boys. Sec., R. S. Peacock, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

#### CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

An appendage of the religious influence of the Parish Church; was founded in z8pz, and combines a military organisation with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 500,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are 1,327 Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads.—Headquarters, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C.s. Brigade Chaplain and Secretary, Rev. Edgar Rogers. M.A.

#### Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryle, D.D.. Dean of Westminster. The Very Rev. the Deans; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors. Registrar, F. H. Lee.

PROVINCE OF YORK -Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Aichbishop.

The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Callisle; Chester; Durham; Liverpool; Manchester; Newcastle; Ripon; Sheffield, Sodor and Man; Wakefield.

#### Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province;
the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the
Elected Proctors Registrar, A V. Hudson.

#### BOY SCOUTS. (Incorporated).

A Movement initiated and organised by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Chlef Scout, to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-re'iance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene.

During the War some 100,000 Boy Scouts were employed on war work, over 100,000 joined the Colours, and a continuous service of coast-watching under the Admiralty was maintained. The Movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, and nearly every other country has adopted it.—Imperial Headquarters, as Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. z.

- 77	OHUMUM OF				
Sees	PROVINCE OF CANADA. Ap	untal (	lav	Sees Apptd ( PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND  Brisbane, St. Clair G. A. Donaldson, b. 1862	Clgy
	Tohn Coose Warthing h +96s	*000	140	PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND	
Frederick	on J A Richardson, b x868	.1007	79		
Nova Scot	, John Cragg Farthing, b 1862 on, J A Richardson, b 1868			Archbp. & Metrop , 1905 1904 H. F. Le Fanu (Bp. coadj.) (1915)	101
d Me	t (2925) W Williams	1904	<b>240</b>	Carpeniaru, Henry Newton	14
Quebec, L	. W Williams	1915	84	New Guinea, Gerald Sharp, b 1863 1910	14 16
				N Queensland, Jno O. Feetham, b 1876 1913	20
Honan, V		1909	8	nounumpon, . 1920	20
Mid-Japa	an, Heber J. Hamilton, b. 1864 .	.1912	9	PROVINCE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	
	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO			Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, b 18gg (1894) 1917 Kalgoortie, William E Elsey 1919	24
41				Katgoortie, William E. Klsey	12
	George Thorneloe, b. 1848, Archbp ovince of Ontario & Metropolitan		55	d Metrop, 1914 1894	59
Huron, I	Williams, b 1866	1005	65		
Niggara.	Wm Reid Clark, b x8gz	1011	86	INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALA: Adelaide, Arthur N Thomas, b. 1860 N W Australia, G Trower, b. 1860 (cons. 1902) 1909 Polymenta, T C Twitchell, b. 1866 1908	
Ontario,	E J Bidwell, b x866	1917	78	N. W. Australia, G. Trower, b. 1860 (cons. 1902)1000	99
Ottanoa, J	C Roper (cons 1918)	. 1915	74	Polynesta, T C Twitchell, b 1866 . 1908	5
Toronto	J F Sweeny, b x857	1909	237	I desinated, reduct anoward they, o 1804 1919	9 z
	belince of Omario & Meriopattan ) Williams, b. 1856  Wm Reld Clark, b. 1851 F. J. Hidwell, b. 1866 . C. Roper (cons. 1923) . J. F. Sweeny, b. 1857 . W. Day Reove, b. 1844, Asst.	1907)		Willochra, Gilbert White (cons 1900)1915	15
T	PROVINCE OF RUPERTS LAND	D		PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA	
Athabasc	a, E. F. Robins, b. 1870 W. Cyprian Pinkham, b. 1844 n, H. A. Gray, b. 1872 , Joseph Lofthouse, b. 1855	1012	۰	Bloem fontenn, Arthur Chandler, b. 1860 1903)  Ast, F. R. T. Balfour, b. 1846	57
Calgary.	W Cyprian Pinkham, b 1844	1887	85	Asst. F. R. T. Ballour, U 1845	
Edmontos	n, H A Gray, b 1972	.1914	31	vent Aschen	- 00
Keewatin	, Joseph Lofthouse, b x855	1908	17	J. O Nash, b 186x Conduito 1017	yy
Mackenzi	e River, J. R. Lucas, b 1867	1913	7	George, H B Sidwell, b 1863	26
Ma oounnee	J. G. Anderson, D 1800	,1909	14 120	Grahamstoum, F R Phelps 1915	96
Russert's	River, J. R. Lucas, b. 1867. J. G. Anderson, b. 1866. le, M. T. McA. Harding, b. 1866. Land, S. P. Matheson, b. 1852	Lycy		1891) Archby 1900 J. O Nash, b 1865 Coadndo 1917 George, H B Sidwoll, b 1863 1911 Grahamstown, F R Phelps 1915 Kimberley and Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne,	-
Archi	by of Rupert's Land (1905) and Pri of Canada (1909) cons. 1903) wan, J. A. Newnham, b. 1852 (cons.	•		b 1839	-,
mate	of (anada (1909 cons 1903)	1905	110	S Rhudena Frada H Rosson h - 2ee	29 29
Sa <b>s</b> kutche	wan, J A Newnham, b 1852 (cons			Natal, Fredk Saml Baines, b 1858 1901	
1883)		. 1903	74	Assist, F Roach Preturia, Noville S Talbot, M.c., b 1879 . 1920	6z
E WAON, I	manc O. Stringer, b.: 1866	. 1905	•	Pretoria, Neville S Talbot, M.c., b 1879 1920	104
PR	OVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMB	II A		St. Helena, W. A. Holboch, b. 1850	4
	, F H Du Vernet, b 1860, Arch			Zululand Wilmot T. Vurgon b. 2067	60
bishor		1004	21	Division of the mark arrow thinks	33
Columbia		1916	44	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES	
New West	minster, A. U. de Pencier, b. 1867.	OIOI.	63	Harbados A. P. Berkeley h 1868 1911	74 73
Kootenay	, A. J. Doull, b. 1878	. 1915	41	Antiqua, Edward Hutson, b. 1873	73
Cariboo (	vacant)	•	12		38
PRO	VINCE OF INDIA AND CEYL	OM	i	Hondauses, Edward A. Dunn, b 2850 1917 Jamesra, U. F. C. De Carteret, b 1866 1916 M. Ased Hishop, D. W. Bentlev 1919 Nassus, Ruscow G Shedden, b 1899 1918 Trinidad, A. H. Antbey, b 1870 1918	
	I. Pakenham Walsh, b. 2870		6	Jamaica, G. F. C. De Carteret, b. 1866 1916	
Rowhau	Edwin Jas Palmer, b 1869.	1008	94	Number Bosson C Shedden b 200	,
			120	Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, b. 1870 1919	23
Chota Na	gpur, A Wood b 1860	1920	50	UNDER ARCHRISHOP OF CANTERDUCE	v
Colombo,	Ennest A Copleston, b 1854	1993	93	UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBUR Acora, M. S. O'Rorke, b. 1869 1913	٠,
		.1613		Argentina and E & America, E F Every,	,
Lanore, 1	lonry B Durrant, b 1871	1913	96		29
Madras	Henry Whitehead b 1882	. zRoo	162	0 180a (CORA. 1968) 1270 (Theh Kiang, Herbert J Molony, b 1865 1908  A set. Bishop, Tsac-Seng Sing 1918 (China, North, F. L. Norris, b 1864 1914  West, W Warton Cassels, b 1858 1895 Falklands, N S. de Jersey, b 1868 1919	} 42
Name	EVIOL'OBUIOTION, D. SHOT	1002	40	,, Asst. Bishop, Tsae-Seng Sing 1918	,
Rangoon,	R S Fyffe, b 1869 y and Madura, E H M Waller,	1910	49	West W Wharton ('assols h ress	17
Tinne well	y and Madura, E. H. M. Waller,			Falklands, N S. de Jersey, b 1868	30
D 187	0	1915	86		41
	re & Cochin, C. H. Gill, b. 1861		50	Gibraltar, Hy J C Knight, b 1861	_
	PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND			Hokkaido (vacant).	
Auckland	I, A W Averill, b 1865 (cons 1910) rch, Churchill Julius, b 1847	1913	130	Jerusalem, R. Maclines	61
(hristchu	rch, Churchill Julius, b 1847			Kinghan (S. Japan), A. Lea, b. x868	
(A crina	Trimate	1800	83 46	Korea, Mark Napier Trollope, b 1868 vort	25
Melanene	Isaac Richards, b.	. 1010	35	Kwangsi and Hunan, W. Banister, b. 1855. 1909 Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Danson, b. 1879 1917	7
Nelson, W	Villiam Charles Madiler. U 1808	1918	a8	Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Danson, b 1879 1917	12
Warajni,	W W Medgwick, 0 x859	. 1914	72	Madagagaga G K Kontall Camial h -a-	
Wellingto	on, Thomas Henry Sprott, b 1856	1911	73	Mauriteus, C. H. Golding-Ried, h v804	45
PRO	OVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WAL	ES		Mombasa, R S Heywood, b 1867 1018	25
Armidale	W. F Wentworth-Shields, b x867	1916	38	Newfoundland, Wm Charles White, b. 1864. 1017	79
Bathurst,	George Merrick Long, b 1876	1911	53	N Rhodema, A. J. W. May 1914	18
Goulburn	W. F Wentworth-Shields, b 1867 George Merrick Long, b 1876 Lowls B Radford C H Druitt (cons 1911)	1915	57	Ayusuana, Thos U Fisher, b 1872 1910	18
trafton,	U II Druitt (CONS 1911)	1914	41 68	Lagos, F. M. Jones  Madagaacar, G. K. Kostell-Cornish, b. 1885 1979  Madagaacar, G. K. Kostell-Cornish, b. 1885 1979  Maurituse, C. H. Golding-Bird, b. 1874 1979  Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, b. 1867 1978  Newfoundland, Win Charles White, b. 1864, 1977  N. Rhodeena, A. J. W. May 1914  N. Rhodeena, A. J. W. May 1914  N. Rhodeena, A. J. W. May 1914  N. Rhodeena, A. J. W. May 1914  Newfoundland, Thos C. Fisher, b. 1872 1970  Osaka, Hugh Jas Foss, b. 1848 1989  Perma J. H. Linton, b. 1889	31
New recall to	e, Reginald Stephen, b. 1860 (c. 1913) Ernest A. Anderson, b. 1859 ohn Chas. Wright, b. 1862, Archbp trop. N.S. W., Primate, 1910	1919	19	Persua, J. H. Linton, b. 1879	29 19
Sudney. I	ohn Chas, Wright, b zace. Archbn	75	-4	Sierra Leone, John Walmeley, b. 1867 2010	50
d Me	trop. N S W , Primate, 1910	1900	<b>a</b> 69	Singapore, C. J Ferguson-Davie, b. 1872 1909	22
	PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.			South Tokyo, C H Boutflower, b. 2863 (cons.	
Dallauns	M. H Maxwell-Gumbleton, b. 1872	***	او	Jonesia Tohn T Willia h - 1	27
Rendian	(Vacant)	APEO TOTO	30	(Suf) H. G. Jones, b. v2	05
Gippelan	(Vacant) 7, G. H. Cranswick, b. 1881 e (Vacant)	1927	34	Victoria, Hong Kong, C. R. Duppuy, b. 18- 2023	
Melbourn	e (Vacant)			1905) 1906) 1906 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908	1 -
	bp & Metrop		815	Africa A W Howells 1929	84
or angara	kio, incluse il Armetrong, o. 1847	1908	36	Zunstour, Frank Weston, D. 1871	32

## THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED, 1869).

Bees Archishors Apptd.  Armogh . Most Rev. Charles F D'Arcy, D.D., b. 1859 1930  (cons. 1993)	Ch Pop Incum- Income (1991) bents Curates of Sec. 55,359 ··· 90 ··· 19 .£2,500
Dublin Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b. 1872 1920	98,796 147 78 2,500
(cons. 1915) Bishops	
Meath Rt. Rev. Hon Benjamin J Plunket, D.D., b 1870 1919	. 10,205 . 68 14 . 1,500
Cashel Rt Rev Robert Miller, D.D., b. 1871 1919	
Clogher Rt. Rev Maurice Day, D D., b 1843 1908	. 37.183 . 65 10 1,273
Cork Rt Rev Charles Benjamin Dowse, D D., b 1862 1912	
Derry Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., b. 1872 . 1916	
Down Rt Rev. Charles T. P. Grierson, D D , b. 1856 1919	
Killaloe Rt. Rev. Thomas Sterling Berry, D D , b 1854 1913	9,228 58 10 1,500
Kilmore Rt Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., b 1858 1915	31,210 97 . 26 . 1,542
Limerick. Rt Rev. Raymond d'A. Orpen, D.D., b 1837 1907	
Occory . Rt Rev. John G FitzMaurice Day, b 1875 1980	
Tuam Rt. Rev. Athur E. Ross, D.D., b 1878 1920	9,723 60 10 1,493

#### ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Charles Thomas Ovenden, D.D.

#### GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (x3) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay). Honorary Secretaries, Ven. L. A. Pooler, D.D., Very Rev. H. V. White; J. A. Maconchy; Major E. H. C. Weilesley.

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A F. Maude, 52 St Stephen's Green E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 23 Diocesan Sunods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nommation, consisting of 7 persons, viz —The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 or-opted members (clerical or lay) This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum 57,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on 31 Dec., 1918, was only £125,300, charged with annuities to 40 annuitants. The funds, however, in the annutants and the Representative Body amounted in all to £9,569,302, made up of Commutation £6,981,566, £,135,320, Parochial Sustentation £6,981,606, Episcopal Sustentation £563,685, General Synod Funds £577,127, and Miscellaneous purposes £1,311,565

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £8,616,597 The interest of the Diocesan and £8,616,597 The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £347,000. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1919, was £102,340, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £354,43.

The number of members of the Church of

Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 524,375, or 120 per cent of the entire population.

#### THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

THE RT REV BISHOPS. Cons Clgy Stipd

THE RT REV BISHOPS Cons Cigy, Stind. With residence

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh, Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 416. Parsonages, 195. Clergy, 333. Communicants, 55,212.

## The Church of Scotland.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established published in 1360, abolished the imposition of Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed hands in the ordination of the clergy, but is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided that of the country of th The country, for Chinese purpose, in the country, for the country are over 1,800 ministers and licentiates anguard in ministerial work. The Church engaged in ministerial work population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants at the close of rose was 728,230 The sum of £643,589 was raised in 1919 for church and missionary purposes Within the last 50 years 500 chapels, at a cost of £x,830,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes quoad sacra The parish churches number 1,457
There are in addition 247 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. The First Book of Discipline,

nature in the ordination of the clergy, but superintendents were appointed to appoint ministers and to plant and erect kirks. The Church, so reformed, was governed by a General Assembly composed of the Superintendents, ministers, and lay commissioners. A Second Book of Discipline was sanctioned by the Scota Parliament in 1581. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of zoro, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the National Covenant and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the Westminster Confession of Faith in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c n.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Preshyterian form, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the Butish Empire on his accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, Duke of Atholl, K.T., C.B , D.S.O.

MODERATOR, 1920, Rev. Thomas Martin, D.D., Principal Clerk, Rev. David Paul, D D , Edinburgh.

Depute Clerk, Rev. J. A. McClymont, D.D., Edinburgh (Moderator Elect, 1921.) Procurator, Hon. Wm. Watson. K C Agent, A L. Menzies, W S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh. Parlidmentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.

### OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS. (x) The United Free Church of Scotland was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presby-terian Church The United Church, by rear-rangement of the Synods and Presbytenes, has 28 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 3r Dec., 1919, there were 1,489 congregations and 45 preaching stations. The total membership was 538,084, and there were 2,050 Sunday Schools, with 201014 scholars and 21,647 teachers In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 370 European Vission Agents and 5,017 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £x,233,322 — Moderator (1921), Rev. A. P Longforgan. 338 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
(a) The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterum)
Church of Wales (see p 292.)

(3) The Presbyterian Church in Ireland. -According to the Census of zgzz, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 9,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of po presbyteries, 6a6 ministers, 56x congregations,

with 104,778 communicants, 90,43x families, 7,163 Sabbath-school teachers, and 92,994 scholars. During the year x919-1920 this branch contributed by congregational effort £265,94x for religious. charitable, and missionary purposes The total income for the year for all purposes was £347,985 It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 13 professors and a lecturers, and has 35 ministerial with 3 medical missionaries in foreign parts -Moderator, Rev. H. P. Glenn, B A., Bray General Secretary, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House,

(4) The Presbyterian Church of England has 13 presh teries, 352 congregations, 6 preaching stations, and 85,551 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 89 missionaries abroad, including 40 women. In 1918 the amount raised for all purposes last financial year amounted to £1,233,322 — was £304,941. Moderator, Rev. T. Barclay, B.D. Moderator (1921), Rev. A. P. Lougforgan, —Church Offices, 7 E. India Avenue, E.C. 3. —Offices, 121 George Street, Edinburgh; and Financial Sec. Percy Graham. Publications Office, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4

(5) The less numerous divisions are: The Free Church of Scotland, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Sec-ders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

## The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS

z Wesleyan Methodists, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000 This figure, however, is probably an over-estimate, and is therefore open to correction. The latest statistics are. Ministers, 55,580: local preachers, 98,884, members and probationers, 10,184,373, Sunday schools, 94,705, officers and teachers, 954,298, scholars, 9,025, 106; churches and other preaching places, 100,607. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. The Wesleyan Conference will be held at Middlesbrough in ross.

—Pres., Rev J. T Wardle Stafford, D.D., D.O.L.;

Sec., Rev. John E Wakerley.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. The Primitive Methodists, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in z8zo, under the leadership of flugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and then sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have ansen out of the Methodist movement.—President, Rev. M. P. Davison

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. The United Methodist Church was formed
by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of
Methodists, which hitherto had been separate

"There was the state of the state o

from and independent of each other. were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyau preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the

Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of

England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1888, the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—President, Rev. W. S. Welch; Secretary, Henry Smith.

#### INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. Independent Methodists —This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805 —President, W. A. Hindley.

#### WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—Secretary, Rev. E Bromage, Sheffield.

## FINANCES.

Finances.—The Wesleyans raised in 1919-20 £257,695 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £21,924. The Primitive Methodusts raised £1,248 for new chapels, and the United Methodist Church £30,688 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Minusters	Lay Preachrs	Members	On Pro- bation.	Chapels	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists Primitive Methodists United Methodist Church Independent Methodists Wesleyan Reform Union	1,095 709 381	14.383	489,870 206,372 138,921 8,468 8,506	s1,176  5,465 189 290	8,533 4,442 2,306 244 196	849,861 424,458 264,113 25,398 21,978

# The Calbinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales.

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESENTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pau-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1919 the body numbered—churches, 1.481; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,774; ministers and preachers, 1,175; elders, 1,989, communicants, 187,575; on pro-bation, 1,353; Sunday-school teachers, 24,417; teachers and scholars, 191,295, adherents (mcluding communicants), 326,647.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1919, £277,726 For various religious cluding the ministry), £434,732. For various religious purposes (in-

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools

The English branch of the Church has 365 chapels and preaching stations, with 32,343 communicants and 86,377 adherents (including communicants) Ali the rest are Welsh. The churches in Assam number 52s; commu-

nicants, 16,275; adherents (including communicants), 54,773. The adherents in Brittany are cants), 54,773. The adherents in Brittshy are few. The daughter churches in America

number 200 and in Australia 3

Moderator (South Wales) Synod, Rev. B. J.
Alees, M.A., Aberystwyth; (North Wales),
Rev. John Owen, M.A., Carnarvon.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. John

Morgan Jones, LLD, Cardiff Secretaries, Revs Griffith Parry Williams, M.A., Mold, and J. Henry Williams, Pottmadoc

Statistical Secretaries, Revs John Jones, Bryny. rodyn, and D. E. Thomas, Llanstephan.

## The Endependents and the Baptists.

The Independents, or Congregationalists. are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churchas were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1903, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 5x county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,70x churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings, the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062 Chairman of the Compenational Pinon of Bagland and Wales, 1930-31, Rev. A E Garvie, D.D.; 1931-32, Rev. A. J. Viner. Secretary, Rev. Richard J. Wells. Cheef Cleek, C. Stancliff Office and Publication Department, 16, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4
The Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, with

40 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates Secretary, E Dolby

Shelton Offices, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W C x

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents, they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice-viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1919, 4,240 chapels and 2,212 pastors. The members numbered 495,540, Sunday-school teachers 54,243, and Sunday scholars 502,764. In the U.S. the "members" alone number 7,044,092. President of the Baptist Union, 1900-21. Rev. D. J. Hiley. Secretary, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, D. D. Office, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. z.

## Minor Keligious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS - The chief: are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship HQ., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.z. The Society of Friends, which consists of so,os8 members and about 9,000 other adherents in Great Britain, Cape Colony and Australasia, and 2,307 in Ireland, has 272 recorded ministers, including over 100 women; their places of worship, in 1918, numbered 408. Central Offices for Great Britain, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. a. Ireland has a separate organisation, with Office, 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Churches of Orisis have 14,377 members and 126 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,729 teachers, and 16,821 scholars. The Berryana Church (Offices, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the UK. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,680 communicants. The Catholic Apactolic Church has above 80 churches; the New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have & churches. The Brethren,

or Plymouth Brethren (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" hody. The Reformed Episoopal Church: Presiding Bushop in England, E. Rev. P. Kenophon Eldridge, D.D., St. Jude's Ch., Balham, S. W. The Old Roman Catholic Church: Archbushop in Great Britain, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, The Edge, Stroud, Glos. Among the inhabitants of the Linted Kingdom are about zo con Jawa, mainly United Kingdom are about 300,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess soo synagogues, with about soo ministers and readers. Chief Rabbi, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chef Rabit's Office, Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.z. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at fourteen millions. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester, the computed of Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for Moslems.

In England and Wales there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees; in Scotland 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in Ireland 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the British Empire there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 212 Episcopal Sees, with 34 Vicariates and 9 Prefectures Apostolic, as follows:—

Empire there	are 38 Archiepiscopal	and 11	z Epis	scopal Sees, with 54 Vicariates and 9 Prefecture	68
Apostolic, as	GLAND AND WALES	<b>2</b> .		IRELAND. Bishops-continued. Com	
49171	Archbishops.	<b>-•</b>		Ross Denis Kelly 1807	~
	/Francis, Cardinal	Covs C	LERGY.	Waterf'd & Lismore, Bernard Hackett 1916 15	7
	Bourne (translated		1	Army Bishop   for Gt. Brit.   William Keatings 1917	
Westminster	from S'thwark 1903)	1896		d Ireland	
	Distribut A GAMMIN		484		
Í	Joseph Butt	1911	1	BRITISH DOMINIONS.	
Cardiff	(	-9-7	102	Europe.	
Desuration	Edward Ilsley	1911)	305	Rishops.	
Bunnagham	d McIntyre, Abp Aux.	1912)	-	Malta Maurus Caruaua, Bp., Archb. 191 Gozo John Camillett	
Liverpool	Thomas Whiteside	1911	493	Gibraltar H. Gregory Thompson 191	
	Bishops.			America.	
Brentwood Clifton	Arthur Doubleday George A. Burton	1920	99 120	Delegate-Apoetolic to Canada, App. Peter	æ
Hexham & Ne	weastle, Richd Collins	1905		Maria.	u
Leeds .	J R. Cowgill	1905	275 186	Archbishops. Con	68
Menevia, Wales	a L'unuois Montun	-8	82	Edmonton Henry O'Leary 191	x3
Middlesbrough	Richard Lacy Bn. Coadi.	1879	114	Halifax Edward MacCarthy 190	οĞ
	Bp. Coadj. Fredk Wm Keating		102	Montreal (Paul N. Bruchesi	11
Nottingham .		1916	141	Montreal (George Gauthier, Bp. Aux. 191	?7
Plymouth	John Keily	IQII	121	Ottoma Charles Conthier -8.	80
Portsmouth .	Wm. Timothy Cotter	1010	294*	Port of Spain John Pius Dowling 19.	ور
Salford	(Louis Chas. Casartelli John S. Vaughan, Aux.	1903	373	Port of Spain John Pius Dowling	88
Shrewsbury	Hugh Singleton	1909	96	Paul Kugene Roy, App. Coadj. 190	08
Southwark	Peter E Amigo	1004	540*		11
	SCOTLAND.	-3-4	31	St John's, Newtoundland, E. P. Roche, Abp. 101	ı٤
	4 uabhiahama			Toronto Neil MacNeil x8c	05
St Andreans L	James A. Smith(trans.	. 1		Vancouver, B C. Timothy Casey 190	00
Edenburgh		1890	102	Winnipeg Alfred Sinnott zgi	<b>z</b> 6
Gla you	(vacant)	19171	311	Bishops. Alexandria . William A. MacDonnell 190	~~
Gaagow	Bishops	1920	3**	Antigonish. James Morrison 100	12
Aberdeen	George Bennett	1918	71	Antigonish. James Morrison 191 Athabasca (Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap 184 Celestine Joussard, Coad 190	gz
Argyll & Isles	Donald Martin	1919	32	Celestine Joussard, Coad roc	09
Du ikeld	John Toner		47	(algary John McNally 191	13
Galloway	James McCarthy	1914	36	Charlottetown Louis O'Leary 191	13
1	IRELAND. Archbishops,			Chatham, N.B. Patrick Chiasson	03
	(Michael Card Lorne			Demerara Compton T Galton, Vic Ap. 190	08
Armayh	(micceeded 1887)	1870	188	Gulf of St Lawrence, (vacant) 191	80
Dublin	(William J. Walsh	1885	647	Haileybury Elias A. Latulipe 190 Hamilton Thomas Joseph Dowling 180	26 4
	Ed. Byrne, Bp Aux.	1920		Harbour-Grace, John March 190	77 06
Tuam	John Harty T. P. Gilmartin	1010	133 151	Honduras Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap 180	99
	Bishops.	-410	-3-	Jamarca William O Hare, Vic. Ap 191	19
Achonry	Patrick Morrisroe	IOII	51	Joliette John William Forbes 191	
Arc'agh	Joseph Hoare	x805	105	Keewatin Ovide Charlebois 191	10
Cloaher	P McKenne	7000	118	London F. Fallon 191 Mackenzie Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap 190	 22
Cloune	Thomas O'Doherty Robert Browne Daniel Cohalan	1919	83	Mont Laurier Francis Xavier Brunet 191	13
Cork	Daniel Cohalan	1094	138 204	Nicolet Joseph S. Brunault 180	99
Derry	Charles Machugh	1007	116	Pembroke Patrick Ryan 191   Peterboro' Michael O'Brien 191	12
Down & Conno	r.Joseph MacRory	IOI5	¥75	Peterboro' Michael O'Brien rgs	
Dromore	Edward Mulhern	1916	<b>6</b> 0	Runouski (vacant)	
Rerns	Bernard Coyne William Codd	1913	105	Roseau Philip Schelfhaut xoc	02
Galwand Kilm	anchuagh Thomas O'Des	1003	133 86	St. George's, N.F., Henry Renoul 191	20
Kerry	Charles O'Sullivan	Szoz	×35	St Hyacinth Alexis Bernard 196	
Kildare and I	James Naughton	1896	<b>154</b>	St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc 191 Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard 190	
Killalos	James Naughton	1912	47	(Paul Stanislas La Rocque 18	
Rilmore	Michael Fogarty Patrick Finegan	1904	160 114	Sherbrooke (Paul Stanislas La Rocque 18 Hubert Chalifoux, Bp. Aux. 19	ij
La ine i scie	Denis Hailinan	1018	173	Three Rivers F. X. Cloutier 18	99
Meath	Laurence Gaughran	<b>1906</b>	169	Valleyfield Joseph Emard 18	2
Useory	Abraham Brownrigg.	1884	119	Victoria, B.C. Alex. Macdonald	70
Raphoe	Patrick O'Donnell	1888	80	Yukon and Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap 19: Prince Rupert (Bp. for Buthenians in Canada,	-/
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Agroan Buhupa.  Bangureolo Rephen Larue, V. A. 1913 Bangureolo Rephen Larue, V. A. 1913 Bandardeldandi, Julia Cenex, V. A. 1914 Bandalondi, Julia Cenex, V. A. 1915 Bandalondi, Julia Cenex, V. A. 1915 Bandalondi, Julia Cenex, V. A. 1915 Bell of the Nile (vecant) 1916 Bell of the Nile (vecant) 1918 Begypt (Aurelius Briante, Vic Ap 1916 Begypt (Aurelius Briante, Vic Ap 1916 Benne Philip Perlo, V. A. 1906 Rema Philip Perlo, V. A. 1906 Rema Philip Perlo, V. A. 1906 Rema Philip Perlo, V. A. 1906 Rema Philip Perlo, V. A. 1906 Rema Philip Perlo, V. A. 1906 Rema Princes Reger, V. A. 1907 Rema Princes Reger, V. A. 1908 Agrae Regulation Continued of the Nile (vecant) 1918 Loner Riger I. Shanshan, Vic Ap 1918 Loner Riger I. Shanshan, Vic Ap 1918 Loner Riger I. Shanshan, Vic Ap 1918 Loner Riger I. Shanshan, Vic Ap 1918 Loner Riger I. Shanshan, Vic Ap 1918 Loner Riger J. Shimon, Vic Ap 1918 Loren Riger J. Shimon, Vic Ap 1918 L	300			
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Patriarch   Louis Ballassina   1918   Archinchipps.   Angelo Bernacchioni   1918   Bombay   Alhan Goodier   1919   Calcutta   Brice Meuleman   1902   Carotine Islands, Peter Wileser, Vic Ap   1912   Colombo   Antony Coudert   1888   Cyprus   Paul Aouad   1911   Verapoly   Angelus M. Perez   1905   Sania   Anselm John Koncaly   1915   Verapoly   Angelus M. Perez   1915   Bushops   Allahabad   Joseph Poli   1915   Arabia (Aden)   Latin Henry Vanni   1916   Gulbert Islands, Joseph Leray, Vic Ap   1883   Gulbert Islands, Joseph Leray, Vic Ap   1884   Gulbert Islands, Joseph Leray, Vic Ap   1885   Gulbert Islands, Joseph Leray, Vic Ap   1895   Kambertey   Vacanto   1895   Kambertey   Vacanto   1895   Kambertey   Vacanto   1895   Kambertey   Vacanto   1895   Kambertey   Vacanto   1895   Kambertey   1895   Kambertey   1895   Kambertey   1895   Kambertey   1895   Kambertey   1895   Kambertey   1895   Kambertey   1895   Kambertey   1895   Kambertey   1895	<b>{</b>	Asia.	<b>y</b> -3	Armidale Patrick J O'Connor 1903
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Smila — Anselm John Konealy 1911 Verapoly. Angelus M. Perez 1915 Bishops.  Ajmer		Paul Aouad	011	Dunedin Joseph White
Similar   Allselius M. Perez   1915   Bushops	Madras	John Aelen 1	902	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost x887
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Ernakulann. Augustinekandathil Vic Ap. 1913 [Sale Joseph van Roeth 1895]  Galle Joseph Pan Roeth 1895]  Hong Kong Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap. 1905  Hyderabad Denis Vismara 1905  The Sali Arion Army was founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912). In Dec., 1915, the number of Officers, Cadets and Employés was 24,523, of Corps and Outposts, 11,173, Local Officers, 71,419 The number of countries occupied was 20, and of languages used 42. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 115 Inclusive International Street, English Posts, 1917 [Salth Solomon Islands Aloysuns Raucaz 1926]  William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912). In Dec., 1915, Wagna-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer 1926  William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912). In Dec., 1916, Wagna-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer 1926  William Houch MacCarthy 1926  Wagna-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer 1926  William Hayden 1926	Dacca	Joseph Legrand	904	Rockhampton Joseph Shiel rors
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THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, of 1921). In Dec, 1921, the number of Others, Cudets and Employe's was 24,523, of Corps and Outposts, 11,173, Local Officers, 71,449 The number of countries occupied was 70, and of languages used 42. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 126 Industrial Homes for Fallen Women, 36 Maternity Homes and 87 Children's Homes, 196 Sim Posts, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1	Galle	Joseph van Reeth z	895	Sandhurst . John MacCarthy 1917
TRE KALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, d. 2012). In Dec., 1919, the number of Officers, Cadets and Employe's was at \$282, of Corps and Outposts, 17,273, Local Officers, 77,479. The number of countres occupied was 70, and of languages used 42. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 125 Industrial Houses for Fallen Women, 38 haternity Homes and 87 Children's Homes, 196 Slum Posts, 25 Frison-Gate Homes, 256 Shelters and Cheap Food Depots for the Homeless, 179 Workshops Account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 25 Country Larger number in the various Bramwell Booth (2212), Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GEMERAL.	Hong Kong .	Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap 1	905	Wagna Wagna Iosoph Dwyer
William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1928). In Dec. 1929, the number of Others, Cadets and Employs's was as glass, of Corps and Outposts, 11,173, Local Officers, 71,479. The number of countrees occupied was 70, and of languages used 4s. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 115 Incurrent in the Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 115 Incurrent in the Army at the prison gate. Magistrates sometimes commit first offenders to the care of the Army at the prison gate. Magistrates sometimes commit first offenders to the care of the Army at the prison gate. Magistrates sometimes commit first offenders to the care of the Army instead of to prison. The total raised during "Self-Denial Week" in 1920 amounted to \$256,010. Balance-sheets and statements of Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from the Commentary, and a still larger number in the various Bramwell Booth (1921), Queen Victoria Street, EC. 4.—GEMERAL,		Joseph Brault	OSO	Wilcannia Forbes, William Hayden 1918
sa, \$38., of Corps and Outpoors x1,123, Local Officers, 7x,429 The number of countries occupied was 20, and of languages used 4s. Conceted with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including x26 Industrial Houses for Fallen Women, 38 Maternity Homes, and 87 Children's Homes, x26 Shelters and Cheap Homes and 87 Children's Homes, x26 Shelters and Cheap Food Depots for the Homeless, x29 Workshops and Factories, x23 Labour Bureaux, 25 Farms, &co. More than 27,900 open-air meetings are held weekly, and a still larger number in the various Bramwell Booth (x222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x2222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL, Bramwell Booth (x22222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL Bramwell Booth (x22222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL Bramwell Booth (x22222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL Bramwell Bramwell Booth (x22222), Queen Victoria Street, RC. 4.—GEMERAL Bramwell Bramwell Bramwell Bra		-	-	notice courts many gade and some con-
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#### THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1920-1921. Michaelmas, Oct. 20 to Dec 27. Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 24 to Mch. 29 Trinity, March 30 to July 9. UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c. Chancellor, The Earl Curzon of Kedleston. Elect D.C L., AU Souls ...... High Steward, The Earl of Halsbury, D C L , **1896** Vice-Chancellor, L. R. Fainell, Diatt, 1020 1920 Burgenses, Lord Hugh R H Cecil, M A, Hertford, 2928, Sir C. W. C. Oman, M A., All Souls 1919 Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Su E. J. Trevelyan, D C.L., All Souls 1910 Deputy Steward (vacant) 1920 Public Orator, A D. Godley, M A Magdalen Member of the Medical Council of the United 1910 1800 Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., Ch Ch D Litt, Magdalen . 1919 Budley's Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley, Sub-Librarians, H. H. E. Craster, M.A., D. Litt., All Souls, 1912; E. Lobel, M.A., 1020 Keeper of Archives, R. E. Poole, M.A., Magd. Radchffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., 1000 o sc , New Coll 1000 Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D G Hogarth, M A., D.Litt , Magdalen Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F Bell, M.A. 1000 MA, Pembroke 1906 Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, E. S. Craig, M.A., Magdalen . . 1907 Radcliffe Observer, A. A Rambaut, M.A. (D Sc Dublin), Queen's ........ Secretary to the Curators of the University 1897 Chest, J. F. Stenning, M.A., Wadham Acting Curator of Sheldomian Theatre, F. W. Pember, D.C. L., All Souls IQIQ 1915 Acting Curator of Schools, Rev G. B. Cronshaw, M. A., Queen's .... 1010 Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M A , Mand. 1908 Coroners of the Unit, W. T. Brooks, M.A. Ch. Ch., 1899, F. E. Marshall, M.A., St. John's 1908 University Counsel, George J. Talbot, k.C., M A , All Sou's 1913 Solicitor, John D Peel, MA, Magd. Bedels, F S Gee, Non-Coll., Dirinty, E. Parker, Law, C J Honey, Medicine; 1908 G W Beeslev, Arts Organist, F. Inffe, D. Mus., St. John's Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge Clerk of the Schools, E. H. Bellamy 1900 1010 1900 Secretary to Delegates of-Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., Worcester. Extension of Teaching, Rev. F. Hutchinson, Trinity ........ 1919 Local Exams., H. T. Gerrans, M.A., Worcester. University Museum, Prof. H. L. Bowman,

D.Sc., Magdalen.

University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A., Oriel Women Students, R. W. Jeffery, M.A.,

301 Secretary of-Committee for Appointments, R. Trus-love, M.A., Ch. Ch. The Rhodes Trustees, K.J. Wylie, M.A., B. N.C. The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., 49 Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1. HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

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Craven, C. Hignett, Corp., D. Ll Jenkins, Ball.;
J. B. Poynton, New Coll. Eldon, G C Faber, All Souls. Boden, C R King, Balliol Mathematical (Senur), E. G. C. Poole (Queen's).
(Junur), V. C. Morton, Merton
(Exhib.), E. C. Titchmarsh, Ball. Denyer Johnson (Junior), A. Guillaume, Wadh. Heriford, J. B Poynton, New. John Locke, J Macmurray, Balliol. Passmore Eduards, C R King, Balliol. Squire, B Watts, Bras.; H. D. Bruce, Keble. Theodore Williams-Anatomy, A. A. F. Peel, Univ Pathology, D. G. T. K. Cross, St. John's. James Mew (Arabic), G. L. M. Clauson, Corp. Welch, A C. Hardy, Exeter. Heath-Harrison (Travelling), H. N. Lett, Queen's; G. N. Eeles, Linc.; G. A. Riding, New; C. M. C. Gurney, St. John's; E. R. P. Vincent, Ch. Ch. Oxford Colleges (with date of foundation). All Souls (1437), F. W. Pember, D.C.L., Warden.

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1911 Jenus (1571) (vacant), Principal.

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St. John's (1328), H. E. D. Blakiston, D. D., Prendent.
Trinsity (1324), H. E. D. Blakiston, D. D., Prendent.
University (1340), R. W. Macan, D. Litt., Master.
Wadham (1613), J. Wells, M.A., Warden.
Worcester (1714), F. J. Lys, M.A., Provost
St. Edm. Hall (1269), G. B. Allen, B.D., Prin
Keble (1869), B. J. Kidd, D.D., Warden.

Non-Coll. Stu. (1868), J. B. Baker, M.A., Censor. Campion Hall, C. D. Plater, M.A. S. Benet's Hall, P. J. McCann, M.A.

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#### THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1920-1921 Michaelmas... Oct. z to Dec. zg Lent ..... Jan. 8 to Mar #4.

Easter ...... Apr. 15 to June 24. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Elect of Emmanuel 1980

High Steward, The Rt Hon. the Earl of Plymouth, G.BE, LL.D., St John's ...... Deputy High Steward, J. F. P. Rawlinson, 1919 K.C., Hon. LL.D , Trin ....... 1918

Representatives in Partiament, J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.M., Hon. Li D., Trin., 1918; Professor Sir J. Larmor, M.A., Hon. Sc. D., St. John's. 1918 Commissary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.M.,

Hon. LL.D., Trin. 1900 Public Orator, T.R. Glover, M.A., St. John's Registrary, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., Pemb...... Assistant Registrary, B. Benham, M.A., 1980 1910

King's
Librarian, F. J. H. Jeukinson, M.A., Trin.
Sec. to the Library, E. H. F. Mills, N.A., St. John's .....

Counsel, J. A. Foote, K C., M.A., St. John's, Elect. Counset, J. A. Foote, K.C., M.A., St., Sowne, 1915, M. L. Romer, K.C. M.A., Trun. H. Esquire Bedells, R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., Pet, 1913; G. V. Carey, M.A., Clare ... Proctors, C. R. Fay, M.A., Christ; J. T. Spittle, O.B.E., M.A., Penb. ... ... ... ... Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (King's), 1920

1920

Mus.D. (Oxf.)
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S.

C. F. Cooper, M A , Trin.

Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S ( Cockerell M.A. Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., King's Curator in Entomology, H. Scott. Sc D , Trin. Curator of the Museum of Archieology and

Ethnology, Baron A von Hugel, M A, Trin. Curator of the Museum of Classical Aich-cology, A. B. Cook, M.A. Queens' Curator of the Botame Garden, (vacant)

1919

£87.704

Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Prof. F. Gowland Hopkins, M.A., M B.,

C S Myers, C.B.E., M.D., Sc D., Carus .. Secretary to Local Examinations and Lectures

Scretary to Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, J. H. Flather, M. A. (Examinations); Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt. D. (Lectures). Highest Grade Schools Examinations Syndicate, T. G. Bedford, M.A., University Offices.

Appointments Board, H. A. Roberts, M.A., University Offices. versity Offices

University Press, A R. Waller, M A.

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Heads of Colleges, The President of Queens'; The Master of Trinity Hall, The Master of Gonmile and Carus, The Master of Emmanuel Professors, Professor Sir J Larmor, Professor Sorley: Professor Wood, Professor Sir E.

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Innes, M.A. (Trin.), W. Spens, M.A. (Corp. Chr.); J. M. Keynes, M.A. (King's), T. Knox-Shaw, M A (Std Suss)

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TOTO

#### MATRICULATIONS.

1905-1906 1,067 | 1910-1911 1,191 | 1915-1916 344 1906-1907 1,083 1911-1912 1,156 1916-1917 1907-1908 1,164 1912-1913 1,200 1917-1918 281 1908-1909 1,163 1913-1914 1909-1910 1,218 1914-1915 1913-1914 1,178 1918-1919 1,835 1914-1915 727 1919-1920 2,456

University Receipts for 1919, £87,704. University Expenditure for 1919. Balance due to Chest .....

## Cambridge Colleges.

(With date of Foundation.)

St. Catharine's (1473), The Rt. Rev. Bishop T. W. Drury, D.D., Master Christ's (1505). Sir A. Everett Shipley, G.B.E., Sc.D., Master.

Clare (1326), Wm. Loudon Mollison, LLD, Master. Corpus Christi (133s), E. C. Pearce, D.D., Master.
Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, M.A., Master.
Emmanuel (1384), Peter Giles, Litt.D., Master. Gonrilled Casus (1348), H. K. Anderson M. D. Mast. Jesus (1346), Arthur Gray, M.A., Master. King's (1441), Sir W. Durnford, G.B.E., LLD,

Pi ovost Magdalene (1542), A.C. Benson, Ll. D., C.V. O., Mast. Pembroke (1347), W. Sheldon Hadley, Ll. D., Master Peterhouse (1348), S. A. W. Ward, Litt. D., Master Queens' (1448), Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, D.D., Pres. Sulney-Sussex (1596), G. A. Weekes, M.A. Master. St. John's (1513), R. Forsyth Scott, M.A., Master. 7: 1114 (1546), Str. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon Sc. D., Pres. R.S., Master. Trinity Hall (1350), Henry Bond, LL.D , Master.

Selwyn College (1882), J O F. Murray, D.D., Mast Non Coll Stats (1869) W. F Reddawny, M. A., Censo

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Cambridge.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss B A. Clough.
Tutors, Miss A B. Colher; Miss J P Strachey; Miss Steele Smith; Miss E M, Chrystal Bursar, Miss L M. Bagge

Librarian, Miss I B. Horner.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

South Kensington, S W. 7. 1836 and 1900. Visitor, H M. the King in Council. Chancellor, Rt. Hon Earl of Rosebery, K G , K T , DCL, LLD, FBA, FRS

Vice-Chancellor, S. Russell Wells, M.D., B S C Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M A.

Principal Officer, Sir Cooper Perry, M.A., M.D. P.R.C P.

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Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, Bart , B A., B Sc.

Public Orator, Prof. E A Gardner, Litt D.

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represent University College, Sir Gregory Foster, represent University Contegs, our Gregory Poster, A. T. Taylor. Co-opted to represent King's College, E. Barker. By King's College (Theological Department), T. B. Saunders. By Lincoln's Inn, N. Micklem. By Inner Temple, W. R. Bousfield. By Middle Temple, R. A. McCall. By Gray's Inn. Lord Justice Atkin. By Law. Bousfield By Middle Temple, R. A. McCall. By Gray's Inn. Lord Justice Atkin. By Law Society, J. W. Budd, R. B. Phillpotts. By Corporation of London, J. B. Pakeman. By London County Council, Sir Wm. Collins, Sir Cyril Jackson By City and Guida of London Institute, Dr. G. N. Pitt. By the Faculties—(Theology), Rev. Prof. B. W. Green; (Arts), Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. E. A. Gardiner, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Miss M. J. Tuke; (Laws), J. S. Green. (Musc.), Prof. Sir Frederick Birlige, (Medicine), Lord Dawson of Penn, H. L. Eason, H. J. Waring; (Science), Prof. L. N. G. Filon, J. L. S. Hatton, Prof. Sir Fielbert Jackson, Dr. A. N. Whitehead; (Engineering), Prof. W. E. Dalby; (Economics), Prof. Graham Wallas. Wallas.

#### ORGANISATION OF TEACHING.

On January z, z907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, but is divided into two separate institutions, viz (a) "King's College" (in the Facultics of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics) and (b) "King's College for Women '(in the Faculties of Arts and Science). The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, and the Ratan Tata Department of Social Science and Administration at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

TEACHING STAFF.

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised" Teachers in the several Faculties are as tollows .-

Theology o and zs; Arts, 59 and z68. Laws, 4 and 9; Music, z and zz; Medicine, z9 and zso; Science, 53 and zz8, Engineering, zz and z8, Economics, 19 and 18.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES, 1920-22. Theology, Rev. Prof. S. W. Green, M.A. Arts, Prof. Sir Sidney Lee, LL.D., Litt.D., F.B.A. Laws, H. J. H. Mackay, M.A., LL.B. Music, T. F. Dunhill, A.R.C.M. Medicine, H. J. Waring, C.E.E., M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S. Science, A. N. Whitehead, Sc.D., M.A., F.R.S. Engineering, Prof. E. G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S. Economics, Mrs. Knowles, Litt.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 2. Chairman of Committee, Lord Reay, K.T., 6,C.S.I. Provost, Sir Gregory Forter.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. a. Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden. Principal, Ernest Barker, M.A.

# KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. Household and Social Department, Campden Hill Road, W. S.

Dean, Miss Lane-Claypon, M.D., D.Sc.

GOLDSWITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14. Warden, T. Raymont, M.A.

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Regent's Park College, N.W (Baptist). Principal, H. Wheeler Robinson, M A.

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Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N. W 1. Principal, Miss M. J Tuke, M A Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E C 4

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1rts-in Oriental Research only :-School of Oriental Studies, Finshin y Circus, E C.z. Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.L.R., Ph D. Medicine :--

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (see j) 268).

Science and Engineering -

Imperial College of Science and Technology. (See p. 272.) Science .

Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines. Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B., G C.V O , C H., LL.D

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FRN Source Pro Vice-Chancellor, Edward Fiddes, M.A. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Prof. C. H. Herford, Intt. D. Treasurer, A. E. Steinthal, M.A., BS. Internal Registrar, Norman Smith, D Sc External Registrar, H. P. Turner, M.A., LL B. Busar, Sydney Chaffers, M A.
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Clerk of Convocation, A. E. G. Chorlton, LL B.

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Women-Ashburne Hall, Warden, Mrs. M. E.

Hogg, M.A.
-Lees Hall, Warden, Miss Elsie A Under-

wood, B.Sc. Ward Hall, Warden, Miss Gwendolen Bruce. Ellis Lloyd Jones Hall, Warden, Miss C. Spurling

-Langdale Hall, Warden, Miss Guthkelch

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Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.) Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. Vice-Chancellor, Sir Gilbert Barling, Bart., C.B., C B E., F.R.C S.

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Vice-Chancellor, J. C. Adami, C.B.E., F.R.S.

Registrar, Edward Carey, LL. B. Librarian, John Sampson, M.A., D. Litt.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE Men Warden, G. H. Turnbull, M A , Ph D. Women Warden, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

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Secretary, A E Wheeler. Librarian, R. Offor, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905. (£2,000.) Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe, K G

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MA, DMus. Treasurer, D. Vickers, M.P.
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Libraran, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory, A. H. Leahy, M. A.
Tutor for Women Students, Miss M. J. Sorby

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women) Professor, J A. Green, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909. (£2,000) Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, K T., O M , LL D. Vice-Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L. Treasurer, S. H. Badock. Registrar, James Rafter, M.A.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton Duestor, Professor B. T. P. Barker, M.A.

Teachers' Training Department Professor of Education, Helen M. Wodehouse,

Master of Method, T S Foster, M.A. Mistress of Method, Miss A Mullock, M Sc. Hall of Residence for Women. Warden, Miss M. C. Staveley, M.A.

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Manchester. The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Manchester.

Laverpool, The Secretary, University Extension Board, The University, Liverpool.

The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Leeds.

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DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women) Lecturer in Education, Harry A. S. Wortley, M. A. Lady Tutor, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY. Manchester.

Principal (acting), James Moir, M.A. Directors of Studies, J Moir, M A.; H. Cardwell,

Registrar, J. A. Binks.

NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE - ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (See University of Durham )

NOTTINGHAM-UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880. Principal W. H Heaton, M A Registra, J E. Shimeld.

TRAINING COLLEGE Head of Department, Prof Henderson, B A. Normal Mistress, Miss Bird, L L A

READING-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. (£12,000.)

Principal, W. M. Childs, M A. Registrar, F H Wright, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON-UNIVERSITY COLL. Principal, Thomas Loveday, M.A. Registrar, D Kiddle

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN. Highfield Hall, Warden. Miss Aubrey, M A.

delales.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES. 1893.

(£5,5∞) "PRIFYSGOL CYMRU"

Chancellor, H M The King Senior Deputy do , The Lord Kenyon, K C V o Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir H R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.

Warden, Guild of Graduates, Principal J. H. Davies, M A. Registrar, J. M. Angus (Cathays Park, Cardiff). Treas, Guild of Graduates, J. Ballinger, M.A. Clerk, Guild of Graduates, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.

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(See also under Hospitals, p. 249.)

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carry board and residence 34 scholarships and prizes awarded annually. — Bean, Prof. William Wright, D.Sc.; Sec. E. J. Burdon Guy's Hospital. — Number of beds in constant occupation, 643. The various appointments and offices are filled by students, selected according to merit Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1.000 are awarded annually. — Bean, L. Bromley, M.Ch.

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(LOUGHTON (Mark) —J. E. B. McAllen, M.A.

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LLANIDLOES (County Sch.).—H. Hugh Jones, B.A.
LLANIDLOES (County Sch.).—H. Parry Jones, M.A.
MACHYELETH (County Sch.).—H. H. Mcyler, M.A.
(MAESTEG (Secondary Sch.).—G. S. Griffiths, B.Sc.
MERTHYR TYDFIL (Intermed.).—A. J. Perman,

M.A. ,, (Cyfarthfa Castle Sch.).—G. Fleming, M A MILFORD HAVEN (County).—F. L. Lowther, B.A. (MOLD (County School).—W. Lloyd Parry, B.A. MOUNTAIN ASH (County) -W. U. Williams, M.A. NARBERTH (Dual County Sch.).—J. Morgan, M.A. (NEATH (County School).—J. Walter Jones, B.A. (NEWPORT (Interin. Sch.).—F. E. Battersby, M.A. NEWTOWN (County School).—W. Ranger, B.Sc. OPEMBROKE DOCK (Cty. Sch.).—T. H. Jones, M. OPENARTH (Intermed. School).—J. M. Judd, M.A. )PENGAM (Lewis' County).—D. Vaughan John-

PENTGROSS(CountySch.) — D. R. O Prytherch, M. A. OPONTYPOOL W. (Mon. Sch.) — R. Ivor Jones, M. A. OPONTYPIDD (Interm Sch.) — Rhys Morgan, M. A. PONTYWAUN — W. N. Harper, B. A.

FONTYWAUN —W N Harper, BA
PORTH(RhonddaIntermed.Sch) — E Samuel, M A
PORTH(RhonddaIntermed.Sch) —J Rhys Evans, M A.
PORT TALBOT (County School).—D J Lloyd, M A
PRESTRIGN (County School).—A. H. Smith, M.A.
PWLLEEL (County Sch.).—D H Williams, M A
GRHYL (County Sch.).—W A Lewis, M A
RUABON (Gram. Sch., 1632).—Rev D. J. Bowen,
RUTHIN.—E. W. Lovegrove, M A.
ST. ASAPH (County) —E. Mainer, M.A.
ST. ASAPH (County) —E. Mainer, M.A.
ST. DAVIUS (Cannty Sch.) —T Thomas BA

ST. DAVID'S (County Sch ) -T. Thomas, B. A.

SWANSHA .- J. Trevor Owen, M.A. , (Mun. Sec. Sch.) — W. Arthur Beanland, B.A. TENBY (County School).—J. T. Griffith, B Sc. \*TOWNN (County School).—T. Jones, B Sc. TENDEGAR (County School).—J. Morgan, B Sc. TREGARON (County School).-G. T Lewis, M A. WELSHPOOL (County Sch.).—R. E. Owen, M.A. WHITLAND (County School).—E. Jones, M.A. WREXHAM.—F. P. Dodd, M.A.

OYSTALYFERA (County School).—Hy Rees, B.A. YSTRADGYNLAIS (Sec. Sch.).-W. E. Rees, B.Sc. YSTRAD MEURIG.—Rev. G. D. Jones, M.A.

## SCOTLAND.

ABERDERN (Gram Sch.) -J. M. Thomson, M.A. (Robert Gordon Coll.),-George A. Morrison, M.A.

DOLLAR (Academy) -C. S. Dougall, M.A. \*EDINBURGH ACADEMY (1884). - Rector, Reginald

H. Ferard, M.A. EDINBURGH (Royal High Sch).—W. K. Gillies, M.A.

(Institution). - Walter Hardie, M.A. ", (George Heriot's School).—J B. Clark, M.A. EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.— George Watson's Coll.—J. Alison, M.A. Daniel Stewart's Coll.—C. H. Milne, M.A.

\*FRITES COLLEGE, Edinburgh (1870). — Alec Hutchinson Ashcroft, M.A., B.S.O. GLASGOW (Academy). — Edwin Temple, M.A.

GLASGOW (High Sch.)—P. Pinkerton, M.A., D.Sc., (Allan Glen's).—James H. Steel, M.A., D. Litt., (Kelvinside Acad.).—D. G. Miller, M.A. GLENALMOND (Trinity Coll.) Perthabire (1841).—Warden, Rev. S. E. Longland, M.A. INVERNESS (Coll.).—Allen Upward, M.A. KIRKOALDY, Fife (High Sch.).—John D. Rose, M.A. \*LORETTO SCHOOL, Musselburgh, N.R. (1830).—A. B. Smith M. A. R. Smith, M.A.

\*MERCHISTON CASTLE (Edinb.).—Cecil Stagg, M. A. PERTH ACADEMY -B. Smart, B.A., B.Sc.

#### IRELAND.

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ARMAGH (Royal Sch.) .- H Hirsch, B.A. (Cathedral Gr. Sch.). - James Fanning. ATHLONE (Ranelagh School).—F. C. Ormsby, M.A. BANDON.—Henry G. Johnston, B.A. BELFAST (Royal Academy).—T. R. Collier, M.A.

,, (Roy Acad. Institn) — R. M Jones, M.A. ,, \*(Campbell Coll) — R.A. H. MacFarland, M.A. ,, (Methodist Coll) — J. W. Henderson, M.A.

CAVAN (Royal School) -R. A. H Mayers, B.A. CLONGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co Kildare, R.C.).-Very Rev. N J Tomkin, S.J. CLONMEL -W J. McClellard, M.A.

COLERAINE (Londonderry). - Thomas J. Beare, M. A.

CORK (Gr. Sch.).—H L Doak, M.A.
DROGHEDA —Rev F. S Aldhouse, M.A.
DUBLIN (The High School).—J. Thompson, M.A.

(St Andrew's) -A. S. M. Imrie, M A.

(Mountjoy Sch.).—Rev. W. Anderson, M.A. (Wesley Coll.).—Rev. T. J. Irwin, D.Litt. (Belvedere, R.C.).—Very Rev. C. Doyle, S.J. (Blackrock, R.C.).—Very Rev. N.J. Brennan, ,, C.88 P.

DUNGANNON (Royal Sch.).—R. W. Bingham, B A. ENNISKILLEN (Portora) —Rev E. G. Seale, M A. GALWAY.—Alexander Eraut, M.A. LISBURN (Treland) (Friends').—John Ridges, M.A. LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.)—R. F. Dill, M.A. LURGAN COLL. (Co Armagh).—James Cowan, M.A. MIDLETON -(Vacant).

NENAGH -R. D. Parker, M.A. \*RATHFARNHAM (S. Columba's). - Rev. C. B Armstrong, M A.

### ROYAL SOCIETY MEDAIS.

THE following is a list of those to whom the Royal Society awarded medals in 1930. The awards of the Royal medals have received the King's approval A Royal medal to Mr. W. Bateson, F R.S., for his contributions to biological science, and especially his studies in genetics; a Royal medal to Prof G. H. Hardy, P.R.S., for his researches in pure mathematics, particularly in the analytic theory of numbers and allied subjects. The Copley medal to Mr. H. T. Brown, F.R.S., for his work on the chemistry of carbohydrates, the assimilation of atmospheric carbon dioxide by leaves, and on gaseous diffusion through small apertures. The Rumford medal to Lord Rayleigh, P.R.S., for his work in physical the many maynegg, r.R.S., for his work in physical chemistry, and more especially on the composition and constitution of alloys. The Darwin medal to Prof. B. H. Biffen, r.R.S., for his work on scientific principles applied to the breeding of plants. The Hughes medal to Prof. O. W. Richardson, r.R.S., for his work in experimental physics, and especially thermionics.

# The Bigher Coucation of Women.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. BRISTOL UNIVERSITY. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.
Principal, Miss L. M. Faithfull, M.A.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY. EXETER, ROYAL ALBERT COLLEGE. LREDS UNIVERSITY. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY. LONDON UNIVERSITY.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 43 and 45 Harley Street, W. Principal Joseph Edwards, M.A. Dran, Rev. R. Bayne, M.A. Warden, Miss C. E. Lewer, R.A. Lebraran, Prof. K. J. Spalding, M.A. Burgar, Prof. R.A. Phills Place and A. Principal Reviews 1986, P.A. Phills Place and A. Principal Reviews 1986, P.A. Phills Place and A. Principal Reviews 1986, P.A. Phills Place and A. Principal Reviews 1986, P.A. Phills Place and A. Principal Reviews 1986, P.A. Phills Place and A. Principal Reviews 1986, P. Bursar, Prof. P. A Ellis Richards, F.I.C.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. SHRFFIELD UNIVERSITY. VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

#### WALES

ABERDARE HALL, CARDIFF.
ABERYSTWITH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

#### SCOTLAND.

ALL UNIVERSITIES.

#### IRELAND.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY. NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST. ALEXANDRA COLLEGE, DUBLIN. VICTORIA COLLEGE, BELFAST.

## Girls' Secondary Schools.

\* \* For List of Schools and Climates, see pp. 986 to zors. § Member of the Association of Head Mistresses.

OABERDEEN (High) - Miss Ward, B. A. ALINWICK (Duchess's).—Miss Silbuin, M.A. ALTRINCHAM (County High School).—Miss M.

Howes Smith, M A.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Girls' Grammar School) -Miss C M Hopkirk

(ASHFORD, Middx. (Welsh Girls' School).—Miss A H. Jones.

Kent & (County) - Miss Rosa Davey. BANGOR (County). - Miss Mason, B.A. BARNET (Qn Eliz. Gram) — Miss Clement BA. BARNSLEY (High).—Miss Nuttall, M.A BARNSTAPLE (Giam ) – Miss Jenkin, M A. BARRY (Cty, Sch.) — Miss E. E. Morgan, B A. BASINGSTOKE (High) — Miss H. Costello, M A BATH (Royal School for the daughters of Officers

of the Army) -Miss E. Steel, M A 6(High Sch, G.P.D.S.T.).-Miss R. M

Fletcher. BATLEY (Gr Sch.). - Miss M. Bellman. BECKENHAM (County) — Miss E M Fox. BEDFORD (High). — Miss Tannel, B A.

" (Modern) — Miss E E Dolby.

OBERKHAMSTED -Miss Sowels, M A OBERWICK-'ON-TWEED (High).—Miss D.L. Tasker BEVERLEY (High) — Miss Rossiter, B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A. | B A.

shire Place). - Miss Edith M. L. Lees, M. A. (Sec. Sch.). - Miss A. F. Edwards.

ØBIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High).—Miss G.
Tarleton-Young, M A
,, 《Edgbaston, Ch. of Eng. Coll.).—Miss

Godfrey.

(Handsworth, King Edward's).-Miss

Brew, M.A. Camp Hill, King Edward's).—Miss (Camp Hill, K. M. Keen. (High Sch., New St.).—Miss E. H. Major,

(George Dixon).—Miss M. B. Clarke. BISHOP AUGELAND (County).—Miss Fisher, M.A. 6BLACKBURN (High).—Miss M. E. Gardner, M.A. 6BLACKBEATH (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Wemyss

Road).—Miss M. Gale. BOGNOR (St. Michael's).—Miss B. A. Ward, B. sc. BOLTON.—Miss M. H. Meade, B. A. BOOTLE (Secondary Sch.).—Miss L. Taylor, M.A.

§ABBOTS BROMLE1, Rugeley (St. Anne's) — Miss | \$BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch.) — Miss M. A. Broad. M. A. Rice, M. A. | \$\langle (\lambda \) Collegiate Sch.) — Miss Davie, B. A. BRACKLEY (St. Edith's) .- Miss E. R. Pearson, M.A.

GBRADFORD (Gr.)—Miss M. E. Roberts.

(Hanson Secondary)—Miss Hart, B.Sc.

(Gelle Vue Secondary)—Miss L. Beszant.

(Carlton Street Secondary).—Miss E. Greene.

, (Grange Rd. Seedy.).—Miss E E. Richardson. §BRAMLEY, Guildford (S. Catherine's).—Mrs. Russell Baker.

BREON (County Sch.).—Miss Margaret Davies.

BRENTWOOD (County) —Miss Tew.

BRIDGINGTON (High Sch.).—Miss Windsor, M.A.

BRIDGINGTON (High School).—Miss Drummond.

BRIGHOUSE (Secondary Sch.).—Miss Fleming.

Brighton (Roedean).—The Misses Lawrence.
(St. Mary's Hall, Clerky Daughters').
—Miss F. L. Ghey, M.A.
(Mun.)—Miss E. V. Ellis, M.A.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Montpelier Road). - Miss Barratt. BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters' School, St. Brandon's)

-Miss A. H. Palmer. (Colston's). - Miss B. M. Sparks, M. A.

", (Redland High) — Miss Shekleton, M.A., (Redland High) — Miss Shekleton, M.A., (Ited Maids).— Miss Webb, LL.A. (BROMLEY; KENY (County).— Miss L. G. Salt, M.A. (BROMLEY (High,G.P.D.S.T.).— Miss M.A. Hodge,

,, (County Sch.)—Miss L. C. Salt, M.A. §BRONDESBURY & KILBURN—Miss K. L. Johnston, M.A.

ABRUTON (Sunny Hill).—Miss E. J. Radford. ABURNLEY (High Sch.).—Miss Wood, M.B.E., M.A. ABURTON-ON-TRENT (High School).—Miss E. H.

BURY (Girls' Gram. School).—Miss Neild, M.A. \$BUSHEY (St. Margaret's) —Miss J. M. Boys, M.A. \$BUXTON (Cavendish High).—Miss Evans, B.A. CALNE (St. Mary's). - Miss Matthews. CAMBORNE (County School). - Miss Pratt, M.A.

OCAMBRIDGE (County).—Miss Bingham, M.A.
,, (Perse High).—Miss Kennett, M.A. (CANTERBURY(Simon Langton). - Miss Proudfoot.

CANTERBURY(Simon Langton).—Miss Proudfoot, CARDIFF (City High School).—Miss Chin, R.A., , (Munic. Sec.School).—Miss Hugon, M.A., , (The College Sch.).—Miss Gauntlett, B.A., , (Canton Munic.).—Miss Abbott, M.A., (CARLISLE (County and High School, Lismore Place).—Miss F. B. Bevan. (CARMARTHEM (County).—Miss Holme, M.A., , (Kligh School).—Miss E. I. Sutton, B.A.

CASTERTON (Clergy Daughters' Sch.), Kirkby Lonsdale,—Miss Williams, M.A.
CAVERSHAM (Qu. Asne's).—Miss K. E. Moore, B. A
CCHATHAM (County).—Miss C. Wakeman, B A
CCHELMSFORD (County High).—Miss E. M Bancroft, B.A.

OCHELTENHAM 1854 (Ladies' College) — Miss J. M. Faithfull, M.A.

,, §(Pate's Gr. Sch.).—Miss A. N. Miles, M A §CHERTSRY (Sir Wm. Perkins's).—Miss Eastaugh,

**§CHESTER** (Queen's) - Miss Beatrice Clay, B A. ,, (City & County).—Miss Footman. CHESTERFIELD (High).—Miss Munro, M A. OCHICHESTER (High School) - Miss Lane, B.A. OCHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Hertford (1552) - Miss M E. Robertson

CIRENCESTER - WISS W W Callis. CLIFTON (High School) - MissE Addison Phillips. COALBROOKDALE (High School).-Miss A. Hurst,

§COLCHESTER (County High School) .- Miss W. M.

Crosthwaite, B.Sc. COLWYN BAY(Denbighshire) - MissR Hovey, B. A CONK (High) — Miss A. P. Dobbin, B.A. COVENTRY (Barr's Hill) — Miss Howell, M.A. COWERIDGE (High) — Mrs. E. E. Forrester, B.A. (CRAWLEY, Sussex (Milton Mt )-Miss Woodall.

OCROTION (High) — Miss Belcher B.A OCROTION (High Sch., GPDST; Wellesley Road) — Miss Leahy, MA

(Convent Sch.)—Miss Everett (Old Palace)—Miss R. M. Boole, B.A. ODARLEY DALE, Matlock (St. Elphin's) -Miss

Flood, M.A. DARLINGTON (High).—Miss A. L. Harrison DARLINGTON (High).—Miss A. Acworth, L. L. A. DARTMOUTH.—Miss Davidson, L. L. A. DENBIGH (Howell's, 1888).—Miss Robinson, M. A. ODERBY (High School).—Miss Darke, M. A. DERBY (Mun).—Miss Keay ODEVONPORT (Mun.) — Miss D. Moore, B Sc ODEWSBURY (Wheelwright) — Miss A D. Baker,

M.A. DolgElly(Dr. Williams'Endowed) - Miss Anstey. ODONCASTER (Munic High) - Miss Nodes, B A ODORKING (High Sch ) – Miss Craven (Dover (County Sch for Girls). – Miss Chapman. Dublin (Alexandra Sch.). – Miss I. Mulvany, LL D. ODULEY (High School). – Miss S. Frood

ODURHAM (High). - Miss M.L Stafford Smith, M A. (County Sch )—Miss H R F. Cowle.

EALING (Princess Helena Coll.) — Miss Parker

(EASTBOURNE (Girls' Sec. Sch.) — Miss Adams, M. A. 

Amslie, B A.

(St George's).—Miss E Stevenson, B.A. (Eltham (County Sec.)—Miss Bramwell, B.Sc. Ely (High Sch.).—Miss E E. Fletcher, B A. (ENFIRED (County Sch.). - Miss Broome, M. A. EXETER (Maynard Sch.) - Miss C. W. Dixon,

(Modern Sch.).-Miss Headridge, M.A. FALMOUTH (County High S.) .- Miss Todd, M.A.

oFAURRHAM (Wm. Gibbs).—Miss Frey.
oFOLKESTONK Kent Coll.).—Miss Hargreaves, B.
of County Sch.).—Miss Hargreaves, B.
FOWEY (Cornwall). Mixed.—J. K. Hudson, M.A. GFULNECK (Moravian Girls' Sch.).—Miss Curry. GLASGOW (High School).—Miss Reid, B.A. " (Park School).—Miss Young.

GLOUCESTER (High Sch.) .- Miss F. D. Carless,

\$Goudhurst, Kent (Redgebury Park) - Miss D. F. Hunter, B.Sc.

GRANTHAM.—Miss H. G. Williams, M.A. GRAVESEND (County).—Miss J. E. Wills, B.D. GREAT CROSSY (Merchant Taylors' School for Girls).-Miss M. H. Shackleton, M.A.

(GUNRNSEY (Ladies' College) — Miss Mellish, M.A. (GULLDFORD (County).— Miss Wright. , , (Migh School).— Miss Stocks, M.A. (HALIFAX (High).— Miss Bolton.

(Crossley & Porter).-Miss M E. Dale,

BA. (Municipal) - Miss Greenwood OHARROGATE (Queen Ethelburga's) -Miss Young oHarrow (County) — Miss Huskisson, M a chastings (Municipal Sec. Sch.).— Miss F. M

Commin. HAVERFORDWEST (Tasker's) —MissG James, B. Sc §HELENSBURGH (St Bride's) —Miss Renton.

ýНккигоко (High).—Miss Medwin ýНідн Wycoмви (Godstowe) —Mis В Turner.

(Abbey Sch.).—Miss Whitelaw. (The High Sch.)—Miss B. Brew, M.A. MITCHIN (Grammar) -- Miss Chambers HUDDERSFIELD (Greenhead High). - Miss A. Hill,

HULL (Newland High) — Miss Rowland, B.Sc ,, & (High) — Miss E. M. L. Elhott, u. A. , (High)—Miss E. M. L. Ellott, vi A. (Hutton (Liverpi Coll)—Miss G. Anthony, B. A. (Lipord) (County High Sch.)—Miss Morris. B. Sc. (Liminster (Grammar)—Miss S. E. Pollard, B. A. (French (High, G. P. D. S., T.).—Miss E. Rausford, S. (Munic. Sec.)—Miss Harrison, M.A. (Silkiworff (Green Sec. Sch.)—Miss Croal, M.A. (Sirkey (Ladies' College)—Miss P. A. Good, B. A. (Krightey (Drale & Tonson')—Miss Croal, M.A.

KEIGHLEY (Drake & Tonson's).—Miss Atkinson, KENDAL (Kent Terrace).—Miss Horner. [B A. KETTERING (County High).—Miss Whyte, M A. KIDDERMINSTER (High).—Miss Y. Raymond, B A. KILMALCOLM, J. J. B. Waugh. N.B. (St. Columba's). - Miss

KING'S LYNN (W. Norfolk High Sch.).-Miss Williamson, B A.

&KINGSTON-ON-THAMES(Tiffin). - Miss F Watson. B Sc.

OKIRKBY STEPHEN -Miss Amy Whitley, B.A. LANCASTER (Gr Sch ) .- MISS M. Phillimore, B A LANGASTER (OF SCH.).—MISS M. FHIRMORE, B.A.
(LRAMINGTON (Municipal).—Miss J. Wallace.
(LRAMINGTON (High School).—Miss Mitroy
(LEEDS (Girls' High Sch.).—Miss Lucy A. Lowe,
, o(Modern).—Miss E. Garbutt, M.A. [M.A.
, o(Chapel Allerton High School).—Miss

Scotson Clark.

(Thoresby High School).-Miss A. Silcox,

§(W. Leeds High School).-Miss J. A. C

Anderson, B A. (LEEK (High School).-Miss E F De Sausmarez SLEIDETER (Wyggeston).—Miss Heron. SLEYTONSTONE (High School)—Miss Perry. SLICHFIELD (High School)—Miss Hodge, M.A. (Lincoln (High) -Miss Lucie Savill. LIVERPOOL COLL. (Grove Street).-Miss F. M.

Fordham.

(Argburth Vale High Sch.).—Miss Coates. (Anfield Road, Queen Mary High Sch.).— Miss Gwatkin, M.A.

(Kelvedere School, G.P.D.S.T.; Prince's Park).—Miss Rhys, M.A. (Liverpool Institute High Sch., Blackburne

Housel.—Miss Ashwell, B.A.
LLANDAFF (Howell's, 1859).—Miss E. Trotter, N.A.
\$LLANELLY (Intermediate).—Miss C. Davies, N.A.

§LONDON (Francis Holland Ch. of Eng. School). Clarence Gate, N.W., Miss Crapper; 6Graham St. Branch, 39 Graham St., Katon Sq., S. W.—Miss A. R. Morison. 6(Royal Masonic School for Girls, Clap.

Junc.).—Miss Dean, B.A. (Bermondsey, Southwark Park Road, County Sec. Sch.).—Miss B. Callender, N.A.

(Old Burlington St., W.).—Miss Wigg. (Coborn School, Bow).—Miss Kerly, B A. (Mary Datchelor School, Camberwell). M188 M. D. Brock, Litt.D.

6(Frances Mary Buss Schools)-N. London . Collegiate Sch., Sandall Road, N. W.s. Miss Drummond; & Camden School, Prince of Wales Road, N. W.s., Miss Wright.

6(County Sec Sch., Clapton, Laura Place, E. 5).—Mrs. O'Brien Harris, D.Sc. .,

(Lewishm Gr Catford) -Miss Ashworth (Central Foundation School, Spital Square, E z).—Miss Hanladge, M.A. (Charing Cross Rd, St Martin's Endowed High School, W.C. a).—Miss C. H.

Bannister. (Chelsea, Hortensia Road).—MissCrosby, (City of Lond. Sch.).—Miss E Strudwick, Chiswick County).—Miss Hedley. [M A

Clapham (High Sch., G.P.D S.P.; Clapham Common).—Miss Escott. ©Clapham Com. (Broomwood Ed., County Secondary).—Miss E A. Jones ©County Sec. School, Old Mill Road,

Plumstead).-Miss Bartram, M.A.

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Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn,

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Women's National Liberal Federation, 72 Vic-

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1.897, out-patients, 144,919. Visiting-days, Sill, 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Upen day and night for urgent cases, Secretary, A. W Scrivener. ST JOHN AND ST ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 40

Grove End Road, N. v. z. For medical and surgical cases. xzz beds Sec, M. J. Griffin. WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, For medical and

W. 6., 160 beds Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8 45 and a. dental cases, Tu and F at 9 30; throat, nose, and car, Tu and F at z; eyes, M, W, and Th at z orthopadic, Th. at z Women's cases, M at z Skin discases, Tu and F at z Med dis of children, W and Sat at 945 Electric cases, Tu and F. at zo. Sec, H A Madge

#### CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W. 10
Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation Out-patients seen each week uav, except Saturday, at z p m Visiting-days, Tu and Sun, z to 4 Sec, J. Courtney

Tu and Sun, z to 4 Sec. J. Courtney Buchanan Mation, Miss B Sherratt ANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W x For operable and cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without with a their liberts but he was a few months of the second and few members and the second and few members and the second and few members and the second and few members and the second and few members and the second and few members and the second and few members and fe subscriber's letter in order of application.

Secretary-Supt , Walter Kewley

#### CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISKASE, Queen Sq., W. C. x. Sec., Stanley Smith BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), (Capisam Rd, SW 9 Surgical and medical, M, Iu Th, and Fri at 9 30 a m; dental W, 9 a m, eye, Tu & F, 2 p.m Matron, Miss F E Barwell Sec, Thomas Clapham

CHRYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S W. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals No out-patients Weekly payment, 7s, a few free and half-payment cots Branch

Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birch-ington, Kent. Sec., H. Kemp-Welch

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks Admission by weekly payment Lady Supt, Miss M. Rose. EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DIS-PENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. Open daily Lady Supt , Agnes Coulton Treasurer, Robert J. Mumm. Sec , W. M. Wilcox, B.A.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S E Free and for the poor 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept New cases daily, 9 30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, a to 4. Sec. H C Stanlland Smith.

any day, a to 4. Sec, H C Stanlland Smith. HRR MAJESTY'S HOSPITAL, Sa beds, 13 to 19 Stephey Causeway, E., and AUSTRALASIAN HOS-PITAL, 66 beds, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex Admission free to destitute children under the care of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Sensor Medical Officer, Robert Milne, M.D.

Hospital and Home for Sick Children, North court, College Crescent, Rampstead, N.W. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily. Matron, Miss Mackenzie-Rose Hon. Secs., E. Brown; A. Matron, Miss Dewing.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. r, and Hospital Branch, Cromwell House, Highgate (270 beds). Matron, Miss G. Mabel Tisdale. Sec (acting), James McKay.

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOS-PITAL, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's

PITAL, 49 Unuren Street. Free on Subscriber's
Commendation. Hon. Sec., E. A. Lewes.
LOED WAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL
AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants
(London Office, & Moorgate St., E.C. a.)—
Chairman, Sir Wm. Treloar, Bart. Hon
Trees, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart. Sec., H. B Harper.

PAIDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W 46 cots Free to all necessitous patients without letters. Sec. F. Stanley Cheer Mation, Miss J. T Archibald Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fan View,"

Slough. Matron, Miss E, Hasler

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E. z, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (x64 heds) In- and outand R. Deckini-on-see gas deeds). In and one patients daily at za 30. Surgical cases, Tu. and W za 30, Fri. and Sat. 9 z5; medical, W. 9.30 and za 30, Sat 9.z5, other week-days, za 30; eye, Th. za 30; skin, F. za 30; ear, nose, and throat, M. and Th. 9.30; dental, twice a week. Sec. T. Glenton-Kerr. Lead Supt., Miss A. M. Bushby. ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREM AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S E. Hon. Treas.,

ROYAL SKA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate 268 beds (90 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and so'diers) Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10s 6d. to 21s., with-out letter 65s per week. Sec, A Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S.W. 1

J Topham Richardson.—Sec', Alexander Pym.

ODTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S E 26 (formenly Hospital and Home for Children). — Matron, Miss Scott SOUTH-EASTERN Hon Sec , W. Mason, M. B E. Hon Treas , P.

W Killby

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, Victoria Home, Bioadstans, Outpatients, Med., Surg., 9,30 and 11 30; Eye, Tu., 130. Skin, W. at 130. Dental, Th., 130. Whotoping Cough, F., 2p.m. See, H. G. Evered. WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, WESTERN W 73 Welbeck St , W. Sec., D D. K Willis, B A.

#### CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION ing-days Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4 Sec., Frederick Wood. Res. Physician, T Gwynne Maitland, M D

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E Out-patients daily at a. Secretary, George Watts

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W., and Fair-light Sanatorium, Hastings. Sec., Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND DICEASES OF THE CHEST AND HEART. Hospital at Northwood. Midx Out-patients Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 fitzroy Square, W. s. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. Sec., W. J. Morton. Royal Christ Hospital, City Road, E.C. z. Open daily for admission of out-patients. Mondays to Fridays at z.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. Secretary, A. T. Maya.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, London Office, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand. Sec., Charles W. Cox.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to zz a.m. Clerk, M. P. Collings.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till zz a.m., and z to 3 p.m.; Sats., 9 to zz. Sec., W. J. Wadham.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. z. Sec., Commr. T. J. Farrell, D.S.C. The following fever hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board :-Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9

North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., S. Tottenham,

N 15. North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N. W. 3. Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6. South-Western lander Road, Stockwell, S.W. Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17. Fountain, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney,

8. W. 17: South-Eastern, Avonley Rd , New Cross, S. E. 14.

Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13 Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18. Joyce Green (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford,

Kent. Northern(Convalescent), Winchmore Hill, N. az.

Southern, Dartford, Kent FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. z (1884) For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., Th and F, at z. Sec., Carl St. Amory,

ST MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. z. Out-Patients, Tu, Th. and F, 5 p.m., Sat. at 2 p.m. Operations, M., W. and Th. at 230., open to the Profession and Students. Matron, Miss E Hall. Sec , H Coope.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 42 beds. Outpatients, M., Tu, W. and E., 9.30 and a; Th., a and 6 30. Charman, Sir James Harrison, c v o. Sec., Capt. R. G Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. Office, 72 Cheapside, E.C. Sec , Edgar Penman

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. Offices, Bond Court House, Walbrook.

E.C. 4. Sec, Charles Cutting.

St. Columba's Hospital, 98 Avenue Road,
Swiss Cottage, NW. Sec., Arthur R. Godtich.

St. Cyprian's Home For Incurable Young WOMEN, 32 The Grove, Hammersmith. Lady Supt and Hon. Sec., Miss Thorman.

ST LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, 24
Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W. 2. Hon.
Sec., Miss Helen E Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), North Side, Clapham Common. Apply to

Sister Superior. LOCK HOSPITAL.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital and Rescue Home, HarrowRoad, W.g. Admission daily from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Male Hospital and Out-patient

department, sr Dean St., Soho. Admission for In-patients daily from se to g, Country cases until 4; Out-patients, Males, M., to sand 6 to 8; Tu., 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Sat. a to 4; Females, Th., zz and z zo to 7, Fr., z to z. There are facilities for daily douchings for women and children. daily, 8, 20 to 8, 20 p.m., at s83 Harrow Road, W. 9; M. Tu. and W., zz to zz z; Th., ze to z; F., z to 6, 20; S., 6 to 8 p.m., at gr Dean Street, W. z. Males, gr Dean Street, W. g. M., z to 6 p.m.; Th. and W., 6, 30 p.m.; S., z p.m. There are a few private wards. All communications to the Nec, Hy. J. Eason, 883 Harrow Road, W. g. WENNAL, WARDFNALE

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. (In connexion with the above, a depart ment for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted, in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with an out-putients.) Visiting days: Males, ast and 3rd M; females, and and 4th M. Physician Supt., J. G. Porter Phillips, M. D., M. R.C.P. ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Montal Defectives, Redhill. Office, 14 16 Ludgate Hill, Sec , H Howard

ST LUKE'S, Old Street Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross, Bucks Ofices, 19 Nottingham Pl., W. 1

Sec. W. H. Baird. The following are for rate-aided persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties

COUNTY OF LONDON

Banstead - Med Sup , P C Spark, M R C.S. Bexley. -- Med. Sup , T E K Stansfield, C B E , M B Cane Hill - Med Sup , Lt -Col S C Elge, O B K , LRCP & 8 Claybury Med. Sup , G F Barham, M D

Colney Hatch, -Med. Sup., S. J. Gilfillan, o. B E. M.B.

Ewell Colony, Epsom .- Med. Sup (acting), G

Clarke, M.D

Hanwell - Med Sup, A. W. Daniel, M.D. Long Grove, Epsom - Med Sup, D. Ogilvy, M.D. Manot, Epsom. - Med Sup, E. S. Littlejohn M. RCS.

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford Med Sup , R H Steen, M D vate patients received at a gs. to 3 gs. weekly ) MIDDLESEX

andsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp) Med Sap, R Worth, 0.B E, M B Wandsworth

SURRRY. Brookwood -Med Sup, J. A. Lowry, M.D. Netherne, Coulsdon.-Med Sup, P. C Coombes, LRCP

KENT

Barming Heath — Med Sup., H. W. Lewis, M.D. Chartham. — Med. Sup., M. A. Collins, O.B.R., M.D. The following as lums for unimprovable im beciles from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis -

Leavesden, Herts -- Med. Sup., F. A Elkins. MD, C.M.

Caterhan, Surrey.—Med. Sup., J. L. Gordon, M. D. Tooting, Rev. — Med. Sup., Edwyn H. Beresford, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Fountain, Tooting, S.W. 17 .- Med. Sup., James Nicoll, M.D., C.M. D.Ph.

And the following is for improvable imbeciles and the feeble-minded :

Darenth Training Colony, Dartford Kent.— Med Sup., E. B Sherlock, M.D., B Sc., D.P.H.

#### LATERNITY HOSPITALS

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients and out-patients, W and F., at 9 Secretary, Raiph B Cannings

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396, and 398 Commercial Rd., E. Res Lady Supt., Miss Anderson. Sec. J. P. Summers.
GENERAL LYING-IN HOSP., Vol. Road, Lambeth.

Patients present subscriber's letter on any day between to and rr, except Sat Training school for midwives and nurses Matron, Miss E. Tunbridge

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT Nt RSES HOMF, Howards Road, E 23. Branches at Victoria Docks, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking Midwives and Nurses trained Lady

Supt, Miss Davies QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child, married women are also attended at their own homes Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained Maternity nurses supphed for private cases Secretary, Arthur Watts ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (2757)

To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. Secretary, Edith Elliott, 38 John St , Bedford Row, W C 1

### NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FC.: MESTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1. Sec., F. J. Lee-Smith

HOSPITAL FOR EPHIRPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St Johns Wood Road. Free and paying in and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including as private wards Out-patients daily, a p m, except Sat Sec, H W. Burleigh NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND

EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., W.C. 1. 170 bods Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 heefs Branches at Bloomsbury and Clapham Park (mauaged for Ministry of Pensions), 60 ran (mauaged for ministry of reusions), so hods. Special warfe for middle-class patients at £3 3¢ per week Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F, at v visiting-days. Th., and Sun., a to 4. See, G. H. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

In-patient Dept with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, N.W. z. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. z. M., W., Th., and F., 230. Visiting-days: Sun., a to 4: Wed., 3 to 4. Secretary, D. D. Kirkaldy

Willis, B A. OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H., Judd St., W.C. z. (40 beds). Attendance daily, at z p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. Sec., Harry R. S Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H. St. George's Chreus, Southwark, S.E. z. Outpatients daily at 2.30 p.m. Sec., Charles H.

ROTAL LONDON OPHTHALNIC HOSPITAL (MOOR-FIRLDS EYR HOSPITAL), City Rd., E C. z. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached.

Visiting-days. Sn. and W., 3 to 4.
ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC, King William st Strand W C . Attendance daily, zzto z p m Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on then

own application.

WESTPRN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylehone Road, N.W z. (1855). Out-patients, M, In, Th and F. z 30, W and S 9 a m.

### ORTHOP EDIC.

NATIONAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL. ROYAL with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHO-PADIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Road Surgeons attend M , Tu , Wed , Th and i'ni at 130 p m.

#### PAY HOSPITALS.

ST ANDREWS HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N W 2 (for gentlepeople who are unwilling to go into the free wards of a public hospital, and are unable to meet the fees of nursing homes) Resident and visiting medical staff Medical and surgical cases are received, but those of a mental, contagious, consumptive or chronic nature are not admitted 45 beds
ST SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited

means), to Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park,

N W r From 30s to 4 guineas weekly ST THOMAS'S HOME, St Thomas's Hospital, S E The Res Med Officer can be seen daily at For particulars apply to the Steward ST MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 6x, Weymouth St., W

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N For invalid ladies of limited incomes

## SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISLASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriats, S E (1841) Out-patients, daily at z Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treat-ment daily, z. also Fri , 6 Free and paying patients received

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W x Outpatients treated daily at 1.30 and 5 30 p m., Sat 1.30 p m. only Application for admission to be made to the Secretary.

ST JOHN'S H FOR DISFASES OF SKIN (Incorp ), 49 Leicester Sq., W.C.z. (1863) In-patients Dept., 26z, Uxbridge Road, W. zz. (40 beds) Out-patients daily a to 3, and, except Sat, 6 to 7 pm. Free and paying in-patients are received.

ST PAUL'S H FOR SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq., W.C. Out-patients (free): Men. M., Tu , Th , r. 30 to 3 and 5.30 to 7; 

Tu and Th., 5 p.m. ; F., 5 p.m

## STOWE AND URINARY DISPASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISKARES. Out-patients, 49-37 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. z. In-patients, 9z, Finchley Road, N.W. 8. For free and paying cases. ST. PETER'S HOSPPTAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th , and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at a.

#### THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP, 330 Gray's Inn Rd, W.C. Sec., Richard Kershaw. HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq . W. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1 30 . Tuesday and Friday evenings,

6 30 , Mat , 9 8 m METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOS-PITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, a Fitzios Sq., W. ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho, W. z. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept of University Coll. Hosp, where out patients are seen on Tu., Fir and Sat at 9.x5, and Tu and Fri. at 5.40.

#### TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISMASLS, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road, N.W z , attached to the Scamen's Hosp, Greenwich

#### WOMEN.

Chelsea, S.W. 3 (Convalescent Home at St. Chelsea, S.W. 3 (Convalescent Home at Leonards, not limited to Hospital patients). patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from ros 6d to 63s. Visiting-days Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of is. per weekly attendance, seen daily at sig pin (except Sat A

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Bromfield Rd., Jeffreys Road, 8 W Under Medical women

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N W The physicians and sui-Out patients seen daily geons are all women at r o'clock A charge of rs is made on attendance, and 6d a week for medicine

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily, r 30 p.m., except Sat

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. z 68 beds. Open daily to out-patients Sat , o to 9 30; all other days, 12.30 to 1 Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 28 at each visit Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun and W. a to 4

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Mary-lebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women) Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, zz to z. Visiting-days: Sun, Thurs and Sat., 2 to 4

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN MARY'S CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13. Urgent cases at all tunes. In-patients (1919), 717, out-patients, 8.050.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Private wards at low, inclinate toos for women of limited means. Visiting Days, W. and Sun., a.30 p.m. Outpatients' Department, 36-50 Newington Causeway, S. E. General, Women daily, s.30. Children, Tu., F., Sat., 9 a.m. Eye, M., s. 30. Skin, Tu., W., so. Evening clinic, Tu., F., 6.3a.

# Banks and Banking.

### THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1604.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1920-21. Governor, Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O. - Deputy Governor, Henry Alexander Trotter.

#### DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis. Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K. B. H. Charles George Arbuthnot. Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor. George Macaulay Booth. Rt. Hon. Lord Cullen, K.B.E. Rdward Charles Grenfell. Sir Everard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O. Col. Lionel Hy. Hanbury, C M.G.

George William Henderson. William Douro Hoare. The Right Hon. Lord Hollen-Rt. Hon. Frederick H. Jackson.

Regnald Eden Johnston. Sir Robt Molesworth Kindersley, a B E Cecil Lubbock.

Robert Lydston Newman The Right Hon, Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O. Michael Seymour Spencer-Smith, Dao, Mc. Frank Cyril Tiarks Robert Wallace. Walter K Whigham. Arthur Whitworth

## ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 29, 1920.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT Notes issued...140,018,615 Govt. Debt . 11,015,100 | Proprietors Other Securi-

ties. . . . . . 7,434,900 Gold Coin and Bullion

£ 140,018,615 £140,018,615 BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Govt Securi-Capital .. .14,553,000, 21.888,120 ties 109,312,765 12,527,680

Seven-day and Gold and Silother Bills .. 11,951; vet Com. . 1,546,100

£145,274,674

£145,274,674

£

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Comptroller, Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bart.

Chief Accountant, W. H. Clegg
Deputy do., F. S. Arnold
Assistant do., A. M. Walker
Deputy Cashier, C. T. Paice.

Chief Cashier, Sn E. M. Harvey, Discount Office, Catchy Paget.
Secretary, H. Tilden
Deputy Cashier, C. T. Paice.

Deputy do., R. C. G. Dale. Supply, Assistant do , W. M Rowe.

Western Branch, Burlington Gardens. Agent, T. E. Boscawen.

Deputy Cashier, C. T. Paice.
Assistant do., C. P. Mahon
Branch Banks Off, E. N. Travei

Deputy do , R. C. G. Dale. Assistant do., J. A. Stark

Law Crute Branch Algent, M. J. Hardeastle.

### COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS

Birmingham, H K. N. Thur- | Hull, Osborn Symonds ston, M.B.E. Brestol, B. F. Williams

Leeds, J H Brand Liverpool, John Lea

Manchester, F W Peel. Newcastle, E, W Lidderdaie Plymouth, F. H. Smith.

### THE BANK OF IRELAND, FOUNDED 1783

Head Office-College Green, Dublin GOVERNOR, W. P. Cairnes - DEPUTY GOVERNOR, H. S. Guinness

## DIRECTORS

Sir G. F. Brooke, Bart. R. F. S Colvill Rt. Hou J Hogg A. Jameson

J X Murphy Sii W. R Nugent, Bart. A R S. Nutting F C. Pilkington J. T Pim.

W. Robertson. ti F Stewart. N J Synnott. P. Vernon

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Secretary, Robert J. Buckley Chief Cashier, Samuel H Hinton.

Accountant-General, George R. Deverell. Branch Banks Dept., Philip O Connell,

Capital, £2,769,230 in Stock.

Reserve Funds, £970,000. Deposits, etc., £30,000,000.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1919, was /28,415,382,000, an increase of /27,217,870,000 as compared with the year 1918. The Town Clearing in 1919 amounted to /23,214,685,000, an increase as compared with 1918 of /26,183,057,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to 1,183,929,000, an increase of £384,318,000; and the Country Clearing to £3,386,768,000, an increase of £650,495,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers an increase of 655,495,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers — Chairman and Hon. Sec., R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; Deputy Chairman, Rt. Hon. R. McKenna; .1cting Managers, A. E. Salt (Chief Inspector); Herbert J. Woodcock (Deputy [napactor).

## Brincipal Banks in the British Empire.

A list of the principal Joint Stock and Private Banks in the British Empire, with the date of their establishment and particulars of their Capital. Reserve Fand, Deposits, and Dividends. The Bank of England (see p. 352) and the Bank of Ireland (see p. 308), owing to their position as Bankers to the Pritish and Irish Exchequers, are separately treated. Banks with an asterisk \* are Clearing Bankers, and those with \$\frac{1}{2}\$ are Army Agents; the figures in parentheses denote the London (gents of Banks with no Office in London.

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon).

1A AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD (1890), 63, London Wall, E.C. a.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£ 10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve lund, £360,000, Deposits, etc.,£9,497,526, Brisdend, 1919, 9 p.c. (60 Bianches in South Africa) (Amalgamated with the Standard Bank of South Africa)

1B AGRICCI TURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), Cano (57), Old Broad St, EC 2)—Capital. £3.740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5 Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £644,705

3 ALEMANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24. Lombard St., E.C. 3—Capital, £1,000,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully pand, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £240,000, Deposits, etc., £15,966,823, Dividend, 1919-20, 14 p.c.

3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD (1865), Allahabad, India (London Apents 175)—Capital, £200,000 (Share £6 68 8d, Jully pand), Reserve kund, £300,000; Dividend, 1919, 18 pc (19 Branches and 13 Sub-agencies in India)

ALLAN (T H) & Co, 17, Gracechurch St. R.C. 2

4A ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD. (1874).
Simia, India (London Agents, 135).—
Capital, £133,323 (Shares, £6 6s. 8d., fully paid). Reserve Fund, £190,000. Dividend, 1979, 14 pc. (29 Branches in India).
Alloway and Champion (1879). Winniped,

Allow 47 And Champion (1879), Winnipeg, Maintoba (London Agents, 30).—Capital, \$1,025,000; Deposits, \$1,280,702.

5 AMERICAN EXPIRES Co. (1841), 65, Broadway, New York, U.S.A. (84, Queen St., Chcapside, E.C. 4; 5 & 6, Haymarket, S.W. 1) — Capital, \$18,000,000 (Shares fully paid) (7,500 Branches in various countries.)

Anglo-Baltic and Mediterranean Bank, Ltd (1919), 92, Cannon Street. E.C. 2— Capital, £1,002,500 (Ordinary Shares £5)

9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD (1864), 27, Clement's Lane, E C 4.—Capital, £x,500,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £710,000; Deposits, £12,544,967, Dividend, 1918-19, £15 D c and bonus as. 6d per Share. (11 Branches in Egypt and Mediterranean.)

IIB ANGLO - LEVANTINE BANKING CO, LTD. (1908). 20-12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (Loudon Agents, 1824) — Capital, 285,000 (£1.8) Areas, 32 paid); Reserve Fund, 1913, £4.150; Deposite, etc., 1913, £48,055.

ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, Maita (London Anents, 135).— Capital, £100,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid)

nouse, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (London Agents, 122A). — Capital, £1,000,000 (£1 Shares,

fully paid); Reserve Fund, £7,000; Deposits, 1919, £944,323 (7 Branches in Orient.)

TIC ARGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1988), 52, Old Broad St., E.C. 2—Capital, £4,364,520 (£ 10 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £3,850,000; Deposits, etc. £58,448,770; Dividend, 1939-20, 15 p.C., plus special interim of 10 p.C. (24 Branches in South America. Affiliated Hanks—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA. Ltd., COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICAL Ltd.) Bank OF SPANISH AMERICAL Ltd.) Bank OF SPANISH AMERICAL Ltd.) Bank OF SPANISH AMERICAL Ltd.) Banca de A. Edwards y Cis, Chile.

ARMSTRONG & Co. (1841 and 1879), 109, Victoria St., S.W. 1

a AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD. (1853), George and King Streets Sudies, N S W. (37, Threadneedle St., E.C. a)—Capital, £, 200,000 (£t Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £350,000; Deposits, etc., £8, 180,007; Dividend, 2019-20, 5½, p.c. (164, Branches and Agencies in N S.W., Queensland, and Victoria, S Australia).

BALLARAT BANKING Co , LTD (1865), Lydiard St , Ballarat, Victoria (London Agents, 70)—Capital, £85,000; Reserve Fund, £81,000, Deposits, etc., £850,262

BALMER, LAWRIE & Co (1867), 103, Clive St., Calcutta (14, St. Mary Axe, E C. 3.)

xaB Banca Commercials Taliana (1894), Midan, Italy (r. Old Broad St., E.C. a)—Capital. Authorised, Live 400,000,000; Issued, Lare 32a,000,000. Reserve, Live 186,000,000; Deposits, Live 4,320,000,000 Dividend, 1919, 10°6 pc Branches throughout Italy, also New York and Constantinople.

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), Bilbao (5 Bishopsgate, E.C 2).—Paul-up Capital, Pesetas 51,000,000; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 145,567,386.

BANCO DE CHILE (1894), Santrago and Valparauso, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3)—Capital, paid up, \$100.000,000; Reserve Fund, \$58.000,000; Deposits, etc., \$563,233,365; Dividend, 1918-19, \$ p.c. (45 Branches in Chile.)

Banco Di Roma (1880), Rome. (Branches in Egypt, Palestine, and Malta.)

13 BANCO ESPANOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), Buenos Ares, Argentine (7, Fenchurch 8t, E.C. 3).—Capital, \$100,000,000; Reserve Fund, \$48,851,885 Dividend, 1919, £6 p.c. (49 Branches in South America and Europe.)

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (2864), Listora 278, Throgmorton 8c., E.C. a.— Capital, 55,326,000; Reserve Funds, £5,527,8-70. BARGALORIE BARE, LTD., Bengelore, India. -Capital, Rs. 4.35.000 (Shares of Rs. 130, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1.22, 308,

Deposits, etc., Rs. 3.63.203.

BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1005), Adia Abeba, Abyssinia (Registered Office, Cairo, Egypt). —Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 55. paid). Deposits, etc., £372,000; Dividend, 1919-20, 5 p.c. (4 Branches in Abyssinia.)

zzA BARK OF ADRIAIDE (2865), Adelaide, South Australia (zz. Leadenhall St., E.C. 3) – Capital, £625,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £630,056; Dividend, 2220-20. £10 p.c. (89 Brauches and Sub-branches.)

24 BANK OF ATHENE (2894), Athens, Greece (sz., Fenchurch St., E.C. 3). Capital, Dr. 48,000,000 (Dr xoo Shares, fully paid).

(31 Branches.)

BANK OF AUSTRALAHIA (1835), 4, Threadneedle St, E' 2)—(apital, £2,000,000 (£40 Shines, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., £33,864,08r., Dividend, 299, £18 p.c. (200 Branches in Australasia)

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), Baroda, India (4 Branches in India)

15A BANK OF BENGAL (1809), Calcutta, India (London Agents, 21, 75, 132) - Capital, Rs 200 00.000 (Shares of Rs 200, fully paid), Reserve Fund, Rs. 206.00 000 (24 Branches )

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), Hamilton, Bermuda (Lon ion Agen 8, 136) - Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £10,000.

15B BANK OF BOMBAY, Bombay, India (London Adents, 75k - Capital, Rs 100.00 000 (Shares of Rs 500 fully paid), Reserve Fund, Rs 120.01 000 Dividend, 1918 19, Fund, Rs 120.0 1000 10 p.c. (18 Branches)

27 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894). 17 & 18, Leadenhall St., EC 3) Capital, authorised £4,000,000 Subscribed £3,000,000 . paid up £x,200,000 Reserve Fund, £625,000 . Deposits, £xx,8x0,000 (48 Branches )

BANK OF EAST ASIA, Hong Kong.

BANK OF ENGLAND (1694). Threadnoedle St. E.C. a (aptt.) £14,553.00 (Full) paid Stock), Its serve Fund, £3,548.84s., Demonsts, etc. £127,788.63s., Divid and, Deposits, etc., £127 178,832. Dividend, 1919 20, 10 pc. (10 Branches in London and England ) See also p 352.

BASK OF HAMILTON (1872), Hamilt n. Ont., Canada (Lowton Avents, 275) - Capital, \$3,734,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid), Reterve Fund, \$3,500,000; Deposits, etc. \$564,377,038, Dividend, 1918-19, 12 pc. (135 Bunches in canada)

soA BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1906) Bom'ay, Iudia—Capita', Ra z 0..00 000 (Shates of Rs 100, Rs 50 paid up), Reserve Fund, Rs 23 22 325. Deposits, etc., Rs. 6.75.68.040; Dividend, 1918-19, 20 p.0. and B. s.

and Bank of Ireland (1983), College Green,
Dublin (London August, 27, 75)—Capital,
£2,769,330 Stock Reserve Fund, £300 coo.
Deposits, etc., £30,000,000; Dividend,

zgag-ag, £12 p.c. (raz Branches and Subbranches.) See also p. 352.

oranches.) See atto p. 382.

81B BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS, LTD. (1831), 7, Water St., Liverpool (68 Lombard St., E.C. 3, Kingsway, W.C. 2, and 42, Charing (Tross, S.W. 1).—Capital, £17,191,120 (£20 Shares, £2 104. paid up), Reserve Fund, £1,550,062; Deposite, etc. £67,530,621, Dividend, 1219-20, £16 p.c. (311 Branches and Sub-branches.)

arc BANK OF MADRAS (1843), Madras, India (London Agents, ar, 175).— Capital, £500,000 (Shares of Rs. 500, fully paid); Roserve Fund, £346,000. (15 Brauches in India)

BANK OF MALTA (1812), Multa (London

BANK OF SIALTA (1912), Matta (London Avents, 136).

BANK OF MONTREAL (1827), Montreal, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E C 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S W 1).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (\$100 Shates, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$23,000,000, Deposits, etc., \$571,150,128; Dividend, 1919-90, 12 p C (317 Branches in North America.)

IS D. (37) Braicines in Notes america.

BANK OF MOROCCO, LTD (1884), Suffolk House, E.C. 3.— Capital, £500,000 (£4 Shares, £4 paid).

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), Sudney, N.S.W (29, Threadneodie St, E.C. 2.)—Capital, £4,765,700 (£20 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £2,275,000, Deposits, etc. £50,732,727, Dividend, Deposits, etc., £50,732,737, Dividend, 1918-19, £10 p.c. (351 Branches and Agencies in Australasia)

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1861), Wellington, NZ (1, Queen Victoria St. E.C 4). ton, N.Z. (x, Queen Victoria St. E.C. 4).—Capital, £8,79,088 (£529,088 4 pc Guaranteed Stock, £730,000 Preference and £500,000 Ordinary of £6 13s. 4d., fully paid, and £1,000,000 of £6 13s. 4d. Ordinary Shares, £3 6s. 8d. paid), Reserve Fund, £2 500,000 . Deposits, etc., £37,665,650 pividend. 1919 20. £274 pc. (Over 200 Brain hes and Agencies in Australasia)

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), Habfax, N S , and Toronto, Ontario, Capada (London igents, 136, 193).—Capital, \$6,500,000 (\$100 Shares fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$12,000,000, Deposits etc., \$122,228,161, Dividend, 1918-19, 14 p c. (143 Branches )

BANK OF QUERNSLAND, LTD. (1917), Bris-barne, Queeusland (4, Queen Victoria St. E.C. 4)—Capital, £450,000 (£10 Shares, £10 paul), Deposits, etc., £3,095,457, Invidend, 1919 20, £6 p.c. (45 Branches and Agencies )

BANK OF RUMANIA, LTP. (1903), 27, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £200.350.

BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St., Edinburgh (30, Bishopsgate E.C a).—Capital, £1,987,500 (Stock, £1,325,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, £550,000, Deposits, etc., £36,943,953; Dividend, 1919 20, £16 p.c. (179 Branches and Sub-branches.)

BANK OF SPAIN, (1895), Madrid, Spain 37, New Broad St., E.C. a).—Capital, Prescus 250,000,000 (Shares of Pessus 500,000,000); Reserve Fund, Pessus 30,000,000; Dividend, spain, Possus 550,000,000; Dividend, spain, P. Pessus 550,000,000; Dividend, spain, P. Pessus 550,000,000; Capital Spain, Pessus 550,000; Capital Spain, Pessus 550,000; Capital Spain, Pessus 550,00

27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), Taipeh, Formosa (cd. Old Broad St., E.C. a).—
Capital, I en 60,000,000; Reserve Fundament Yen, 6,000,000; Dividend, 1919-20, 100 pt.C.
(35 Branches.)

ISS BYBRICHES.)
BANK OF TORONTO (1885), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (London Agents, 136).—Capital, \$5,000,000 (Shares of \$100, fully paid); \$6,000,000 (Shares of \$100, fully paid); \$65,713,997; Dividend, 1919 30, 18 p.c. (124 Branches in Canada.)

BARQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902), Brussels (2, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2)—Capital, France 20,000,000 (Bhares Br. 2000, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Fr. 12,027,925, Deposits, etc., Fr. 298,559,925; Dividend, 1918-19, 14 p.C. (7 Branches; Affilated Bank, Banco de Cartagena, Spain and

agB BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA (1874), Montreal, ('Anada (London Agents, 60) — Capital, \$3,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$3,000,000. (48 Branches.)

BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1884), Collins St, Melbourne, Australia (69, King William St, E.C. 4).—Capital, £3816,760 (£10) Preference, fully paid; £10 Oldinary, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £325,000, Deposits, etc., £9,883,035; Dividend, 1912-20, 7 p.c. (114 Branches and Agencies.)
BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LTD. (1864), (absorbed by Alliance Bank of Simila, Ltd., in 1917.)

BANQUE D'ORIENT (1904), Athens, Greece (London Agents, 71).— Capital, Francs 25.000,000; Shares, Fr. 125, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Fr. 1,240,000 (Branches at Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt.)

BANQLE FRANÇAISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDU-TRIE (1901), Paris (7, Lothbury, E.C.).—Capital, Fr. 200,000,000 (Shares, Fr. 250, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Fr. 12,180,796; Current Account, Fr. 227,488, 2022

237,488,303

BANQUE FRANCO SERBE (1910), Paris, Belgrade, etc (30, Coleman St., E.C. 2).—
Capital, Fr. 20,000,000 (Shares, Fr. 500, fully paid)

BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'EGYPTE (1907), 7, Rue Auber, Parus and Bordeaux, and Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt

BARQUE NATIONALE (1860), Quebec, Canada (London Agents, 173).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (S100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$2,300,000, Deposits, etc., \$51,643,800, Dividend, 1930 21, 12 p.c. (330 Branches in Province of Quebec.)

BARBER & Co., LTD., J. LIONEL (1899), 411, Tower Building, Liverpool, and 5, Lothbury, E.C. a.—Capital, £200,000.

BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896), Head Office, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 3 Bank Buildings, Lotthbury, E.C. 2; 168 & 173, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 4, George Yard, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Acton, 186, High Street, W. 3, Alexandra Park, 12, Bedford Road, N. 22, Anerley, 113A, Anerley Road, S.E. 20, and 137, Anerley, Road, S.E. 20, Balham, 169, High Street, S.W. 12; 33, Barbican, E.C. 2; Barnes, 18, Church Road, S.W. 12; 324creea Park, 276, Queen's Rd., S.W. 12; Easternea Park, 276, Queen's Rd., S.W. 2; Bayassaler, 222, Queen's Rd., W. 2; Earmond-22, 25, Old Kant Rd., S.W. 2; Bayassaler, 222, Queen's Rd., W. 2; Earmond-22, 25, Old Kant Rd., S.W. 2; Bayassaler, 222, Queen's Rd., W. 2; Earmond-22, 25, Old Kant Rd., S.W. 2; Bayassaler, 222, Queen's Rd., W. 2; Earmond-22, 25, Old Kant Rd., S.W. 2; App. New

St., E.C. 4; Catford, 166, Rushey Green, 191, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; Cavendish Sq., 4, Vere St., W. x; Charing Cross, 448, Strand, W.C. z; Chaitlon, Kent, 27, Church Lane, S.E. 7; 124 & 186, Cheapside, E.C. x; Chelses, 140, King's Rd., S.W. 3; Chingford, 24, Station Rd., E. 4; Chiswick, 183, High Rd., W 4; Clapham, 188, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 7, St. John's Hill, S.W. xx; Clapton, 20, & 206, Lower Clapton Road, E. c; Clerkenwell. John's Hill, S.W. xx; Clapton, aog & so6, Lower Clapton Road, E. s; Clerkenwell, 24, Rosebery Avenue. E. C. r; x8, Coleman St., E. C. z; c6, Conduit St, W. x; Covent Garden, 5 & 6, Henrietta St., W. C z; Cricklewood, 30, Broadway, N.W. z, xyz, Broadway, N.W. z; Crofton Park, 373, Broadway, N.W. z; Crofton Park, 373, Broadway, N.W. z; Crofton Park, 373, Broadway, M.W. z; Crofton Park, 373, Broadway, M. S; Dalston, z, High Street, Kingsland, E S; Dulwich, xzy, Dulwich Village, S.E. zz; Dulwich, East, 68, Lordship Lane, S.E. zz; Ealing, 22, Broadway, W. s; Rarl's Court. zoz. xA, fore St., E.C z; Forest Gate, 300, Romford Road, E. 7; Forest Hill, x, London Road, S.E. 23, Friern Barnet, N xx; Fulham Road, S.W. 6; Golders Green, 9, Golders Green Parade, N W. 4, 56, Great Portland St., W. x; 3, Great Tower St., E.C. 2, Green Lanes and Noel Park, 6s, High Road, Wood Green, N. zz; Green W. zz; Trafelorar Rd. Park, 6s. High Road, Wood Green, N. sz.; Greenwich, East, sz.; Trafsigar Rd., S.E. zo; Hackney, 3co, Mare St., E. S; Hackney, The Triangle, E. S; Hackney, Rd., 283 & 285 Hackney Rd, E. z; Hanmersmith, 8, Broadway, W. 6; Hampstead, 25, Englands Lane, N. W. 2; Hampstead, 28, High St., N. W. 3; Hampstead, 26, Finchley Road, N. W. 3; Hampstead, 5c, Finchley Road, N. W. 3; Hampstead, Frochey Road, N. W. 4; Hampstead Heath, 43, South End Rd., N. W. 2; Hampstead Squth, 138, Finchley Rd., N. W. 2; Hampstead Squth, 138, Finchley Rd., N. W. 3; Hampstead Squth, 138, Finchley Rd., N. W. 3; Hampstead West, 224, West End Lane, N. W. 6;

S. W. 115, Leadenhair S., E. 2, 1018 Lea Bridge Road, Layton, E. zo Lee Green, a, Ettiam Road, S. E. zz 368, Lee High Road, S. E. zz, Lewsham, 93, S. High St. S. E. z3, 139, Lewsham High Rd., S. E. zz Leyton, 367, High Rd., E. z. Leytonstone, S. B. High Road, E. z. Leytonstone, stone, 339, High Road, E 12. Leytonstone, E 11.
169, Lordship Laue, N 22. 32 55, Maich Vale, W. 9; Manor Park, 628, Romford Rd.
E 12. 363, Romford Rd. E 12. Maryls bone, 5A, High St. W 1. Merton, 134.
Kingston Rd. S W. 19. 209, Merton Rd.
South Wimbledon, S W 29. Wile End, 234 6. Whitechapel Rd. E 1 Mill Hill
Lawrence Stated. N.W. 2. 6. Mincing Law lawrence Street, N.W. 7. 9, Muncing Lanc E.C. 3, r. Minorles, E. r. Mortinke, Sheen Lane, S.W. 14; Munster Path, 84r, Ful-ham Rd, S.W. 6, Muswell Hill, r. Station ham Rd., S.W. 6. Muswell Hill, z. Station Parade, N. zo., 280, New Cross Rd., S.E. za., 28. New Mington 199. New Cross Rd., S.E. za., 42. Newington Green, Stoke Newington, N. zo., Norwood, South, 282. 3. Sellinat Road, S.E. 28. Norwood, South, 282. 3. Sellinat Road, S.E. 28. Norwood, Upper, 62. Westow Hill, S.E. 29. Norwood, West, 438. Norwood Road, S.E. 27. Notzing Hill, 232. Ladbroke Grove, W. zz., 283. Old Bruad St., E.C. 22. Old St., 48, 28, Great Portland St., W. z., 25. Oxford Circus 25. Great Portland St., W. z., 25. Oxford St., W. z., 282. Oxford St. W. z., Padding-ton, 227-9. Edgware Rd., W. z., 28. Padding-ton, 227-9. Edgware Rd., W. z., 28. Padding-Station Parade, N. 23; 58. Station Parade, Mail East, S.W. I.; Palmers Green, 12 Station Parade, N.73; 5c. Station Parade, N. 33; Peckham, 77, High St. S.E. 12, Peckham Rye, 229, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. 12; Peuge, 179 and 121, Beckenham, B.C., S.E. 20; Pialston, 778, Barking Rd. E. 22; Piunastead, High St., S.E. 12; Poplar, 28; East Iudia Dook Rd., E. 14; Putney 68 and 70, High St., S.W. 12; 1245, Upper Rich-mond Rd., S.W. 12; Raynes Park, 42, Coombe Lane, Wimbledon, S.W. 12; 27, Regent St., S.W. 12; Rochampton, oppo-site Post Office, S.W. 13; 39, Roman Rd.,

Bow, E. 3; r. & 2, St. George's Circus, B. E. 2; St John's Wood, 464, Welfington Rd., N.W.3; Shepherd's Bush, 230, Uxbridge Read, W. s. Shorebitch, 123 & rid, High St., E. r. Silvertown, S. Albert, Road, E. 16, Soho, 42 Frith St., W. r.; Southgate, The Green, N. 14, South Kensington, 168, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southgate, The Green, N. 14, South Kensington, 168, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southwark, 43, Borough High St., S.E. r.; Spitatifields, \$2, Commercial St., E. r.; Spitatifields, \$2, Commercial St., E. r.; Spitatifields, \$2, Commercial St., E. r.; 49, Stamford Hill, N. 16, Stepney, 368, Commercial Rd., E. r. Stock Exchange, S. Angel Court, E. C. s., Stock Exchange, S. Angel Court, E. C. s., Stock well, 168, Clapham Rd., S. W. 16, Stoke Newington, 159, High St., N. 16, Streatham Rd., N. 16, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16, Streatham Lane, S.W. 16, Streatham West, 183, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16, Streatham West, 183, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16, Streatham West, 183, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16, Streatham West, 183, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16, Streatham West, 183, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16, Streatham West, 183, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16, Streatham West, 183, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16, Streatham West, 183, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16, Streatham West, 183, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16, Streatham West, 183, Mitcham Rd., Tooting, S.W. 17, Tooting Junction, 13, Furzedown Market, Mitcham Rd., Tooting, S.W. 17, Tooting, 1990 Natham Green, Bank Buildings, S. W. 6.
and The Broadway, S. W. 6. Waithamstow,
7. High St., E. 27, 277, High St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278, Holls St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe St., E. 27, 278 Hoe Bank, S., High St., E. 27, 278 Hoe Bank, S., E. 28, 278 Hoe Bank, S., S., West Green, 262, 278 Hoe Bank, S., West Green, 262, 278 Hoe Bank, S., West Green, 278 Hoe Bank, S., West Smithfield, 27 & 47, St. folms St., E. C. 2, Whetstone, 2, Bank Buildings, High Rd., N. 20, White Hart Lane, 292, High Rd., N. 20, White Hart Lane, 292, High Rd., N. 20, White Hart Lane, 293, High Rd., N. 20, White Hart Lane, 293, High Rd., N. 20, White Hart Lane, 293, High Rd., N. 20, White Hart Lane, 294, White Hart Lane, 295, High Rd., N. 20, White Hart Lane, 296, White Hart Lane, 298, White Hart Lane ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, Ltd., q.u.

BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1890), 8, 31 Bishopegate, E.C. a.—Capital, £1,085,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £19,465,858.

31B BECKETT & Co. (1750), Leeds (London Agents, 100).—Capital and Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £10,746,947. (33) Branches and Sub-branches.) Associated with 320

31C BECKETT & Co.(1771), York and East Riding Bank, York (London Agents, 200). (33 Branches and Agencies.) Associated with 313

32 Brifast Banking Co , LTD. (1827), Belfast (Affiliated to No. 236) - ('apital, £2,500,000 (fix toe Shares £2 toe paid); Reserve Fund, £550,000; Deposits, etc. £17,001,418; Dividend, 2018-19, 20 pc. & B rod (old, 8) c. & B 4d (new). (zoo Branches, and Sub-branches )

FPEDERICK J BENSON & Co. (1896), 3, London Wall Buildings, London Wall, EA 2

BLANDY BROTHERS & CO. (1815), Funchal, Madeira (16, Mark Laue, E.C. 3) BI ANDY BROTHERS & CO (1886), Las Palmas,

Grand Canary (16, Mark Lane, E.C 3).

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co. (1858), 55 & 56. Threadneedle St., E.C. z. — Capital, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £125,000, Deposits, etc , £10,378,973

BOLLTON BROTHERS & Co. (1907), 39, Old Broad St , E C. 2

BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co. (1833), 35, College Green, Dublin (London Agents,

BI. (NDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & ('O. (1805), 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C 3.

BRITISH AMERICAN CONTINENTAL BANK LTD (1920), 3 and 3A, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2. Paid up Capital, £499 344. BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCANTILE BANK, LTD (1917), 3, Lombard Street, E C. 3.

38 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 48, Bishopszate. E.C.s.—Capital, £840,000 ( 3 10s. Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc.,

£687.303 38A BRITISH BANK OF NORTHERN COMMERCE, LTD (1912), 41 43, 45 64 7. Bishopsgate, E.C. 2 – Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shaics, £2 108 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,050,000, Deposits, etc., £27,810,667, Dividend, 1918 19, 18 pc.

39 BRITI-H BARK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD (1853), 4, Moo gate 8t. E C, and Manchester,—Capital, £3.000,000 (£50 Shates, £50 paul), Reserve Fund, £3.000,000: Deposits, etc., £14,640, vax; Dividend, vors-19, 24 p.c. (14 Branches in south America.)

394 BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORA-TION, LTD. (1910), 57, Bushops rate, E. C. 2.— Capital, issued, £375,000, Reserve, £35,000. Dividend, 1919 20 10 p.c. (3 auches.)

BRITISH ITALIAN CORPORATION, LTD. (1916), 12. Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4. — Capital, authorised and fully paid, £1,000,000,

Spicial Reserve, £183,418.

co British Linen Bank (1746) 38, St. Andrew Square, Edi. Lur. h (Threadneedle St. E.C.a). A filiated to No. 32.—Capital, f.1.22.00 (f.200 Stock, Hully paid); Reserver, Fund, f.2.22.000; Deposite; etc.,

£28,63x,e68; Dividend, 1919-20, (149 Branches and Sub-Branches.) 26 . D. C. BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, £200,000 (£5 Shares, £x ros. paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £545,777;

Leo.coc; Deposits, etc., £545,777; Dividend, 2519-20, 9 p.c.

BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (2009), Smyrna (z., Walbrook, E.C. 4). — Capital, £56,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3.138; Deposits, etc., £33.433. (Figures of Dec., 1913.)

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION (2017), 13, Austin Kriars, E.C. 2.—Capital, £3.000,000 (£10 shares, fully paid); Deposits, etc., £1.264,202. (Aflitated Companies — National Bank of Turkey; Trade Indemnity Commany. Ltd.)

Company, Ltd.)
Brown, Shiplky & Co. (1805), Founders
Court, Lothbury, E.C. s, & 123, Pall Mall,

S. W. z.

46 BUITENLANDSCHE BANKVERRENIGING (1897), Amsterdam (20, Copthall Avenue, E C. 2).

—Capital. Florins, 2,400,000. Paid up, 600,000 (Shares, Fl. 250, fully paid). Paid up,

Bungk & Company, Limited (1818), 33 & 34,

Bury St., E.C. 3.
46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORA-TION (1899), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (London Agents, 136).—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Sto Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$5,750,000; Deposits, etc., \$6,206,96a; Dividend, 1919 20, 10 p.c. (8 Branches in

('anada.) ANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867),
Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St.,
E C 3).—Capital, \$\frac{1}{2},008,192 (\$\frac{1}{2}\$tro Shates,
fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$\frac{1}{2},008,192 (\$\frac{1}{2}\$tro, \$\frac{1}{2}\$tro, \$\fr CANADIAN -20, x2 p.c. America.)

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), Bomban - Capital, Rs 50,00,000; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs as paid); Reserve Fund. R4 3,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs.5,05,74,791, Dividend, 1918-19, p.c. (3 Branches.)

CHALMERS, GUTHERE & CO., LTD. (1899), 9,

Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA
AND CHINA (1853), 38, Besliopagate, E.C. z. Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, fully

— (apital, £3,000,000 (£30 Shares, nuity paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., £47,933,270; Dividend, 1918-19, 20½, p.c. (36 liranches and Agencies)

CHILD & CO. (1599), r. Fleet St., Temple liat, E.C. 4—Capital, £500,000; Reserve Funl, 73,008; Deposits, etc., £3,878,555.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LPD. (1912), Co. 2019-28 Mysits Settlements Sin japore, Straits Settlements.

CLARE (GEORGE) & Co., 79, Cornhill, E.C. 3. CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (2838), St. Vincent Place, Glasqow (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). Amirated to No. 136.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000, Deposits, etc., £4,813,800; Dividend, 1918 19, 18 p.c. (148 Branches.)

COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co. (1757). Amalga-mated with THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL and

MARTINS

COLONIAL BANK (1836), a9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £3 000,000 (£20 Shares, £6 paid); Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposita, etc., £21,121,125; Dividend, 1980, so p.a. (58 Branchen and Agencies) 61 Austin Friars, R.C. a.—Capital, £5,eco.coc (£2 Preference Shares, fully paid; ze. Deferred Shares, fully paid; ze. Deferred Shares, fully paid; prof. pp. 101, £59,168; Dejusita, etc., £706.692; Divi-dend, page-ze, 7 pc. Prof. shares. COMMERCIAL BANK OF BOOTLAND, LTD

(reno), George St., Edinburga (&s. Lombard St., E.C. 2). —Capital, £, 500,000 (£100 Shares, £20 paid); Reserve Fund, Ex.000,000; Deposits, etc., £36.07x,x5x; Dividend, 1929-20, x6 p.c. and B r. (193 Branches in Scotland.)

68 A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA. I.TD. (1994), 9, Blahoparate, E.C.a. Capital, £65,427; Reserve Fond, £75,000, le posite, £8,448,835. (16 Branches and Agencies.)

COMMERCIAL HANK OF TARMANIA, LTD

COMMERCIÁL HANK OF TASMANIA, LTD (1833), Hobort, Tasmania (London Appents 2), — Capital, £200,000 (£10 Siares, £3 sec. paid); Roserve Fund. £300,000, Deposite, etc., £3, asē, 43; D. Uvidend, 1918 29, 14 p.c. (18 Brauches in Tasmania) (COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. 07 SIDAES), LTD (1834) George St., Spohery, N.S.W. (18, Birchin Lanc, E. C. 3) - Capital, £5,000,000 (£38 Shares, £13 100, 1914), Boserve Fund, £3,120,000, Deposite, etc., £36,637,155 Dividend, 1918 29, 10 p.c. (638 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland.) (COMMORWALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912),—Spoheny, N.S.W. (56-41, New Broad (1914), Deposite of the Commonwealth. Emprovered to issue capital up to £10,000,000 69

70 Government of the Commonweard. Emproved to Issue capital up to \$10,000,000
No issue yet made. Dayonke (General Bank), \$\int\_{2}\text{cos}\$,000, (Savings Bank), \$\int\_{2}\text{cos}\$,000, (Savings Bank), \$\int\_{2}\text{cos}\$,000, (Savings Bank), \$\int\_{2}\text{cos}\$,000, \$\int\_{2

D'EGYPTE (1905), Alexandria, Egypt (London Ayents, 132).—Capital, £160,000.
COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ENOMPTE DE PARISTESSO, 24, Rue Bengère, Paris (8 13, King William St., E C. 4).—Capital, £20,000,000 (Shares, France 300, fully paid); Reserve Fund. (Shares, France 300, Iuliy pand); neserve Fund, £a,581,490; Doposits, etc., £139,564,494; Dividend, 1939-20, 3 p.c. (ago Branches in France; ag Agencies in Franch Colonies, Australia, Egypt, etc.)
731 Thomas Cook & Son (2841), Ludgate Circus, E.G.4. (ago Branches in U.K. and Abroad.)
Thomas Cook & Son (2847), Lin, Ludgate Circus, E.G.4. (ago Branches in U.K. and Abroad.)
Thomas Cook & Son (28477), 17n, Ludgate Circus, E.G.4. (g Branches in Egypt.)
OSMART, Gordon & Co., LTD. (1745), 75, Mark Lame, E.G.2.

Lane, E.O. 3.
75 Course & Co. (1898), 440, Strand, W (' a , 18, Londbard St., E.C.3.—Capital, £300,000, Heserve Fund, £700,000; Beposita, etc., 939

Assorre Funn, 20 press, cf. Charing Crom. S.W. z; City Office, gf. Lombard St., EC. 3—Capital, gf. Soc. co: Reserve Fund, fice.co: Deputits, etc., fee, free, cs. (5 Branches in India, a in Egypt.)

66, Rue de la Victoire, Paris (xa6, Cannon St., E.C. 4) — Capital, \$4,000,000 (Shares, France 300, Fr. 125 paid up); Reserve Fund, \$1,040,000; Deposits etc. Est, 040,000. (53 Branches in Paris and

Suburbs.)

CREDIT INORNAIS (1863), Palais du Com-merce, Lyons, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 4, Cockspur St., S.W. 1).—Capital, Pranos 250,000,000 (Shares, Fr. 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Pr 200,000,000. (410 Branches in France, Algeria, Egypt and Abrond )

CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), Genoa and Milan, Italy (as. Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4) - Capital, Lare 368.000 000 (Whares, Lare 500, fully paid), Reserve Fund, Lire 65,000,000; De posits, etc., Lare 3.660,931,418; Dividend,

1919, 8 p.c

ROOME CUNLIFFE, BONS & Co (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4. DR PURS, GAUTSCHI & Co. (1902), 17, St Helen's Place, E C 3

82B DINGLEY & Co. (1855), Launceston, Comwall (London Agents, 175). (9 Branches and Agencies in Cornwall and Devon )

Sac Dingler, Pransk & ('o (1956), Okehampton, Devon (London Agents 136) (4 Agencies in Devon )

SAMURI. DOBREF & SONS (1770), 7, Moorgate St., E.C .

HOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Canada (73, Cornhill, R C 3).—Capital, \$6,000,000 (\$700 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Find, \$7,000,000, Deposits, etc. \$121,416,857, (222 Branches in Canada and Agency in New York.)

MESSES DECEMBORD (1717), 49, Charing Cruss, S.W a. WILLIAM DUFF & BON, LTD., 113, Cannon

Surfern Bang, I.Th. (1909), 4, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £8.000,000 (£10) Shares, £5 paul); Reserve Fund, £38,000; Boposits etc., £13,500,390 Dividend, 1929 so, 8\ p c (Branches at Amara, Bagdad, Baltem, Bara, Basra (ity liembay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mould, Calcutta, Calcut Mosul)

English, Scottish and Australian Bank, LTD. (1892). S. Graccoburch St. EC 3.— Capital £1.098.895 (£25 Shares, £22 rospaid). Reserve Fund. £525,000; Deposits, etc., £12,090,422; Dividend, 1929-20, rop.c. (199 Branches in Australia)

EQUITABLE TRUST Co. OF NEW YORK (1871), 37. Wall St., New York. U.S.A. (3, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, \$12,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$16,919,633; Deposits, etc., \$254,120,113.

BRUANGERS (1036); S, Crosby Square, E C. 3.

FARMERS' LOAK AND TRUST CO., LTD. (1911). 5, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 25, Cockspur t., S.W. 1.—Capital, £200,000 (£10

Shares, fully paid). FARROW'S BANK, LTD. (1904), z, Cheapside, EC: 2 — (apital, £2,000,000 (nos Shares); Reserve Fund, £28,500; Deposits, etc., £4,23,043; Dividend, 1979-20, 6% Dt. FOX, FOWLER & CO. (1787), Wellington,

Someiset (London Agents, 30, 132) Branches and Agencies in Somerset, Devon and Cornwall.)

FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, 12. Austin Friars, € C. s.

99B GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT ('O , LTD (1867).

58. Lombard St., E.C. 3.

100° GLYN, MILLS, CCRRIE & CO. (1753), 67,
Lombard St., E.C. 3.—(apital, £1.000,000
(Stock, all fully paid), Reserve Fund, £500,000 : Deposits, etc , £30,281,966.

GORDON, GRANT & CO, LTD. (1911) Port of Spain, Trimidad, West Indies (London

Agents, 75

105 (IRINDLAY & Co. (1888), 54, Parliament St., S.W.r. Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Simila. Agencies. Port Said, Maiseilles, Southampton.

105 \ GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864). 140, Broadway, Aew York, USA. (50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1, 32, Lombard St. E ('3) - Capital, \$5,000,000 (\$100 Shares fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000,

105B GURRNSEY BANKING Co., LTD. (1827), High St , St Peter Port, Guernsey (London .laents, 235). — ('apital, £250,000 (£50 Shares, £20 paid). Reserve Funds, £84,573. Deposits, etc., £647 985; Dividend, 1919-20, 20 p.c.

1050 GI ERNSEL COMMERCIAL BANKING CO , LTD (1835), Guernsey (London Agents, 135) Capital, £200,000 (£25 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £40,000. 1050 GUINNESS, MAHON & Co. (1836), 17, College

Green, Dublin (Lendon Agents, 135)

106 GUNNER & CO. (1809), Bishop's Waltham Hanta (London Agents, 30). HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO, LTD (1810), Amalgamated with the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTIN'S

J. Намеко & Son (1800), 70, Old Broad St., E.C. s.
 HARROD'S STORES. LTD. (1889), 87-135, Brompton Rd., S.W. r.

224A E VON DER HELDT & Co. (2922), 6, Austin Friars, E C. s

115 HIBERNIAN HIBERNIAN BANE, LTD. (1825), ('ollege Green, Dublin (London Agents, 132) — Capital, £a,coo,coo (£so Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £79,coo; Deposits, etc., £12,cas, 36: Dividend, £09-co, 8 pc. (see Branches and Sub-Branches.)

HIGGINSON & Co. (1848), So, Lombard St.,

RISA CHARLES HOARE & Co. (1673), 37, Fleet Rt., E.C. 4. — Capital and Reserve Fund, £485,000; Deposits, etc., £4,221,675.

† HOLT & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W. z; 44, Charing Cross, S.W. z. zigc Home Bank of Cahada (1854), Toronto,

Ontario (London Agente, 1721.—Capital, Se see, see (Sree Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Spec, see; Deposits, etc., See, Rayleg; Dividend, 1988, 7 p.c. (74 Branches in Canada.) (74

215D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-HORBOUNG AND CHARMHAI DARBLING VOR-PORATION (4853), Homplong (9, Graccohurch 8t, E.C. 3). — Capital, \$15,000,000 (\$125 Sharea, fully paid); Roserve Fund, \$26,000,000; Deposits, etc., \$241,170,762; Dividend, 1918-19, £5 181. per share. (33 Branches.)

INSE FREDERICK HUTH & Co. (1808), IR, Token-

house Yard, E C. z.

115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, 132).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$100 Shares,fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,500,000; Deposits,etc.,\$97,784,227; Dividend, 1919-20, 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c. (soy Branches)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1920), Madras, India.

India.

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), Teheran
Parsia (28. Alichurch Lang, E.C. 4).— 116 Persia (25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).— ('apital, £650,000 (£6 zos Shares, fully paid): Reserve Fund, £250,000. (20 paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000. Branches and Agencies in Persia.)

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Constantinople, Turkey (26, Thiogmorton St. E.C. 2). Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Sharts, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; £25 Sharts, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £17,509,27, Dividend, 1923, 7 n.c. (paid July, 1924). (80 Branches in Turkey, Mesoputamis, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, etc )

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 60, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C.a).— Capital and Reserves, \$10,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$3,20,000, Deposits, etc., \$82,300,000; Dividend, 1910, 6 p.c., 1920 (12t half) 12 p.c. (27

Branches,)

119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), Basildon House, Moorgate St , E.C. s.—Capital, £485,550 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £225,000, Deposits, etc., £6,557,284; Dividend, 2019, 7 p.c. (15 Branches in Greece and Egypt)

IRONMONGER & Co., 31, Throgmorton 120 St., E.C. =

or SLE OF MAN BANKING Co., LTD. (1865), Douglas, I of M. (London Agents, ISLE 135).—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £48,000; Deposits, etc., £1,710,976; Dividend, 1919-20, 25 p.c. 1TALO - BELGIAN BANK, Ltd., Antwerp (50, Old Broad Street, E.C. s.) - Capital, Fr. 50,000,000 (Fr. 100 Shares); Reserve Fund, Fr. 19, 133, 200. S. JAPHET & Co. (1896), 20, Copthall

Avenue, E.C. a; z Shorter's Court, E.C. a.

ISBA JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LITD. (1899),
Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High
8t., Whitechapel.—Capital, £367,987 (£2
Shares, fully paid); Reserve
£36,660; Deposits, etc. £767,134

raaf N. KEIZER & Co., 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. z.

122C A. KEYSER & Co. (1853), 31, Throgmorton

St., E.C., s.
1837 HENRY S. KING & Co. (1883), q. Pall
Mall, S.W. x; 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1840 Tudia and Egypt.)

KLEIEWORT, SONS & CO. (1854), so Fenchurch St., E.C. 2; and at Liverpool. Konio Brothers (1859), s. St. Michael's Alley, Corabill, E.C. 2.

W. LAIREBURG & CO: (1850), so, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. a. 127

Tancashies and Yorkshier Bank, Ltd. (1992), 13, Spring Gardens, Machester (London Agests, 23, 100 pital, £2,072,180 (See Shares, £26 paid); Reserve Fund, £393,500; Deposits, £27,419,217; Dividend, 2979, 19 p.c. (190 Branches and Subbranches.)

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1964), 397, Collins St., Melbourne (London Agents, 200).—Capital, £276,963 (£2 28s. Shares, 8c. paid). LAZARD BROTHERS & Co. (1877), 21, Old

Broad St., E.C. s.

Broad St., E.C. s.

LLOYDS BANK L.Th. (1865), Head Office,
71, Lombard St., E.C. 3, Cotonial & Foreign
Department, 17, Cornhill, E.C. 3; City
Office, 78, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 29,

Control St., E.C. 3, 29,

Control St., E.C. 3, 29,

Control St., E.C. 3, 29,

Control St., E.C. 3, 20,

Control St., E.C. 3, 20,

Control St., E.C. 3, 20,

Control St., E.C. 3, 20,

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Typa Lloyd's and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd. (1927), 3, Place de l'Opéra,

Paris: 31, Threadneedie St., E.C. a.

Capital, Lebo,cos (Las Chartes, Las paid).

132 LORBON AND BRAZZEAN BANK, LTD.
(1264), 7, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. a.—
(Lapital), \$2,000,000 (£26 Shares, £10
paid); £2,000,000 (£26 Shares, £10
posits, £2,040,959; Dividend, 220-20,000
138 LONDON AND LYVERPOOL BANK OF COMMERCE, I/TD. (1871), 34, Old Broad St.,
E.C. a.—Capital, £000,000 (£10 Shares,
fully paid); Reserve Fund, £270,000;
Dividend, 1919, 4 p.c.
LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD.
(1866), 7, Princes St., E.C. a.—Capital,

(186s), 7, Princes St., E.C. s.—Capital, £3,340,000 (£5,58hares,£17 paid); Reserve Fund,£2,100,000. (34 Branches in South America.)

Almdon County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd. (1836), 4r, Lothbury, E.C. a; Bank, Ltd. (1836), 4r, Lothbury, E.C. a; F. J. Barthorpe, J. C. Robertson and W. N. Inskip, Joint General Manager; J. J. Brown, Manager; F. Lees, Assistant Manager; W. H. Tee, Principal; C. C. Simpson, Chief Clerk, Colonies and Agencies Dept.; G. Paget, Manager, Trustee Dept.; Secretary, F. Mytton; Lombard St. Office, sz, Lombard St., E.C. 3, D. N. Youle, Manager; F. Mytton, Lombard St. Office, sz, Lombard St., E.C. 3, D. N. Youle, Manager; Foreign Ernch, Ss., Sv., N. H. Lubbock, Manager; G. P. Kisher, Asst. Manager; Foreign Branch, Ss., Cornhill, E.C., D. Withers, Manager; F. J. Jacobs, Assistant Manager, Manager; W. B. Alldritt and A. A. Williams, Joint Assistant Managers, Sa, Threadneedle St., E.C. s., 77, Lombard St., 135\* LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S williams, Joint Assistant Managers, 5s, Threadneedle St, E.C. z; 77, Lombard St., E.C. z; 73, Lombard St., E.C. z; 8sker Bt., W. z; zz, Aldersgate St, E.C. x; 8sker Bt., W. x; zz, York Pl, W, 128 & 120, Balham High Rd., S.W. 12; Battersea, 3g1, Queen's Rd., S.W. 12; Battersea, 3g1, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove W. x; Berners St., 122 & 124, Oxford St., W. x; Blackheath, Lee Rd., S.E. 3; Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, 224, High Grove W. x; Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St., W. x; Blackheath, Lee Rd., S E 3; Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, 244, High Holborn, W. C. x; Borough, 34, Berough High St., S E x; 567, Bow Rd., E 3; Bow St., 30, Bow St., W. C. x; 369 & 37, Brixton Road; Bixton Hill, Sod, Brixton Rd., S, 3 Bow St., W. C. x; 369 & 37, Brixton Rd., S, W 9; x, Brompton Sq.; Brondesbury, 333, High Rd., N.W. 6; Camberwoll Green, S. E. 6; L. Cavendish Sq., Y. Cannon St., E. C. 4; Catord, 126, Rushey Green, S. E. 6; x, Cavendish Sq., W. 1; Caxton House, Westminster, S. W.; Chancery Lane and Holborn, 329, High Holborn, W. C. x; Charing Cross, 126, High St., W. X; Soo, King's Rd., S. W. 3; 14, Sloane Sq.; City Rd., 127, Layender Hill, C. x; Chiswick, 33, High Rd.; 314, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 149, High St., S. W. 4; Clapham Junction, 27, Lavender Hill, S. W. xi; Sq., Cierkenwell Rd., E. C. x; Croydon, x, High St., Cricklewod, 59 & 67, Broadway, N. W. 2; Crouch End and Hornecy, The Broadway, Crouch End, N. S; Croydon, x, High St.; Deptford, Broadway, S. E. S; Ealing, The Mall, W. 5; Rarl's Court, 129 & 20, Rarl's Court Rd., S. W. 2; Rast Greenwich, 128, Transagar Rd., S. E. 2; Eastern, 129, High St., Watschaped, E.

N.W. a.; a.; Henchunch St., E.C., ; Finchley, Rd., Heath Drive, N.W.; allo, Finchley Rd., Finchley, Rd., Finchley, Rd., Finchley, Rd., Finchley, Park, a.; Seven Sisters Rd., N.4; Finsbury, 77, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. s; s, Finsbury Sq., E.C. s; 87, Ficet St., E.C. a.; a., Fore St., E.C. s; Forest Gate, and deep Green Rd., E.7; Golders Green, a., Golders Green Rd., N.W. 4; Goodmayes, Hlord, 348, High Rd.; Gray's Inn., r., John St., Bedford Row, W.C. s; Greenwich a, Church St.; Hackney. W.C. z; Greenwich, z, Church St.; Hackney, zo, Amhurst Rd., E.S; Hammersmith, zz, w. C. T. Greenwich, E. G. Hammersmith, zz., King St. West, W. S. Hammersmith, zz., King St. West, W. S. Hampstead, zof., Finchey Rd., N. W. z.; sz., Hanover Sq., W. z.; Harlesden, gz. High St., N. W. z.; zz. & 334. Harrow Rd., W. g.; Haverstock Hill, r., Beisize Parade, N. W. z.; Hendon, z. Strathayon Terrace, Brent St., N. W. 4; z., Henten Hill, S. E. a.; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. g.; zz., High Holborn & Southampton Buildings, W. C. z.; Highgate, 349, Archway Rd., N. 6; S. Holborn Circus, E. C. z.; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, z4, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. zz.; 490 & 492, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Ilford, The Broadway, Islangton, z., Kensington High St., W. S.; S. Kensington High St., W. S.; S. Kensington High St., W. S.; & M. K. W. S.; King's Gross, z. S. & z. S. High Rd., N. W. 6; King's Gross, z. 40, High Rd., N. W. 6; King's Gross, z. 40, High Rd., N. W. 6; King's Gross, z. 65 & z. 68, Pentonville Rd., N. z.; Kingsland, z. 4. & z. 6, High St., E. S.; & W. S. W. Hougheth. W.C.r.; Raddington, r.Connaught St., Edgware Rd., W.s.; Palmer's Green; Peckham. 18B, Rye Lane, S.E. 15; Piccadily Circus, 4 & 6, Glasshouse St., W. r.; Pitshauger, roc. Pitshauger Lane, W. 5; W. 10 and W. Pitshahger, 200, Fitshahger Lane, W.5; Plaistow, Barking Road, E.13; Praed St., 2 Sussex Gardens, W.2; Putney, 2, Putney Hill, S.W.12; Regent's Pk., 7, Marylebone Rd., N.W.1; 239, Regent St., W.1; St. James's, 26, St. James's St., S.W1; St. John's Wood, rea, High St., N.W.2; 27, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3; St. Paul's,5,8t.Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4; Seven Kings, Ukford & Re. 88, Nore-Kings, Hord; 180, 181 & 182, Shore-ditch, E.1; 14, Sloane Square S.W.1; South Kensington, 28, Sussex Fl., Queen's Gate, S.W.7; Southfields, Wimbledon Park Rd., S.W.28; Southwark, 2, Borough Hill Park Rd., S.W.25; Southwark, S. Borough High St., S.E.x; Stamford Hill, s., Amhurst Parade, N. z6; Stockwell, zyz Clapham Rd., S.W.9; Stratford, 49, Broadway, E.z5; Streatham 28, High Rd., S.W.z6; 324, High Rd., S.W.z6; Streat-ham Hill, 54 & 56, Streatham High Rd., S.W.z6; Temples Bar, zzy, Strand, W.C.z; Tooting, 32 High St.; Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N.zy; Tower Eridge, Tooley

Norwood Rd., S.E. 27; "Vossourian State of Rd. 23 Westbourne Grove, W.z.; Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W.z.; Wimbledon E. Rd. Wimbledon E. Rd. Green, 8, Station Parade, N. W. 2; Wimbledon, 76. Wimbledon Hill Rd. S. W. 19; Wimbledon Common, 98, High St., S. W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 72, Arthur Rd., S. W. 19; Wood St.; Woodford, George Lane, E. 18; Woodwich, 72, Powis St.—Capital, £33,000,000 (£50 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £8,75,000; Deposits, etc. £304,547,736; Dividend, 1218-29, 19 p.c. (700 Branches, Sub-branches and Agencies). Afliated Banks. LONDON COUNTY WEST. Affiliated Banks, LONDON COUNTY WEST-MINSTER AND PARR'S FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (q.v.) LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S FOREIGN BANK, LID., 82, Cornhill, E.C. 3. 136" LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (2836), 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. s., Jont Managing Directors, S. B. Murray, F. Hyde, E. W. Woolley. Joint General Managers, R. Bichards, H. Mare, J. G. Buchanan. Joint Secretaries, E. J. Etheridge, F. O. Free. Principal City Offices, Princes St., E.C. s.; 5s., Cornhill, E.C. 3; 6, Lothbury, E.C. s. Overseas Branch, 6s. 66, Old Broad St., E.C. s. Shipping Branch, 6s. & 66, Old Broad St., E.C. s. Metropolitan and Suburban Branches, 299, Mich St., Acton: xs. Aldersgate St.; Ald-High St., Acton; 272, Aldersgate St.; Ald-gate, 94, Fenchurch St.; 9, Angel Ct., Throgmorton St.; 127 & 129, Balham High Rd.; Balham, 12, Station Parade; Barbican, 62, Redeross St.; Barnes, ros, Church Rd.; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd.; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Rd.; Beigravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd.; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd.; 271, Bishopsgate; zes, Bishopsgate; Bishop's House; Blackfriars, Stamford St.; Bloomsbury, zey, High Holborn; zs. Bread St.; zs., Brompton Rd.; Buckhurst Hill, Queen's Brompton Rd.; Buckhurst Hill, Queen's Rd.; Cambridge Circus, 126, Baefkeboury Avenue; 133, Cannon St.; 26, Catford Hill, Cueen's Cambridge Circus, 126, Baefkeboury Avenue; 133, Cannon St.; 26, Catford Hill, S.E.; 133 Chancery Lane; 6, Chancery Lane; 6, Chancery Lane; 6, Chancery Lane; 6, Charterhouse St.; Chelsea, 26 & 28, King's Rd.; Cheshuut, Turner's Hill; Chigwell High Rd.; Chiswick, 282, High Rd.; Clapham, 124 High St. Clapham Junc, 240, Lavender Hill; Clerkenwell, 24 Goswell Rd.; 66, Coleman St.; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St.; 139, North End Croydon; 26, High St., Croydon; 20 & 28, High St., 20, Eastcheap; East Dalwich, 25, Lardship Lane; 118-128, High St., Mast Ham; Enfield Highway;

Educial Tani, Ponders End 44, Fénchurch St.; 1984 Finchief Rd.; Electra House, Fineburg Pavennent; 253 Seven Sisters Ed., Finaburg Pavennent; 250 Even Sisters Ed., Fineburg Pavennent; 250 Even Fore St.; Forest Gate, 46, Woodgrange Ed.; 26, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill: 215, Fulham Rd.; 26, The Farade, Golders Green; 233, Goswell Ed.; 66, Gracechurch St., E.C.; 25, Great Portland St.; 259, Great Portland St.; 259, Great Portland St.; 259, Great Portland St.; 259, Great Portland St.; 26, Great Portland St.; 2 Hendon, Cornet of Collindale Avenue, Edgware Rd.; 120, High Holborn; 33 & 4, Holborn Viaduct; Holland Park & Shepherd's Bush, 5, Shepherd's Bush Green; 126 High Rd., Hiford; Islington Metropolitan Cattle Market; 16, Leonard Pl., Kensington; 28 Kensington, High Rt.; 165, High Rd., Kilburn; 20, Kingsway; 6, Sloane St., Knightspridge; Law Courts, 182, Fleet St.; 144, Leadenhall St; Leicester Sq. 3, New Coventry St.; 85 & 87, High St., Lewisham; 234, High Rd., Leyton, 546 High Rd., Leytonstone; Limehouse, 650, Commercial Rd., East; 235, Coldharbour Commercial Rd., East; 226, Coldharbour Commercial Rd., East; 226, Columbrour Lane, Longhborough Junction; Loughton, High Road; Lower Edmonton; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hil; 19, High St., Marylebone; 55, Wigmore St., Marylebone; 70, South Audley St., Maylair; 91, Mile End Rd.; zs. Wigmore St., Marylebone; 20. South Audley St., Mayfair; 91, Mile End Rd.; Mincing Lane, 220, Fenchurch St.; Monument, 47, King William St., E.C.; Muswell Hill, 6, Victoria Parade; 229, New Bond St.; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E.; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St.; Notting Hill, 252 & 254, Portobello Rd., 254, High St., Notting Hill Gate; 36, Old Bond St.; 80, 0ld Broad St., Winchester House; 280, Old Kent Rd.; 672 Old Kent Rd.; 93, Gt. Eastern St., Old St.; 0nslow Sq., 2, Sydney Pl.; 126 & 28, Oxford St.; 431 & 432, Oxford St.; 53, Oxford St.; 432 & 432, Oxford St.; 53, Oxford St.; 76, Oxford St.; 24, Edgware Rd., Paddington; 69, Pall Mall; Palmer's Green, 5, The Exchange, Green Lanes; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; 69, High St., Peckham; 125, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney; 724, Queen Victoria St.; 123, Regent St.; Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Rd.; 9, Market Place, Romford; 126, Lower Rd., and 22, Union Rd., Rotherhithe; Russell Sq., 2, Woburn Pl.; 61, St. James St., S. W.; 70, St., Martin's Lane; 304 & 31, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sanderstead, 9, Station Parade; Seething Lane, 13, Byward St.; 50, Shaftsebury Avenne; 3a & 31, High St., Shoreditch; Southhelds, 249, Wimbledon Park Rd.; South Kensington, 58ank Buildings, Gloncester Rd.; South-St., Shoreditch; Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Rd.; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Rd.; Southwark, 28, Borough High St.; 239, Southwark Park Rd., S.E.; 603, Commercial Rd., Stepney; 130 & 130, High St., Stoke Newington; 324 St., Stratford; Streatham, 71, Mitcham Lane; 103, Stratford; Streatham Hill; 20, Tooley St.; The Broadway, Tooting; 130 & 150, Tottenham Court Rd.; 227, Tottenham Court Rd.; 137, Tottenham Court Rd.; 147, Buokingham Falsce Rd.;

667 & 365, Fulham Bd.; Waltham Green; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Gross; Water-boo Bridge, 237 & 235, Strand; 66, West-bourne Grove; West Croydon; 25, Rayal Parade; West Kilburn, 2, Malvern Bd.; Wesleyan Hall, Westminster; 22, Victoria St., Westminster; 6e, West Smithfield; 210, High St, Whitechapel; 93, High Ed., Willesden Green; Willesden Junction, 6s, High St, Harlesden; Windmore Hill, The Bruadway; 213, Wood St.; 26 & 170, Wood St.; Woodford Station, The Bruadway: 22 April St. Woodford Station, The Bruadway: 2 April St. Woodford St.; Woodford, High St; Woodford Station, The Broadway; x & 3, Powis St., Woodwich; York Rd. (Waterloo), x6, York Rd.—Subscribed Capital, £36,965,363, Paid up Capital £10,840,x12 (a,869,979, Shares of £12 ench, £2 ros. paid and x,466,966 Shares of £2 ros. each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,840,x12; Deposits, etc., £367,667,322; Dividend, 1919-20, 18 p.c. (1,475 offices in England and Walen, £10,475 offices in England and Walen, £10,475 offices in England and Walen, £10,475 offices in England and Walen, £10,475 offices in England and Walen, £10,475 offices in England and Walen, £10,475 offices in £10,475 offices i

Ltd. (q.v.)
LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD (1873), 38, Lomhard St , E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid): Reserve Fund, £350,000; Dividend, 1929, 6 p.c.

LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1852),

Old Broad St., E.C. 2. — Capital, LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIV. 1409-71, Old Broad St., E.C. s.— Capital, £1,276,747 (£22 ros. Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £420,000; Deposits, etc., £7,370,361; Dividend, 193-19, 8 p.c. (ros Branches in Australia.) LONDON, SINGAPORE AND JAVA BANK, LTD.

(1912), 4-2, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, S.W. z. MACAFER AND COMPANY, LTD., 6, Copthall Court, E. C. 2. 152 SIR C. R. McGRIGOR, BART., & Co., 39, Pan-

ton St., Haymarket, S.W. z.

152A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK. LTD. (1662), 35, King St., Manchester (London Agents, 175).—Capital, £5,460,aso (£50 and £225,000 for depreciation; Deposits, etc., £25,427,448; Dividend, 1919-20, 15 p.c. (148 Branches and Sub-branches.)

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL **153** Banking Co., Ltd. (1820), Spring Gardens, Manchester (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £9,480,000 (£15 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,550,000; Deponts, etc, Fund, £1,550,000; Deposite, etc., £59,615,550; Dividend, 1229, 181/3 p.c. (324 Branches and Sub-branches.) MAURITIUS COMMERCIAL BANK (1838), Port Louis, Mauritius (London Agents, 235).—Capital, Rs. 2,000,000; Reserve Fund,

Rs. 1,280,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 8,000,000. MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3. - Capital, £1,500,000 (£25 Shares, £12 102. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,146,430; Deposits, etc., £12,000,000; Dividend, 1918-19, 14 p.c. (18 Branches and Agencies.)

MERCARTILE BARK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1889), 53, West Regent St., Glasgue (London Agents, 50).—Capital, £28,140 (£1 Shares, 102, paid); Reserve Fund, £5,000; Deposits, etc., £204,000; Divdend, 1919-20, Nil. (re Branches and £5,000; Deposits, et dend, roro-so, Nil. Agencies in Scotland.)

161A MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA (1864), MERCHARTS DARA OF CARAGO (Average Abouteut (London Alberte, 136, 193).—
Capital, Samo bei Samo Simtes, India paid); Reserve Fund, \$6,660,7797 Deposits

The Subject of the Control of the Co

Pavement, E.C. a BEAR THE MOISON'S BANK (1855), Montreal,

Canada (London Agents, 123). — Capital, \$4,000,000 (Size Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$4,800,000: Deposits, etc., \$48,661,205; Dividend, 1928-19, 11 p.c. (97 Branches in Canada.) MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), Montreed, Canada (London Agente, 22). — Capital, \$1,498,370 (\$100 Shares, \$30 paid); Boserve Fund,

Shares, \$50 paid); Reserve Fund, \$1,350,000; Deposits, etc., \$45,154,851 (1) Branches in Montreal). 1640. MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO. (1910), 28, Old

Broad St., E.C. s. THOMAS MOSLEY & Co. (1829), Gibraltar

(London Agents, 135). 165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, Cork, Ireland (London Agente, 175).—Capital, £1,000,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £900,000; Deposite, £3,304,004; Dividend, 1919-20, 20 p.c. (145 Branches and Sub-branches.)

MURRIETA & Co., LTD. (1925), 19, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.
168\* NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13-17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 23, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgravia, 19 & 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9 & 10, Charing Cross; Harrow Rd., 2, Elgin Avenue; Holborn, 20, Southampton Row, W.C. 2; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Rd.; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Rd.; 21, Leadenhall St.; Notting Hill, 126 & 128, High St.; 274 & 276, Oxford St.; 3, Regent St.; 280, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Rd., Harlesden.—Capital, 67, 202, 2000 (£ 20 Shares £ 72 an aid) Reserva 47,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £23,003,000; Dividend, 2918-19, 12 p.c. (236 Branches and Sub-branches.)

national Bank of Australiasia, Ltd. (1893), Collins St., Melbourne (7, Lothbury, E. C. s.).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid; £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, etc., £3,398,202; Dividend, 1919-20. Ord. and Pref., 8 p.c. (Over 220 Branches in Australias

in Australia.

ryoa National Bank of Egypt (1898), Cairo, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4) —

Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E. C. 4)—
Capital, £3.000,000 (£x0 Shares, fully
paid), Beserve Fund, £3.000,000; Deposits,
etc., £19.195,932; Dividend, 1919-200, 14 p.c.
(ar Branches in Egypt.)
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26,
Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.—Capital, £3.000,000
(£3.000,000; Deposits, etc., £46.538,133;
Dividend, 1918-20, 20 p.c. (as Branches
in India, British East Africa, etc.)
NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. 171

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (18,2), 17, Moorgate St., E C. a.—Capital, (1872), 17, MOOFRAGE St., E. C. 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (57 108. Shares, £2 108. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, £8,856,122; Dividend, 1919,300, 22 and £2 p.c. (64 Branches and Agencies.) —73. A Mandrey Science, £300,000, 127;

Nicholes Lane, R.C.a).—Capital, Cg.coc.coc (Lase Shares, fully paid); Hessive Fund, 5x,200,000; Deposita, otc., Cas.28,021; Dividend, 2019—20, 16 Ju. (18) Branches in Scotland.)

Scotland)

1734 NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., (1891), Pretoria (Circus Plabe, London Wall, E.C. s; 12, 32, 58, Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4; 25, Cockspur St., 8, W. r.) — Capital, £2,965,-co (£10 Shares, fully paid); Beserve Fund, £2,020,000; Deposite etc., £40,281,795; Dividend, 222-19, 62. p. sl. and as. B. (500 Branches and Agencies.)

1730 NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1990), Constantinople (50, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £350,000 (£10 Shares, £2 ros. paid); Reserve Fund, £709, sto.

1730 NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (South African Branch), LTD. (1920), Cupe Town,

African Branch). LTD. (1920), Cape Town, South Africa. Capital £100,000.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO, LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital, £4,233,225 £25 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £500,000 Deposits, etc., £22,753,764. Dividend, ×74

1919, 12 p.c.

175\* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK
OF ENGLAND, LTD. (2833), 25, Bishopsgate,
E.C. a; a, Princes St., E.C. a; z, Lombard
St., E.C. a; 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3; Acton, 243,
High St. W. 3; 285, Aldersgate St., E.C. x;
33, Baker St.; Bayswater, Wx., 67, Bishop's
Rd., W. a; 24, Bedford Row, W.C. z; BrixChiswick, 56, High Rd., W. 4; Cheapside,
E.C. a; Cripplegate, 276, Forchurch St.,
E.C. 3; 285, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 286,
Cromwell Rd., N. a; 276, Fenchurch St.,
E.C. 3; 287, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 286,
Finchley Rd., N. W. 3; Finsbury Circus,
Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. a; 50,
Finsbury Pavement, E.C. a; Golders Green,
24, Golders Green Parade, Finchley Ed., z4, Golders Green Parade, Finchley Rd., N.W. 4; Goswell Rd., 9 & zo, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C. z; Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. z; Hackney, Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; Hampares, 155, Mare St., E.C. 8; Hampatead 55, High  South Norwood, J., High St., S.E.; 12, SouthwarkSt., S.E.; Strand, Savoy Court, 66 67, Strand, W.C.; Strand, Savoy Court, 66 67, Strand, W.C.; Stwiss Cottage, 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W.; 97, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Walthamstow, 7, Coppermill Lane, E. 17; 126, Wardour St., W.; Westminster, 61, Victoria St.; 127, Victoria St., S.W. 1; 99, West Smithfield, E.C.; Willieden, 84, Walm Lane, N.W.; Wimbledon, 4, High St., S.W. 19; Wood Green, 162, High Rd., N. 183.—Capital, 140,924, 230 (183 Shares, 13 102, paid; 180,824, 230 (183 Shares, 13 102, paid); Reserve Fund, 17,123,041; Deposits, etc., 185,328,148; Dividend, 1917-20, 16 p.c. (189 Branches and Agencies.)

NEDRRLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDRLSBANK (1862), Amsterdam; and at Hong Kong,

(1863), Amsterdam; and at Hong Kong, -Singapore, Bombay and Calcutta (London

Agents, 204B.) 275A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), Amsterdam (2, Great Winchester St., E.C.s.).—Capital, £240,000 (£66 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £38,566; Deposits, etc., £1,023,334; Dividend, 2019, 5½ p. c. (18 Branches in South Africa) NKUMANN, LUEBROK & Co. 247, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2

NORTH OF SCOTLAND AND TOWN AND COUNTY BANK LTD. (285) Absolver

170 COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1836), Aberdeen (London Agents, 30, 136, 175)—Capital, 53,560,000 (Loobhares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £652,000; Deposits, etc. Fund, £652,000: Deposits, etc., £33,125.583; Dividend, 1919-20, 16 p.c. (150 Branches in Scotland.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION BANK, LTD. (1836), Amalgamated with THE NATIONAL

PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK

176 NORTHERN BANKING Co , LTD. (1824), Belfast (London Agenis, 100, 30)—
(apital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid);
Reserve Fund, £480,000; Deposits, ctc., £79,405,305; Dividend, 1979—0, 17% pc c. A shares, \$% p.c. B shares. (198 Branches and Sub-branches.)
PALATINE BANK, LTD. (1899), Brown St,
Amalgamated with THE BANK OF LIVER-

POOL AND MARTINS.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 223, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Capital, £5.000,000(£ to Shares, £4 paid). Branches at the principal sea ports in Australasia and the East.

PARRY, MURRAY & Co. (1908), 54, Old Broad St., E.C. s (and at Madras, India). 180 PEDDIR, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD. (1917). 144, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
PINTO, LEITE & NEPHEWS, 23, Moorgate Street, E.C. 2.

LEOPOLD POLLACE & Co., Cairo, Egypt

LEOPOLD POLLAUA (London Agenta, 138).

282 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), Place d'Armes, Montreal (London Agenta, 139). Capital, \$2,000,000 (Sice Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$2,00,000; Placealta. etc., \$30,301,345; Dividend, Deposits, etc., \$30,891,345; Dividend, 1919-20, 8 p.c. (257 Branches and Subbranches.)

183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1885). FRUVINDIAD DATA OF IRRUBANA, MIN. (1983), 8. Throgmortan Avenue, E.C. s.—Capital, £4,080,000 (£200 Old Shares, £12 ros. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Re-serve Fund, £432,000; Deposits, etc., £15,476,000; Dividend, 1829-30, 12½ p.c. (132 Branches and Sub-branches.)

QUERNSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872), Brisbane (1, Princes St., E.C. a).—Capital, (250,200 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, (250,200; Deposits, etc., £8,42,705; Dividend, 1822-20, se p.c. (8) Branches in Queensland.) 284

185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & Co. (1894), ag, Royal

Exchange, E.C. 3. RMEVES, WHITBURN & Co. (1859), 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £3,459.
BICHARDS & CO. (1844), Amalgamated with THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION.

188; RIGHARDSON & CO. (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1. RODOGANACHI, SONS & CO. (1820), Palmer-ston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

1890 N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New

Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. z.

r8op Royal Bank of Australia, LTD. (1888),
Melbourne (18, Bishopsgate, E.C.s.).—
Capital 1,400,000 (£4 Shares, £7 paid);
Reserve Fund, £335,000; Deposits, etc.,
£4,070,765; Dividend, 1910-20, 10 p.C. (7
Branches in Victoris and N.S. W.)

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), Montreal (2, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C. 2).— 190 Capital, \$16,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$17,000,000; Deposits, \$383,000,000; Dvidend, sor8-10, 12 p.c. (595 Branches in North and Central America and West Indies.)

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), IQI ROYAL BANK OF IRRUAND, IAIL (1050), Foster Place Dublin (London Agenta, 135).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £80,000; De-posits, etc., £4,308,754; Dividend, 1919-20, 8 p.c. (13 Branches and Sub-offices.) ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1372), 36,

193 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £2,000,000 L. 23.—Capital, £8,000,000 (£100 Nock, fully paid): Reserve Fund, £1,082,276; Deposits, etc., £35,548,823; Dividend, 1912-20. £20 p.c. and r p.c. Bonus. (270 Branches.) A. Rüffer & Sons (1872), 39, Lombard St.,

E.C. 3.
RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK (1911), 28, Nevski Prospect, Petrograd (31 & 33, Bishopsgate, E.C. s)

195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE (1871), Petrograd (61 & 62, Gracechurch St., É C.3).
—Capital, Roubles 60,000,000 (Shares Rs.250, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 28,388,597. (60 Branches in Russia before 1918.)

RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK (1890), Petrograd (24-28), Lombard St., E.C.), — Capital, £3,703,704; Reserve Fund, £1,225,422, 507, 120 Branches in Russia before 1915.) RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK (1920), Petrograd (64, Old Broad St., E.C. 2) — Capital, Roubles 45,000,000; Reserve Fund, Re. 26,651,432 and Kouping Taels, 1,767,033. (172 Rynches)

197

(zzo Branches.) 197B SAMUEL, MONTAGU & Co. (1831), 60, Old Broad St., E.C. s. J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & Co. (1800), 145,

Leadenhall St., E.C. 3. A. Scott & Co. (1855), Rangeon, Burma (London Agents, 76). SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), 18, Austin

Friars, E.C. p.

Burn & Co., Ern. (1858), 38, Louiderd Ste,

E.C. 2. SHEFFIELD BANKING CO., LIV. (1832), A maigurated with NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK

zoso Shilson, Coode & Co., St. Austell, Corn-

wall (London Agents, 75).

200 S. W. Silvyre & Co. And Benjamin Rouse, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

201 Società Briger De Credit Industriell (1994), Brussels (124, Cannon St., E.C. 4).

—Capital, France 20,000,000 (Fr. 500 Shares, 200 and 1) in wild: 28 cop. Fr. von naid):

—Capital, France 20,000,000 (47. 500 Shares, 2,000 fully paid; 38,000, Fr. 100 paid); Reserve Fund, Fr. 1,25,000; Deposits, etc., Fr. 52,267,051. (Branch at Geneva.) SOURER'S GENERALE (2864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (53, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 65, Regent St., W. 1).—Capital, France 500,000,000 (Fr. 500 Shares, Fr. 25,000,000; Deposits, etc., Fr. 2,17,256,728; Dividend, 2028-20. 6 p.c. (903 Branches in France, 2028-20. 6 p.c. (903 Branches in France, 1918-19, 6 p.c. (903 Branches in France, Algeria, etc.) SPEYER BROTHERS (1861), 7, Lothbury,

STANDARD BANK, LTD. (1912), Bombay, India.

India.

Frandard Bank of Canada (1873).

Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, 173).

Reserve Fund, 202A STANDARD Capital, \$3,500,000; Reserve Fund, \$74,019,031; Deposits, etc., \$65,969,558; Dividend, 1919-20, 14 p.c. (177 Branches in Canada.)

203 STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), ro, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, and ry, Northumberiand Avenue, W.C. 2.—Capital, £6,250,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000 ; Deposits, etc., £52,624,150 ; Dividend, 1919-20, 161/2 p.c. (Over 300 Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa, and at Rotterdam and Amsterdam.)

203A STERLING BANK OF CANADA (1906), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, 173, 68).—Capital, \$1.117.610 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); \$1,117,610 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$350,000. (51 Branches in Canada.)

GEORGE STEUART & Co. (1843), Colombo, Ceylon (London Agents, 30).

STILWELL & SONS (1774), 42, Pall Mall,

8.W. z

204A JOHN STUART & Co., LTD. (1834), Man-chester (London Agents, 175).—Capital,

204A JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1834), Manchester (London Agentu, 175).—Capital, £35,200 (£5 Shares, fully paid).
204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), Basle (43, Lothbury, E.C. z; xzC, Regent Street, S.W. z)—(apital, £4,800,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £x,320,000; Deposits, etc., £38,000,000; Dividend, 1919, 9 p.c. (8 Offices, 18 Branches and Agencies.)

B. TAGILAFEREO & SONS (1884) Malta

B. Tagliaferro & Sons (1812), Malta (London Agents, 135)

TEXTILE CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), at, Ironmonger Lane, E.C. a. — Capital £1,100,000 (fully paid). 2040 TUBB & Co. (1793), Bicester, Oxon. (London

Agents, 136).
LUEN THOMAS & Co., LTD., 136, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.

PART BY HANDELS-VER-

TRANSVAALSCHE BANK- EN HANDELS-VER-RENIGING (1898), Amsterdam, Nother-lands, and Johnshitching, South, Africa (208, Salisbury House, E.C. s).

Turnbull and Somerville (2872), Valetta,

TERREULL ARE SOMERVILLE (1874), Veilette,
Malta (London Agents, 123),
ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1889), Waring Sirect,
Belfast (Askinted to No. 133,—Capitai,
L2,000,000 (£38 Shares, £2 not, paid);
Reserve Fund. £200,000; Deposits, etc.,
£22,522,849; Dividend, 1232—0. 224/p.c.
(121 Branches, 120 Agencies.)
UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 72,
COrnhill, E.C. 3.—Capital, £7,280,000
(£32 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund,
£2,300,000; Deposits, etc., £32,840,853;
Dividend, 1232—20, 125 p.c. (132 Branches
in Australia, 45 Bianches in New Zealand.)
UNION BANK OF CANADA (1864) Winnings.

assa Union Bank of Canada (1865). Winsipeg,
Man. (6, Princes St., E.C.; sf Haymarket, S. W. J. — Capital authorised,
\$15,000,000: Issued, \$3,000,000; Reserve
Fund, \$3,500,000; Deposits, \$135,495,514;
Dividend, 1928-19, no p.c. (400 Branches
in Canada.)

UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LED. (2836), YORK St., Manchester (London Agents 30).
—Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 soc. paid); Reserve Fund, £325,000; Deposits, etc., £32,462,882; Dividend, 2929-29, 200. (146 Branches in Lancashire, Cheshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire.) 210

UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LAD. (1830), SII UNION BANK OF SOUTHARD, MAD. 1995., rex. Ingram St., Glasgow: 54, George St., Edinburgh (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £31,307,229; Dividend, 1219—20, 12 p.c. (250 Branches in Scotland.)

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON,
LTD. (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital,
£a,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve
Fund, £1,000,000.
WEST YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD. (1889), 213

VEST YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD. (1829), Amalgamated with LLOYDS.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK (1841), Perth, W.A. (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).— W.A. (r., Leadenhall St., E.C. 3., Capital, £350,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, £3,38,308; Dividends, 1919-20, 30 p.c. (63 Branches in Western Australia.)

WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. z.

Rd., Baywater, w. z.

283\* WILLIAMS DHACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836),
Mosley St., Manchester (20, Birchin Lane,
E.C. 2; 3, Coleherne Court, Old Brompton
Rd., S.W. 5; 2, Cockspur St., S.W. 1; 227,
Cheapside, E.C. 2; Great, Central Station,
Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1; 22, St. Mary
Axe, E.C. 2; 21 and 23, Victoria St.,
S.W. 1).— Capital, £3,125,000; Reserve
Fund, £900,000; Dividend, 2372-20, 225/2 D.0.
(1250 Branches and Sub-branches.)
WOLLI & CO. (1820) & Eastchesp. E.C. 2

WOGAU & Co. (1839), 4, Eastcheap, E.C. 3. YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880), Yokohama, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). —Capital, Yen 200,000 (7en 200 Bhase, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Yen 28,000,000;

nully paid); Reserve Fund, Yen 38,000,000; Deposits, etc., Yen 529,40x,073; Dividend, 1293—20, 129 Branches.)
Yorkshike Penny Bank, Ltd. (2912), Infirmary St., Leeds (a5, King St., E.C.).—Capital, £1.290,000 (£5 Bhares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £28,822,293, (320 Branches) and Sub-branches.)
MINARE 400., Afternities (E575, Condense 1920)

# English and Ettelsh Banks.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 323-365.
(H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Albey Tombough (W.).
Abboth Langley—20 (Th.), 130 (Th.).
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Abbrumann—230 M. W. & P.).
Abbrumann—30, 130, 137,
Abbrumann—30, 130, 137,
Abbrumann—130 (M. & Th.), 275,
Abbrumann—130 (M. & S.), 20 (Th.

6 (J.). Addiscombe—30, 135 Addischam—218 (Tu & F), 219 (Tu Addissions—30, 135 Addissions—30, 135 Adington—133, 223. Aighurth—135. Ainadale—136 (Tu & F.), 223 (Tu & Ausworth—as (M. W. & F.).
Ausworth—as (F.).
Albrighton—as (F.).
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170—183 (W., also S. Ju 18—205 (S \*), -814, 325, 205, -924, 205, 205 Tramoreun-Slaut.). 7120--276 (Tu.) aterville Waterville Westport—sta, soc. Westpord—sta, soc. w Wellington Bridge— Wellington Bridge— Whitehead Wicklou 415, 20 Williamstown-ach (\*) Woodford—115 (M) Youghal—114, 166,

### THE BANK RATE, 1914-1920.

Year.	Day.	Rate %.
1914	8 Jan	41/4
,,	23 ,,	4
**	29 ,,	3
,,	39 July	4 8
,,	31 ,,	8
"	1 x Aug	10
,,	6 ,,	6
"	8	5
1916	2 July	5 6
1917	18 Jan	51/2
,,	5 April	
1919	6 Nov	5
1020	15 April	7

List of all Pensions granted during the year

ended March 31, 1920, and payable under the

### THE CROWN LANDS.

The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or Civil List. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000, and In the year ended March 31, 1919, the total

Receipts by the Commissioners were £2,228,296, of which amount \$753,94s was derived from Crown Rents, and £44,026 from the Mines. The Expenditure was £367,56s, of which £13,264 represented the expenses of the Woods, Forests and Land Revenue, and £73,898 the Mines. The sum of £766,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1918-1919, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

provisions of Section e (1) of the Civil List Act, 1910. MRS RACHAEL ADDIS, in recognition of the scholarship of her late husband. the Rev. W. E. Addis, and in consideration of her circumstances ...... £50 MADAME ALBANI GYE, in recognition of her distinction as an artiste, etc. ..... Mrs. Allan, in recognition of her late brother's distinction as an artist (Sir Wm. Q. Orchardson, R.A.), etc. ....... £75 MRS. BENTLEY, in recognition of her late husband's distinction as an architect. etc..... £70 MRS. BISCOMBE GARDNER, in recognition of her late husband's distinction as a £75 his services to Weich Education and Literature, etc. ...... £100 MRS. HOWBLL, in recognition of her late husband's eminent public service in the geological survey of Great Britain, atc..... £50 MING JULIET HEPWORTH, in recognition of

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS. her late brother's services to meteorology and oceanography, etc. ..... MRS. GORDON STABLES, in recognition of her late husband's work as an author. MRS. ALDIS, in recognition of her husband's services to bibliography and literature. MRS. K. MACDONALD GORING, in recognition of her husband's services to biometrical science, etc. MRS. LEONARD WM. KING, in recognition of her husband's services to Assyrian and Babylonian study, etc. .... MRS. E. A. LAWRENCE, in recognition of her husband's services to education and to the study of International

Law, etc. T. STURGE MOORE, in recognition of his distinction as a poet and artist, etc. MRS. E. VENABLES, in recognition of her husband's work in the public service,

SIR WILLIAM WATSON, in recognition of his distinction as a poet (additional to previous pension of £200) ......£30

Totalis aires

£50

£75

£85

£25

£25

### LIPE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of eight Colonial companies (marked C), and of three American effices (marked A), all of which transact business in this country.

CLARS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allosted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprieturs by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended as December, rgsp.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a studied indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring

parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 35% of which about 5% is expended on commission and 75% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is

large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREMENT.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. Owing to the unprecedentedly high rate of incometax now leviable, a reduction in the net yield may be anticipated in nearly every case in the

immediate future.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the  $\mathbf{H}^m$  and  $\mathbf{O}^m$ , and the corresponding Tables  $\mathbf{H}^m(s)$ and  $O^{m(3)}$  which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the hability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The Om and Om (5) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the Om table alone, the Hm is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

### FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Most large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £zeo insured sgainst fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 18. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually as.

Policies are issued by some companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from as.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and ware-houses, from as.

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from ss. 6d.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company he selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. A number of fire offices are prepared to issue policies of an inclusive character for household purposes, combining in one contract pro-tection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against donarion, there, are, and insurance against questic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £zeo of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, house, in this attribute. The advantage of however, in this estimate. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

# PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

끃	1	1 .	A	Accounts I	CBLISHED 1	н тово.	VALUATE	OW.
Established	Class	Name of Office.	Life Funda,	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums	Rate of Interest, less Income Tax	Mortality Table.	Interes
863 824 808 849	PIFS PFSm P FS M	Abstainers & General Alliance*	2,677,837	£ 144,718 1,133,977 316,666 3,226,052	80'7 10'0 10'4 11'5	£ 6. d. 3 16 3 3 16 6 4 19 11	Om & Hu Om(5) Hu	£ 8. 0 3 d 3 3 0 1 3 d 3
866	PI	Britannic (Ordinary)	2,210,325	382,530	16.8		Hw	3 10
854 833	P FS PFS <sup>m</sup>	British Equitable Caledonian*	3,889,148	118,151 394, <b>27</b> 7	st '63 14's		Om Om	3 0
847) 902) 884	P	Canada Life (C)		1,598,766	31.47	5 19 0	Hm	3 4 3
8 <b>24</b> 873	MS	Cleric'l, Medic'l & Gen.* Colonial Mutual (C)	6,439,750 4,770,847	542,650 525,036	\$0.0 10.3	3 16 7	Om(s)	3 20
86x 87x	P.KSw	Commercial Union* Confederation ((')	7,946,810	854,951	13'4 	4 0 4	Om	3 0 0
67 807	P PFSm	Co-operative Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	690,651	711,575 1,228,335	27.6	4 18 4	Om	3 10 6
63	M	Equitable (c)*	4,865,998	266,925		3 16 3	Om	a 10
859 844	P	Equitable, U.S.A. (A) Equity & Law*	115 811,198 4,981,951	15,679,419 369,456	#3 4 13 5	:::	American, &c. Om & Om(5)	3, 3† & 3 0
32	M	Friends' Provident & Century	3,451,309	<b>282</b> ,688	z6·6	4 I 6	Om & Om(5)	3 0
37 85*	P PSF <sup>m</sup>	General General Accident	2,197,555 303,252	197,661 61,432	*3 3 17`5	:::	Om & Hm	3 10 ( 3 P (
48 lax lo6 l36 l38	P PFS <sup>m</sup> P FS P FS	Gresham Guardian* Law Union & Rock Legal & General* Life Assoc. of Scotland	9,907,800 3,854,739 8,469,687 12,742,563 5,682,740	1,160,400 378,246 615,530 1,166,813 635,911	17'79 13'26	4 1 5 3 17 9  4 18 6 4 0 2	Hm Om Om Om Om & Carlisle	3 10 ( 3 0 ( 3 0 (
36 62 69 20	PFS <sup>m</sup> P FS P I PFS <sup>m</sup> M	L'pool & Lond & Globe London & Scottish* Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.) London Assurance London Life (c)*		390,635 457,944 175,813 198,948 548,909	10' 0 20 5 17'86 17'45	4 9 5  3 17 2	Om & Om(a)	3 0 3 3 0 3 3 0 6 3 0 8
87	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	*5,240,476	873,771	<b>29</b> '5	{	H <sup>m</sup> American, &c.	}
52 35 06 86	M M PFSm	Marine & General* Metropolitan (c) Motor Union Mu &Citizens'(C)(Ord.)	2,153,392 2,300,015 11,076 9,749,470	185,496 177,674 6,916 833,128	17'5 6 9 84'8 13'31	3 10 3 3 18 1 	Om(5)  Hm & Gov. 1883	300
43 90 30 69	M PF8m M M	Mutual, New York (A) National Benefit National Mutual* Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	133,149 700 70,179 3,084,686 18,524,369	30,534	22'18 44'25 16'6 16'39	4 2 6	American, &c. O= Carlisle H=	3 & 3 3 10 3 0 3 10
35 41	M M	National Provident  New York Life(A)*	7,402,482 108.084.005	1,459,628 566,887	12'4	3 17 8	O=	3 0
#3 36 08	PYSm PYSm M	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	18,633,073 4,140,651	1,360,216 335,606 1,956,886	10.31	3 II I  4 7 IO	Om & Om(s)	3 0 24 62
54	PFSmI	Pearl (Ordinary)	7,197,487	1,817,425	XS'X	3 17 10	Hm	3 0
97° 77 40 48	w	Phœnix	551,597	804,969 111,288 299,776	18.22 18.04 16.04	 3 19 6	O= O=	3 4
45	PFSI	Prudential (Ord.)*	54,324,816	7,547,547	22'94		Hm .	

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## PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

þ			ARRUAL	Acceptants 1	Published 1	IN 1980.	VALUAT	FION.
Batablished.	Class.	. Name of Office.	Life Funds.	Life Premium Iucome	Expenses % of Premiums	Hate of Interest Less Income Tax	Mortality Table	Interest Assumed.
2004 2045	PI PF8=	Refuge (Ordinary)	£, 25,716,821	£ 1,947,403 1,050,916	22'97 25'5	£ s. d 3 12 4	Hm Om & Om(8)	£ s. d.
	PF6m	Royal Exchange	4.870.672	477,270	17 2	3 17 9	Om	3 0 0
1780 1861	PΙ	Royal London (Ord.)	265,702	22.822				3 0 0
<b>1806</b>	M	Scottish Amicable	6,800,498	506,280	12 70	3 17 9	Om(5)*	3 0 0
2832	M	Scottish Equitable	6,255,228	532,248	143	4 : :	()m	3 0 0
2877	PFS	Scottish Insurance	429,827	67,576	179		()n(5) & ) (Carlisle)	3 0 0
x88x	P 8	Scottish Life	2,867,306	308 145	168	4 2 0		3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	16,283,102	859,306		3 14 0	Om	3 0 0
:853	<b>P</b>	Scottish Temperance	2,906,895	308,402	, ×5 7		()m	300
1804	P FSm	Scottish Union & Nat.*					Hm, Hm(5)	3 & 3}
181g	M	Scottish Widows'	22,490,776	1,496,843	12 5	3 18 9		3 0 0
reag	P	Standard	14.104.272	010.545	180		()m	3 0 0
zgro	P	Sun Life				3 19 8	Om	3 0 0
2865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)	'21,256,318 !	3,747,809	30 3		(rican, &c)	
1915	P FAm	United British		1,344	31 6		1	1
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov			ī3 8		()m & ()m(5)	3 0 0
zBag,	MI	University Life	882,494	67,265		•	(Ju(5)	B 15 0
1841 1884	PFS=	Yorkshire	2,141,782	314,200	25 3 24 7		Om & Om(s)	3 & 31
	1	1	1	1 1		••	0	3 60 31
	t	IND	l STRIAL	COMPAN	nies.		!	1
x866	P	Britannic	2,805,077	1,475,985	44'7		Eng. No. 6	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester Pearl			44 4		Eig. No. o	. 2 0 0
z864	1 -		1		40 4	3 10 1	I. T. No. 6	3.00
2 <b>848</b>	P	Prudential	53,624,404	11,155,874	38 o	•••	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
z864	P	Refuge	4,207,264	2,913,366	46 3	3 13 B	Eng No. 3	3 0 0
1850	M P	Royal Liver Royal London						
2 <b>8</b> 62		1 7		100	, ,	•••	Eng No. 3	3 0 0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	1,522,129	906,719	48'4	• •	Eng. No 6	3 0 0
<b>A</b> - A	olonial Offi Imprican O ransacts F			in stat	: risks, figur ement of pr	al Also es in regai	insures Marin rd to which are	ners', &c ,
I - 1	ransacts In	dustrial Business also. Commission arine Business also		\$10D\$			st yield excludures are quot	_
0 A 114	nos Incl	aritic Duniness also uding funds of acouired busi	nagene	Dec 31	. zoz8	Alge	are dinot	THE BE 100

- Transacts Marine Business also Aliance. Including funds of acquired businesses, Aliance. Including funds of acquired businesses, Caledonian Fire business commenced stop. Clerical, Medical & General. Large additional valuation reserves.

  Commenced business. Large additional valuation reserves. Large additional valuation for the control of the control
- sturacturers' Life. These figures are quoted as at Dec. 31, 2918.

- Dec 31, 1918

- Norwich Union Life Includes figures of acquired Scot-tish Imperial business

  Phenix Fire business commenced 1782. Percentage of expenses do not include Annuity expenses.

  Prodeutial Has powers to traused all classes of
- Businesce business

  Royal Omis in conjunction with Om net premiums

  Necttish Amicable The premiums valued are the

  Om 3 per cent net premiums adjusted to increase
  to so per cent, the difference between the office
  premium and net premium in the case of without
  profit policies and of policies effected under the
  minimum premium system.

  Scottish Prov. Including special expenses of quin
  quenial investigation.

  Scottish U and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow
  business
- business
  Scottish Widows Om(s) in conjunction with Om age
- Doctage visions of the premiums in combination with 0m and 0m(s) mertality tables and special additional reserves.

without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premiser remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses m usually be applied either to increase sum assured or to reduce premium, if not discounted for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price"

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated Life assurance may be effected either with an abonuses exceed those declared, the balance without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium semains as a debt. Policies should only be remain unchanged. If with participation, a effected on this system in companies which the participation and bonuses which are point to good and consistant bonus records. can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday otherwise stated.

### AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £200.

Age at Entry.		Vit ofi			ith rof	out i <b>ts</b> .	10	Dia oun Bon	ted	Age at Entry.	1	Wi Prof	th its.	M	7tth Prof	out its	1 6	Du oun Bon	ted	Age at Entry	1	Wit	h te	W	ith rofi	out ts.	C	Di ouu Son	tod
sr as as a4 a5 a6 a7 a8 a9 30	~	8. 19 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	d. 4 x x x x x x 46 9	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	8. 11 13 14 15 16 17 18	d. 2 10 7 5 3 2 1 1 1 1 1		# IS 13 14 14 15 16 17 18	d. 2 9 4 0 9 5 3 3 2 1	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	2 2 2	8. 10 11 13 14 15 17 18 0	38 2	3	8. 0 1 3 5 6 8 10 11	4 7 11 5	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 1 2 3	•	41 42 43 44 45 46 48 50 55 60	333333334456	8. 6 8 11 13 16 18 4 11 11 19	11 10 1 6 0 8 6 0	3 3 3 3 3	8. 15 17 18 0 4 6 18 17 16	d. 4 3 4 7 0 7 1 10 6 10	2 2 3 3 3 3 4	8. 13 17 19 1 4 9 13 16	Window, Hopo fig.

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for assurance of £x00 at death with participation in profits. Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the An office relative attractions of life offices charging a high premium may give bigher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually

high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses. especially in cases of endowment assurance.

### ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE	A	ge	ex.	1	\ge	25	A	ge	30	A	ge	35.	A	ge	40	A	ge	45.	A	ge	50	A	ge	55	A	ge (	5o.
a Abstainers' Gen	2	13	9 6	3 3	16 3 4	6 6 8	3 3	8 9	9 3	2 2	7 15 15	3 7 5	3 3	15 4 3	5 7	3 3	7 16 14	6	4 4	30 8	3 9 8	5 5	10 8	6	6 6 7	11 17 14	3
British Equitable Caledonian Canada Life Clerical, Med & Gen. Colonial Mutual	1 2 1 2	18 0 18	10 2 9	2 3 3 3	3 2 5	9 6 6 3	2 2 2 3	8 8 8	8 9 5	2 2 2 2	15 15 15	11 6 10	3 3 3	4 4 5 0	11 6 4	3 3 4	16 14 17	7 6 10 6	4 4 4	11 8 14	9 6 2 8	5 5 5 6	18 9 15	6 11	6 6 7 7	19 15 5	494
Commercial Union Confederation Co-operative Ins Eagle, Star&B, Dom. Edinburgh	I	18 18 18	IO I	3	1	7 8	3	7	4	3	15 14 14	4	3	3	2 1 6	3	17 14	9	4	I4	1 1 8	5	10	7	6	18. 16	
Equitable Equitable, U.S Equity and Law Friends' Provident & . Century																											

386 Ann	ual Pr	emium	s for	Assura	nce, d	c.—continue	d
name of office.							
General	£ s. d. s o o 1 18 9 1 18 6 1 19 3	£ a. d. 2 4 0 2 2 2 2 3 4 3 3 3	£ s. d. 2 9 30 2 9 30 2 7 6 2 8 10 2 8 4 2 8 11	£ 8. d. 2 16 6 2 16 6 2 14 3 2 16 7 2 15 2 2 16 1	£ 8. d. 8 5 4 3 5 4 3 2 10 3 4 6 3 4 10	£ s. d. £ s. d 3 16 8 4 12 8 3 16 8 4 12 8 3 14 0 4 8 6 3 15 s 4 9 20 3 15 5 4 9 20 3 16 3 4 11 1	.£ s. d. £ s. d. 5 zz 8 6 z8 0 5 zz 8 6 z8 0 5 z 5 z 5 4 6 z 4 6 z 5 z 6 z 6 z 6 z 6 z 6 z 6 z 6 z 6 z
L'pool & Lond. & Gl London & Scottish London Assurance L'London Life Manufacturers Marine & General	2 0 4 1 19 3 1 19 9 1 18 6 1 18 10 1 19 7	2 4 8 2 2 11 2 3 3 2 1 10 2 2 7 3 3 3	2 9 10 2 8 9 2 9 0 2 7 0 2 8 6 2 8 10	2 16 10 8 15 10 2 15 9 2 13 6 2 15 11 2 16 0	3 5 9 8 4 9 3 4 8 3 1 8 3 5 2 3 5 0	3 17 0 4 11 3 3 16 a 4 11 a 3 15 10 4 10 a 3 18 0 4 5 4 3 17 8 4 14 1 3 16 7 4 11 6	5 12 4 6 18 8 5 11 4 6 17 8 5 8 5 6 14 11 5 8 7 6 5 0 5 16 2 7 6 5 5 11 1 6 16 8
Metropolitan  Motor Union  Mutual and Citizens  †Mutual of New York  National Benefit  National Mutual	2 0 5 1 19 9 1 18 6 1 19 3 1 17 6 2 0 9	2 4 0 2 3 3 2 2 8 2 3 0 2 1 1 2 3 4	2 9 9 2 8 9 2 8 9 2 6 4 2 8 4	2 17 5 2 15 7 2 16 1 2 16 3 2 13 1 2 14 11	3 6 4 3 4 21 3 5 3 3 6 0 3 2 7 3 3 7	3 18 11 4 12 0 3 16 6 4 11 6 3 15 7 4 9 9 3 19 1 4 17 6 3 13 0 4 7 4 3 14 11 4 9 6	5 14 0 7 0 0 5 10 6 7 5 11 6 7 0 16 0 6 1 5 7 15 5 1 5 6 0 6 10 5 1 5 9 4 6 16 2
National Mut. of Aust National Provident. New York Nth. Brit. & Mercan Northern Norwich Union	1 17 7 8 0 3 1 19 3 1 19 1 8 1 8	2 1 3 2 4 3 2 3 0 2 3 5 2 3 10 2 6 8	a 6 8 9 10 2 9 10 2 9 0 2 11 9	3 13 3 3 17 5 3 16 3 3 17 0 2 15 9 2 18 2	3 1 6 3 6 3 3 6 0 3 6 1 3 4 8 3 6 6	3 12 4 4 7 2 3 17 4 4 11 1 3 19 1 4 17 0 3 16 7 4 11 11 3 16 2 4 10 10 3 17 7 4 12 5	5 9 1 6 18 10 5 8 8 6 11 10 6 1 5 7 15 5 5 1 3 1 2 6 16 2 5 10 8 6 17 4 5 5 12 6 7 3 0
Pearl	1 19 10 8 0 11 8 1 8 8 1 0 1 18 10 1 18 8	2 3 7 2 3 9 2 5 7 2 5 0 2 3 2 2 3 0	2 9 0 2 8 11 2 11 7 2 11 0 2 9 6 2 9 3	2 16 0 2 15 9 2 19 1 2 18 8 2 16 8 2 16 6	3 5 0 3 4 7 3 8 5 3 8 8 3 5 11 3 5 9	3 16 11 4 12 6 3 16 1 4 10 6 4 0 2 4 15 7 3 19 8 4 15 6 3 16 6 4 11 11 3 16 6 4 11 1	5 12 10 7 6 2 5 10 3 6 16 6 5 17 5 7 6 4 5 14 8 7 0 0 1 5 15 4 7 6 11 5 15 2 7 6 8
Boyal	2 0 4 1 18 5 2 3 0 2 1 7 1 18 10	2 3 8 2 3 3 2 6 5 2 5 6 2 2 6	2 8 8 2 9 0 2 11 9 2 10 0 2 8 0	2 15 8 2 16 0 2 18 2 2 16 10 2 14 8	3 4 4 3 4 9 3 6 3 3 5 5 3 3 8	3 16 0 4 10 4 3 15 10 4 10 2 3 16 3 4 10 1 3 16 3 4 10 6	5 10 0 6 17 0 5 5 9 11 6 16 4 5 5 11 0 7 0 0 5 5 10 8 6 17 5 5 5 9 7 6 16 8
Scottish Provident aScot. Temperance Scottish Union & Nat Scottish Widows Standard §Sun Life	1 14 4 1 15 8 8 0 8 8 3 1 1 18 9 1 17 11	1 17 5 1 18 8 2 4 8 2 6 6 2 2 11 2 2 6	2 2 4 2 3 8 2 10 0 2 11 9 2 8 11 2 9 2	2 8 6 2 9 9 2 17 0 2 18 2 2 15 8 2 16 8	2 16 6 2 17 5 3 5 8 3 6 3 3 4 5 3 6 6	3 8 2 4 3 2 3 7 6 4 0 10 3 17 0 4 12 0 3 16 4 4 10 7 3 14 6 4 9 0 3 17 8 4 14 2	5 8 3 6 6 9 4 18 8 6 3 8 5 5 11 0 6 15 8 7 5 13 8 7 4 9 5 5 11 2 7 1 0 5 5 14 10 7 0 10
Sun Life of Canada United British United King. Temp Wesleyan & General** Yorkshire	1 18 8 1 19 9 2 0 10 1 18 5 8 0 4	2 x 6 2 3 3 2 4 2 2 2 3 3 3 10	2 8 5 2 8 9 2 9 6 2 8 1 2 9 1	2 15 9 2 15 7 2 16 2 2 16 1 2 15 11	3 5 3 3 4 II 3 5 0 3 5 8 3 4 9	3 17 9 4 14 1 3 16 6 4 12 1 3 16 8 4 11 10 3 16 9 4 13 10 3 16 4 4 11 7	5 15 10 7 5 3 5 5 10 6
Post Office (without profits)	1 14 0	1 17 6	ا د ر د ن	296	2 18 0	3 9 6 4 4 0	5 4 0 6 10 6

<sup>•</sup> Eagle, Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstances Section" | London Life—These rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of go, and are under the Society s (full participation) reversionary bonus plan | 5 dun Life—Ecquetions granted to total abstainers—Non-medic of business is also transacted a Abstances Rates are for nearest green when the second response and General—rates quoted are for nearest britanday.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES. Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no

medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

## ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The

NAME OF OFFICE		913	l A	MC1	P	REV	1001	LL	AT EA	Aa ru	8 5	5 01	R A1	-		Sor	( A	181	RR	PRF	47A 3017	81.1 8 /	DEA	TE.	12 (	<b>d</b> o	R 4	*
21200	A	ge	<b>2</b> 5.	A	0 3	P	Age	35	1	ge	40	A	ge d	15	A	ge	<b>3</b> 5.	A	ge :	30	Age	35		Lgo	40.	A	  0 1	TQ
Abstainers&Genri.aB AllianceI Atlas I Australian Mutual I	2 3 3 3 3	19 3 5 3	d. 5 9 7	£ 3 1 3 1 4 3 1	£ 48 0 7	7 7 5 9	E 8.	d	£ 6 6 7 6	10 18 0	d 588	2 9 10	17 15 	d 5 0	20222	11 15 17 15	d 2 7 5 10	2 3 3 3	e. = 686	d 1 4 3 4	3 1 4 4	7 2 3	0 4 6 5 5 5 2 5	19 4 6 3	d. 0	25 7 7 7 5 1	4368	1 1 1
Britannic	3333	\$ 4 3 3	9 4 1 11	3 1 3 1	979	7 : 3 : 20 :	5 4 5 1 5 1 5 1		7 6 6 7	18 15 0	6 5 7 4	10 10	14 11  16	6	3 3	56 14	7	3 3 3	7756	9064	4 4 4		1 5 3 5 6 5 0 5	7 5 2 5	9	776 2	4	
Clerical, Med. & Gen. B colonial MutualI commercial UnionI confederationI	3333	10 3 6 4	3 1 5	4 3 4 3	7729	4 : 4 : 4 :	5 13 5 18 5 7	1	76	18 15 8 19	7 7 10 4	12 11 10	9 12 16	8 8	2 2	15 16 	11 8 8	3 3	6 8 7	7 3 9	4 10 4 1 4 1 4 1	0 6 8 x	35 05 55 05	17 8 10 4	20 8 6	8 6 1 7 1	8	*
Ragle, Star&B. D'm. I Edinburgh I Equitable I Equitable (U.S.) I Equity and Law I	3 3 3 3	5 6 5 5	0 4 3	3 1 4 4 4 4	9 2 0 0	9 4 9 7 4 9	5 7 5 2 5 3	10	6 7 7 7 7	16 8 0 3	8 10 9 1	11	 12  3	8	2 2 2	16 16 18 	4 8 0 8	3 3 3 3	7 8 8 7 7	9 0 10 9	4 5 4 5 4 5	; ; :	05	4	0	, 7 7	4	1 4 4
riends'Prov.&Cent I eneral	3333	6 5 4 2	2 7 5 4	4 4 3 1 3 1	0 1 9 6	7 5	5 6	4 10 10	6 7 6 3 6	17 7 18 14	3 2 9	10	 	8	2 2 2	17 18 16 14	7 4 0 2	3 3 3	8 0 6 4	2 0 6 4	4 !	5 '	65		3	7 7 2 7 2		
nardianB aw Union & Rock .1 ifeAssoc.of ScotlndB 'pool & Lond. & Gl. I	3	7	1	4	1	9	5 3	2	7	۰	7	10	14	11	2	16 18	5	3	9 9	4	4 4	3	Г	5 4 7	۰	7 7	5 3 1 4	2
ondon & Scottish 1 ondon Assurance. I London Life I lanufacturers 1	3 3 3	6 4 2 4	3 11 6 5	4 3 1 3 1 3 1	1 9 7 9	6	; 18 ; 18	1 2	6 6	19 16 13	976	10 10 10 10	12 6 1 16	8 2	2 2 2	17 16 14	3 2 6	3 3 3	8 7 4 7	5	4 3 4 2 3 29 4 2	3	5 5 5 5 5 5	6 4 1 4	2 5 5 6	? 6 1	3 6 3	
larine and General I letropolitan 1 lotor Union lutual & Citizens' B Mut. of New York 1	3	5	9 11 3	3 1 3 1 4	9 6 0	95	, 18 , 2	11	6	16 15 1	9	10 10	 9 16	11 10	2	17	8	3 3 3	7 4 7	4 8	4 1 3 19 4 3		9 5 3 5 3 5	7	9		2 2	
ational Benefit ational MutualI at. Mutual of Aust. I ational Provident B ew York	33333	6 4 0 6 5	9 10 4	4 3 1 3 1 4	2 8 5 1	8 1 4 2 5	5 18 3	3	76667	1 16 15 19	5 0 1	10 10	 9 5 	38	2 2 2 2 3	17 16 13 18 16	7 4 6 8 9	3 3 3 3	8 6 3 9 7	10 4 5	4 5 4 5 4 5	1	55555	8 3 1 7 8	8 4 10	ζ.	4 9 4 9	,
orthern I orthern I orwich Union I earl I	3 3 2	5 4 6	8 4	4 3 1 3 1	1 9 7	8	3 1 19	4	6	15 15	11	10 10	 6	8	2	17 17	3	3	8 7	4	4 3 4 3 4 3		5	4	2	7	٠.	
henixB rov. Assoc. of Lon. I rovident MutualB rudential I	333	6 9	4 20	4	5	5	8 7 7	9	6	## 6	6	10	12 	3	3	17	9	3 1	8	0		<b>3</b>	5	4 27 20	8	,	z :	

### 388 Annual Premiums for Endowment Assurance—continued.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Sum A	Lesured Dea:	Payable Per 17 Per	at <b>åre</b> ( Eviodi).	g or at	Sum Assured I Death	PAYABLE AS H EF PREV	T ACE SO OR AT
× 2 0 1	Age ag.	Ágo 30.	Ago 36.	Ago 40.	Ago 45.	Age as Age 30	Age 35.	Age 40 Age 45.
Refuge I Royal I Royal Exchange I Scottish Amicable I	8 0 d 3 4 3 3 5 8 3 5 10 3 7 10	2	6 e. d 5 5 = 6 5 = 6 5 3 6	8 s. d 17 6 s 16 17 4 17 0 5	# s. d.  10 18 0 10 14 8	2 s d s e d 3 14 103 6 9 3 17 03 7 8 3 17 33 7 11 5 19 6 3 10 0	2 s d. 4 4 0 4 2 8 4 2 10	8 e. d e s. d. 5 8 67 10 4 5 4 8 7 0 8 5 5 2 7 3 10 5 6 3 7 3 10
Scottish EquitableI Scottish Insurance I Scottish Life I Scottish Provident I	3 5 5 3 3 10 3 7 3 3 9 0	3 19 8 3 18 8 4 1 10 4 3 4	5 1 1 5 3 4 5	6 16 6 6 18 7 7 1 2 6 19 8	10 13 6	2 16 113 7 5 2 14 113 5 9 2 18 43 9 2 3 0 53 10 11	4 2 1 4 1 1 4 4 1 4 5 5	3 11 6 19 10 5 4 67 2 0 5 5 10 7 4 2 5 7 27 8 11
Scottish TempaB Scottish Un. & Nat. B Scottish Widows'I StandardI								
6Sun Life		1	1		1		1 1	
**Wesleyan & Gen. I Yorkshire	1	4 2 4	5 5 5	77 0 1	10 15 8	2 16 3 3 7 10 2 16 8 3 7 3	4 4 3	5 9 0 7 II I 5 5 6 7 3 10
Post Office (without profits)	2 17 6	3 11 0	4 10 C	6 2 .6	9 3 6	S 9 6 2 19 6	3 x3 6	4 13 66 6 6

### LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

•	ORDINARY LI	PE COMPANIES.	INDUSTRIAL L	IFE COMPANIE
	Blue Boo	k issued in	Blue Boo	k moued in
	x88e	March, 1919	1982	March, 1919
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£33,290,768	£1,941,994	£, so, 958,84
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	1,187,897		•••
interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	15,182,462	45,716	s,6sz,43
ncrease in value of Investments				
ines, Fees, &c	6,157		141	
fiscellaneous	44,571	178,610	1,832	403,73
Total Income	17,907,538	49,839,737	x,989,683	23,984,0E
laims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	30,221,101	697,778	9,917,87
ash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,997	771,358		
urrenders	734,051	2,181,001	2,533	169,76
innuities	512,214	2,553,768	15	
ommission and Expenses	1,572,816	4,163,060	935,180	8,522,77
nterest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses		-		
to Shareholders		211,649	2,66z	473,87
oss or Depreciation		5,168,318	422	647,45
fiscellaneous			345	•••
norease in Funds	3,567,777	4,569,398	350,749	4,252,27
Total	17,907,538	49,839,737	1,989,683	23,984,01
ife and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	396,373,x37	1,529,965	69,435,13
	ORDINARY LIF	E ASSURANCES.	INDUSTRIAL LI	PE ABSURANCE
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured
assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 2915, Returns published by the Board of Trade	3,933,771	£ 869,738,964	38,004,955	£

<sup>•</sup> Ragle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers Section." † Loadon Life, see note to preceding table a Abstainers Rates. † Loadon Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers. B Matures on birthday of assured I shattnes organitiveness; of issue, "Wesleyan and General—rutes quoted are for "mearest." [Juithday.]

This Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every fixe paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to day of death. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

Alliance						MA	LE	9											F	MA	LE	B.				7
OFFICE.	1	Age	55	1	ge	60.	A	ge (	5	A	ge :	70	A	ge	50	A	ge	55	1	ge	60.	A	go (	5. A	) go	7
A 251	£	8	ď	£	7	4	E	7	đ.	£	8	ď.	E		ď	Z	8.	Ā	Z	-	۵,	3	ī.	7/3	-	"፞፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞
Atlas	18	.3	9	9	٥	5	10	15		13		10	L	•••		3	?	.0		•	5	9	32	811	9	. 4
*Australian Mutual .			. 8	R	13	- 7	10		-	13	47		12	10	10	*	.:	10	3		-	10	.:	911	3	
Britannic	12	14	4	18	17	3	10	ő	ő	18	23	8	6	7	8	2	~	š	12	10	÷	-	¥	011		
Canada Life	1			1					•		•••					١.		-	1		_	•		7		lie T
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	8	- 4	10	9	9	0		1	10	13	7	4	١.	•••		7	ÌÒ	IÓ	8	. 9	8	9	16	2 21	15	<b>`</b> 4
*Colonial Mutual	7	16	8	9	0	4	10	12	8	12	17	0	6	10	0	7	3	0	8	1	8	9	9	0 11	ē	. 4
Commercial Union	8	ΙO	4	9	12	7	11	3	۰	13	4	9		•••		7	17	3	8	24	7	10	•	4 32	. 28	
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Esgle, Star & B. Dom	8	8	٠,	1		` _	١		8				١.			_	:::						•••	-1	. **	· -
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Friends Prov. & Cutry.	8	13	0	9	17	2	Ħ	10	4	13	16	2	7	5	8	7	18	10	8	37	8	10	26	912	7	
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National Mutual	7	11	٥	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	9	6	3	8	6	17	2	2	16	4	9	4	422	5	
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Scottish Provident	7	10		9	3	2	XO	17		13	3	19	2	10	٥.	7	4	.4	:	3	10	9	12	0 22	14	ું ₿
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Australian Mutual, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Bates are for quarterly payments.

† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.

AMBRIVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers Tightlity; Bo=Boller; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hallstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; Mc=Motor Car; P=Plate Glass; Pu=Public Liability; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Ret'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1803	(L, F, Bu, P, Mc, A (ex. E.)	1	[142, Edmund-street, Birmingham; Craven House, Kingsway, W.C 2.
1844 1804 1808	F, Bu, L, A, M A, C, F, P, V F, L, A, Bu, Mc L	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. z. Piccadilly, W. z. oz. Cheanaide, E.C. z.
1849 1866 1863 1878 1854	L M B, V L, F, A, Bu	British and Foreign British Engine, &c British Equitable	Sydney; 37, Threadneedle-street, R.C. z. Broad St. Corner, Bham; s. Finsbury-sq., E.C. z. 5, Castle St., L'pool; s. Old Broad-street, R.C. z. 24, Fennel-st., Mancheste; 56, Kingsway, W.C. z. (quen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1904 1868 1863 1896	L, F,A,G,V,M F, A L	British General British Law British Legal and United Prov. British Life	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2
1902 1881 1805	L A (F, L, Bu, A,) (Mc, M	British Widows Builders' Accident	i, Old-street, E.C. 11. 31 & 32, Redford-street, Strand, W.C. 2. (19, George-st., Edin., Sz., King William-st., E.C. 4.
1903	L {A, Ma, Bu,} {V, Mc, F}	Canada Life	15, King-street, E C. s. 83, Pall Mall, S W.
zfion)	F, A, V	Central	z, Cornhill, E C. 3.
1906) 1865	A, F, G, V, M	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1908 1897 1884	F, A, M L L	City Equitable Fire City Life Clergy Mutual	3, Lothbury, E.C. z. 6. Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C. z.
2884 2886 2884 2973	Annuities L L, A	Clergy Mutual	1 15, St. James's-square, S. W. 1.
2862 2872 2993	L, M, A, V	Connected Union Confederation Consolidated	24-26, Cornhill, E.C. 3. Toronto; 23-28. Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1867	F, L, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation st., Manch.; 14, Red Lion-sq., W.C. 1.
1807) 1907	F, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1909 1807 1904 1863	L, F, M, A, G F, Bu, P, A, L	Drapers' and General Eagle, Star and British Dom Ecclesiastical Edinburgh	zo3 and zo5. Newgate-street, E.C. z. Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C. 3. zz, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2. 26. George-st, Edin.; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
2860 2762 2840	F, L. A, V A, G, F, V L L	Employers' Liability Equitable Equitable, United States . Equity and Law	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.
2844 2806 2898	All classes M. Re-ins. (All classes	Essex and Suffolk	New York; 346, Strand, W.C. a. rs, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. a. Colchester, 56-6a. New Broad-at., E.C. 3. 9, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
2894	ex. L	Excess	as, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
2890 2832 2886 2837	(ex. L ) A, V L, Annuity A, L, F, G, V L	Fine Art and General	18, Charlotte st, Edin.; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1910	L (A, Bo, Bu,F,)		
1840 1841	(A, Bo, Bu, F, ) (G, Ma, P, V) F, A, Bu, G F, A, L, Bu, M	Guarantee Society	rg, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1905 1868			
X878	Ca, V M A	Hibernian Horse, Carriage, and General* Imp. Acc. Live Stock & Gen Indemnity Mutual Iron Trades Employers'	z7, Pall Mall East, S.W. z, Old Broad-street, E.C. a. Se, Victoria-street, S.W. z.

Bst'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices, 3
1892) 1907	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	szs, Strand, W.C. s.
1845)	F, A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1906	F, A, G, L, V	Law Integrity	38. Church-street, Liverpool. 7. Chancery-lane, W.C. a. 231. Strand, W.C. a. 10. Fleet-street, E.C. 4. 24. Moorgate-street, E.C. 5. 25. Princes-st., Edinb.; 28. Bishopagate, E.C. a. 11. Dale-street, Liverpool; 1. Cornhill, E.C. 3. 26. Castle-street, Liverpool; 27. Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1806 1908	F, A, L A, F	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. a.
1836	All classes	Legal and General	zo, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1891 1838	Li, F, V L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	8s. Princes-st., Edinb.; as. Bishopscate, E.C. a.
1836	F, L, A, M, Bo	L'pool & London & Globe	z, Dale-street, Liverpool; z, Cornhill, E.C.
1888 186a	G, M F, A, M	Liverpool Mortgage London and Lancashire Fire	6, Castle-street, Liverpool. 45, Dale-st., Lipsol; 155, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.
1862	(L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Ma, V, M.	London and Scottish	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. z.
1860 1780	M	London and Provincial Marine London Assurance	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1906	F, M, L, A L, A, F, M, Mc	London General	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3. 7, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3. Cleveland House, City-road, E.C. 1.
1869 1806	All clases	London Guarantee and Acc	zo, zr & zz, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. z. 8r, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1854	Во	Manchester Steam Users	Manchester.
1887 1836	L M	Manufacturers'	Toronto; 7, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3, 20, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1852	L	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	M	Maritime	Brown's Buildings, Liverpool; 22, Royal Ex- change, E.C. 2.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	change, E.C. 3. 37, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1835 1896	I. P	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E.C. s. Dudley.
<b>1906</b>	All classes	Motor Union	
1903 1886	F, V L, A	Municipal Mutual	1. Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. s.
1843	L' L, F, M, A	Mutual of New York National Benefit	10. St. James serveet, S. w. r. 16 & r., Finsbury square, E.C. s. 1. Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. s. 1. Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. s. National House, Newgate-street, E.C. r. Manchester; 60. Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4. Glasgow; 81, Cannon-street, E.C. 4. Edinburgh; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. s. 281, Strand, W.C. s. 281, Chappide, E.C. s. 282, Strand, W.C. s.
1890 1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	Manchester; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1897 1863	F, A, V G	National of Great Britain National Guaran & Suretyship	Glasgow; Sr. Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1891	v	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	281, Strand, W.C. s.
1830 1869	L L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. a 5, Cheapside, E.C. a.
1835	L	National Provident	48. Gracechurch-street. E.C. 2.
	P L	National Prov. Plate Glass New York Life	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.  New York; Trafalgar-square, W.C.
1859	F, A, M	New Zealand Marine	Queen-street Auckland Finch-lane E !
1909 1809	A, F, V F, L, A, M	North and South	I E. C'DRDEL-ST /ADMYDOO!
•		NT 41	64, Princes-street, Edinburgh; 6z, Thread- needle-street, E.C. 2.
1836 1797	F, L, A, M F, A, M	Northern	z, Union-ter., Aberdeen; z, Moorgate-st., E.C. z. Norwich; so, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1797 1808	L	Norwich Union Life	Norwich; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4. Norwich; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	(A, Mo, G, V, ) (F, Mc, Bu	Ocean Accident	Moorgate-street, E.C. s.
1859 1864	M	Ocean Marine	s, Old Broad-street, E.C. s.
1782	L, F, Bu, A F, L, A, M	Phœnix	Pearl Buildings, High Holborn, W.C. z. King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	L, A F, V, L	Pioneer Profits and Iucome	67, Dale-street, Liverpool. c, Fleet-street, E.C. 4. Temp. Address: sss-255, Strand, W.C. 2.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	Temp. Address: sas-asg, Strand, W.C. a.
1865	$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} A, Bu, Ca, \\ F, G, P, V \end{array} \right\}$	Prov. Accident and Guarantee	54/55, Coleman-street, E.C. a.
x889	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. s.
1903	A. Bu, F, P, V All classes	Provincial	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. s.  Kendal; 3s, Old Jewry, E.C. s.  Holborn-bars, E.C. z.
1849	An Classes A, Bu, Ca, G, P, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornbill, E.C. 3.
z864	IG, P, V		
1845	F, L, A, M, V F,L,M,A,V,P L, F	Royal Exchange	Oxford St., Manohester; 133, Strand, W.( Liverpool; 24-28, Lumbard-street E.C. 3. Royal Exchange, E.C. 3. Liverpool.
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392		Insur <mark>ance Directory—</mark> L	dvice to Assurants.
Ber'e.	Haters of	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1801 1910 1807 1809 1808 1801 1811 1877 1848 1807 1899	L A, L, F, V, Mc L L, A Ca	Royal London Royal London Auxiliary Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses) Salvation Army Scottish Anticable Scottish Boiler Scottish Equitable Scottish Insurance Scottish Life Scottish Life Scottish Life	Perth: Aldwych, Strand, W.C. z.
1863 1864 1815 1875 1876 1865 1891 1710 1820 1866	L	Scottish Metropolitan Scottish Provident Scottish Temperance Scottish Union and National Scottish Widows' Sea Standard State Sun Life Sun Life of Canada Thames and Mersey	6. St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 3, Lombard-st., E.C.; 209, St. Vincent-st., Glasg; 3, Cheapside, E.C.; 35, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 5, Walbrook, E.C.; 9, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 28, Cornhill, E.C.; 3, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C.; 3, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C.; 3, George-st., Edinb; 18, KingWilliam-st., E.C.; Liverpool; 122, Cannon-street, E.C.; 4. Threadneedle-street, E.C.; 2. Threadneedle-street, E.C.; 2. Liverpool; 36, Cornhill, E.C.; 3.
2804	Executors J F, A, V M, F, L, A All classes A,G, Bu,V, Bo L L Bo, V Ca, V L Pensions, &c. F, M F, A (All classes (except L&M) M		i.e., Cornhill, E.C. 3.  Glasgow; 3. Princes-street, E.C. 2.  3. King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.  3. & 4. Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 2.
			URANCE AND ANNUITIES.

**(b)** 

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if offected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remu-nerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from assessment to this duty in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, in most cases

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the heat results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable ersons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is

made. Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed proposals, but policies with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are usually subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character. (k) Non-Medical Examination policies.

INQUIRIES .-- ()n receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 58.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, rs. Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies hest adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most-likely to be required :-

,, first 5 years. (c) limited SO OF SS YESTS. without profits. (d) (e) Endowment, decreasing premium("net cost"). uniform ., for first 5 years. half

(a) Lye, uniform premium for whole life

half

without profits 11 Educational Policy. ,, to mature at age 55, 60 or 65 (combined with sickness and accident benefits up to age selected).

## INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channal Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

#### Letters.

Not exceeding 3 oz.  For every additional 1 oz., or fraction of	
loz	.¥gd. It.

# Printed Papers.

Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 oz. ... 1d. For every additional 2 oz. or fraction ... \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. Limite: 2 lb. in weight: in size as \( \frac{1}{2} \) finite: 3 lb. in weight: in size as \( \frac{1}{2} \) finite. Newspaper Rate.

\*.\* If two or more copies are enclosed in a

single packet, each copy will be liable to the same postage as if it had been posted separately.

Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size, as Letters.

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Not ex	ceeding	2 lb.		<b>.</b>		9d.
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### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (letters, newspapers, postcards) are charged double postage on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, double the deficiency.

RE-DIRECTION. (1) By agent of addressee: Letters, post-cards, printed papers, and newspapers may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. Parcels may be redirected free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. The above rules apply ordinary prepaid rate. The above rules apply also to Registered packets, which must be taken to a Post Office. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice of removal and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels, and for the re-direction and (postal) forwarding of telegrams. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1s. for second, 1s. third, and 5s. each subsequent year,

REGISTRATION .-- Registered letters and parcels must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The registration fee is 2d. exclusive of postage. With a further 2d. the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually for registering for the night mais is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for poeting ordinary parcels. Inland packets marked "Registered" or containing coin or lewellers, if found in a letter-box, undergo

compulsory registration (6d.), carrying no compensation. Conversation (6d.), carrying no compensation. The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are:—Fee 3d., compensation £5: 2d., £30; and 1d. for each additional £30 up to the maximum 1s. 19d. for £400. Compensation, up to £3 is given on (a) unregistered perceiv (farloss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (b) surregistered gasoust conveyed by Express Delivery Service. No. (r), Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) is only (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) is only given when the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Registered Letter envelopes soid by the Fost. Office and the packet is tendered for transmission; by Registered Letter Post; the maximum compensation for own is \$5. Compensation for revellery, watches, dc., is only given on registered packets; for glass, crockery, grasses, colour-powders, ish, meat, fruit, and regetables; only when sent as parcets. Compensation is nogiven for damage to (x) eggs, soft fruit, liquids, and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case: (a) registered letters. unless other in any case; (a) registered letters, unless con-spicuously marked "Fragile, with care."

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered par-cels, free; other unregistered postal packets, 1/4.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE. - There are three services :- (x) By special messenger all the way, week-days only, from most offices which deliver week-days only, from most omost which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, which must be prepaid, 6d. per mile, or part of a mile, with 1d. on each separate packet after the first, as to ten, also a special charge of 6d. on each packet over z lb. in weight. Live animals; liquids, and loose money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted: The messenger may take back an inland tele-The messenger may take back an iniant ceregram gratis. (a) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 6d. as before exclusive of postage, with special charges as before except weight fee). (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (6d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). For (x), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner; for (a), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical lise back and front. Waiting fees: so minutes free each additional zg minutes or part thereof, \$d. For Sundays and Holidays, see p. 400.

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.— On payment of 3d, to a servant of any of the chief railways, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate, letters not exceeding 3 or, will be forwarded, and passed on from one company to another at a junction, by the next available train or stoamship, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be trapeferred thence to the nearest letter-oux for peasenger station of the railway company, or sent there by express delivery, on week-days. The letter may be forwarded after conveyance by train by capture of the results o ferred thence to the nearest letter-box for postel express service (if clearly so marked, cross front and back with a vertical line, and properly prepaid). Express messengers may be telegraphed for to meet it.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELLVERED POSTAL PAGENTS.—Inlead packets chargeable with a postage of Rd. or more, updativered are returned unopened if bearing senders mans and address; others are opened by the Resulting the latter office and returned to readers without: shripping registration for of Rd. being charged shewire any there is

value be inside. Letters containing neither sender's address ner any esclosive of importance are at once addresses nor any esclosive of importance are at once additional. Francis containing an address, and not applied for, any escending disposed of after a months; of it perhabits are fleat with an requisite. Product to essend on the send of

returned on payment of fresh postage.

Posys Exprang (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only)—
Correspondence of any kind may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices accept Town Sub-Offices It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for in the address. It addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is not taken in but is at once treated as undelivered All persons supplying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper sixuar. Poste Restante letters, parcols, &c, from plirond, or letters at a scapper, for an expected silly, are legic two months; others, only one fortuight After these intervals they are irrested as undelivered (at a payer). Foste Restante correspondence, however, which begar a request for return within a less time, if not delivered, its dealt with accordingly.

## Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, rabbits, mest, fruit, and vegetables) (see p. 393).

#### Post Cards.

The left-hand half of the Postage, ad. The left-hand name or one different side may be used for correspondence, both inland and foreign. Plain cards (maximum both instant and to the state of the state o origin, and to that country alone, and must bear the words "Post Card—Gt. Britain and Irc-land," and "Reply."

#### Samples.

samples can no longer be sent by Inland Post at any rates other than the Letter and Parcel Rates.

## Printed Papers Post (see p. 393).

This section takes the place of "Book Packet Post"

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 oz.

nature of a letter, and not exceeding S oz.

By this post may be sent books, printed commercial farms, e.g., invoices, receipts, estimates, share transfer series, printed commercial farms, e.g., invoices, receipts, estimates, chere transfer settions, applications for employment, deeds and agree series; concluses. Christians, etc., cards; MS, proofs and examination papers with corrections, drawings or application papers with corrections, drawings or series, teaching prints (when not on britle or fragile substance), together with the legitimate binding or mount lag, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with which, of in an unfastenced anvelope, or correctedly receipt as before, and must constant no communication in the nature of a legit of the document, or consist of formulas of souriesy or of a conventional character pot exceeding the world or initial. Observations which is the post of the december o

#### Newspaper Post.

This post is available for newspapers registered at the G.P.O., including any supplements thereof. i.d. for every 8 oz., plus i.d. Packing as for "printed papers" (see above). No writing or

printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered as such at G.P.O., and Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers may be treated as printed papers.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy master (see p. 283). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Pott" and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage mast be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same. as for general postal business Parcels are ueither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb, must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if siready loaded; a mounted postman must accept what he can conveniently carry

Parcels to or from the Channel Is or I. of Man are liable to customs duty, which may not be evaded by Letter Post; the sender must, in the former case, declare contents when posting.

#### Literature for the Blind.

Papers not registered at G.P.O., periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked "Blind Literature" outside, with name and address of seuder: 2 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ .; 5 lb., 1d.; 6 lb. (maximum), 2d. Maximum size,  $2 \times 1 \times 1$  ft.

#### STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to Raills, and certain initial nevertice there are a great for list of latter see p. 465 are sold of the respective values of ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d., 2½d, 3d., 4d, 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1e, 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. Books of 18 3d. and 6 1d. stamps, 3s. 6d. Rolls of 480, 500 and 1,000 ½d., 1d., and 3d. stamps are also sold, 2d., 2d. and 4d. extra constitutions are also sold, 2d., 2d. and 4d. extra constitutions are also sold. respectively. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmensure and sutborised to sell 1/d., 1d., and 2d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and mland letters, with a 4d. embossed stamp for the payment of the registration 2d. and postage 2d., are of four sizes: F, 5½ in. ×3½ in., 5½, each; G, 6 in. ×3½ in., 5d. each; E, 11½ in. ×6 in., 5½, each; E, 11½ in. ×6 in., 6d. each.

LETTER CARDS with 2d. stamp, one 31/4d., 8, 7 ½ d. ; 6, 1s. ; 10, 2s.

POST CARDS impressed with a penny stamp Single, Thun—one  $1\frac{1}{2}d:2,\frac{3}{2}d:5,\frac{5}{4}d:11,\frac{1}{6}s$  Stout—one,  $1\frac{1}{3}d:5,\frac{5}{6}d:10,1s$ . Reply—one,  $2\frac{1}{3}d:5,\frac{11}{6}d:\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}s$ .

ENBOSSED ENVELOPES with 3d. stamp: 1,  $2\frac{1}{4}d$ .; 5, 11d.; 11, 2s.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with 1d. stemp: 1, 11/d.; 2, 21/d.; 5, 51/d.; 23, 28.

## Spoiled Stamps.

Embossed or impressed postege stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, news-paper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperiest, mutilated, or defined in any way. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Embosed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered

correspondence.
Applications for the recovery of the value of specified or unused stamps, whether postage, revenue, or insurance, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices (see also p. 411).

## LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Metropolis is divided for postal purposes into eight Head Districts, each comprising a certain number of Delivery Districts as indicated below:—

Fact Central (E.C.) 4 North Western (N.W.)
West Central (W.O.) 5 Eastern (E.) 7 South Eastern (E.E.)
Northern (N.) 22 South Western (E.W.)
Northern (N.) 23 Western (W.)

To avoid delay in delivery, the initials of the Head District, and the number of the proper delivery office should appear in the address of all posts/peckets. Each Head Fistrict has Head Office (addresses giren on py age 4), Branch Offices, and others, the total number of offices in the London Postal Area being about a thousand.

offices in the London Postal Area being about a thousand. Forgia, Mails, rendered irregular by the War, are not yet stabilised; only the following Indications can be given dates and since are the latest times for posting Fracket). British W. Africa; S. Africa, Fr., 7.28 a.m. or 13.18 a.m. with late fee, \$d\_1\$; Aden, M. Africa, Partia, India, Straits Settlements, Indo-China, S. China (Th., 6 p.m., or 9.0 p.m. with late fee, \$d\_2\$; Australia; about systems with the fee, \$d\_3\$; Australia; about systems with the fee, \$d\_3\$; Australia; about fysics weekly for N., Central and Northern S. America, West Indias, Japan, and N. China; \$daily or abmost daily for Egypt, Greece, Serbia, and S.E. Europe; daily or reversal stones daily to Scandinavia and Central, S. and W. Europe. The daily mails are: Vid Roulogne, \$30 a.m.; vid Ostend, \$46 a.m., noon; vid Calais, \$8 a.m. \$2 p.m.; con \$10.00 c. \$10.

ior S. Africa leaves Th. morning; for India, Egypt, and the Esst; Te. mights. (See also p 397).

Leave Male, (Letters and Cards).—The latest time of pocking without late fee for Provincial Night Mails, at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, Charing Cross, Paddington (Syring St and Loudon St), and certain E.C. Offices, is 6 p.m., elsewhere in Head District, 3 30 p.m., Registered letters must, as a rule, be posted half an-hour earlier than ordinary letters; but the times at G.P.O. are 3.39 p.m. for General, 7.30 for Late Night Mails, 4.6 on Esterdays, and for London first morning delivery, 7.15 a m. for Irish and N. Wales Day Mail Mails, 6.6 on Esterdays, and for London first morning delivery, 7.15 a m. for Irish and N. Wales Day Mail 1.4 of Esst.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp 1.4 of Esst.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp 1.4 of Esst.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp 1.4 of Esst.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp 1.4 of Esst.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp 1.4 of Esst.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp 1.4 of Esst.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp 1.4 of Esst.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp 1.4 of Esst.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp 1.4 of Esst.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp 1.4 of Esst.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp 1.4 of Collection, but before the times given below, are included in certain mails.—Porsyn Matle at G.P.O. (see also above): vic Calais. 3.20 a.m., 7.0 p.m.); Holland, etc., 6.0 p.m.; Intense: General Night Mails at G.P.O. and Head Instruct Head Offices, 7.30 p.m., except Esst. S.P.D. and Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.P.D. and 1.4 of Esst. S.

### POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N.B.—In certain colonies and fereign countries the fittle of postage is the United Kingdom are higher than those from the United Kingdom given below.

## Letters.

The letter rate from the United Kinedick to the British Possessions generally, to H. M. Trivials abread, or H. M. Ships in Foreign Waters 60/0 G.P.O., London, E.C. 2), to the United States of America, and the British Postal Agencies in Morocco is 2d. the first ounce and M. for their succeeding conce or fraction. The charge to all other places; is 24d. the first ounce and 1/4d. per ounce afterwards. Limits of size 3 × 1 × 17.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE—FOR LETTERS AND PARSELS to the Expeditionary Forces, see special leaders, obtainable at Post Offices, for special regulations.

## Post Cards.

1d. single, 2d. reply. (See also p. 394.)

## Reply Coupons.

Coupous exchangeable for stamps of the value of \$5 centimes (\$\frac{3}{4}d.\) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of \$d. each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

## Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(a) PRINTED PAPERS: Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, i.d. per 2 oz. To Canada and Newfoundland there is also a special Magazine Post for magazines, newspapers, and trade journals sent by direct packet, if properly registered for such post (this is frequently indicated on the outside of the magazine) and packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, otherwise complying with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post mentioned on p. 204. Rate: 2-8 cz., 1d.; 1½; lb., 1½d.; and ½d. per ½ lb. up to 5 lb., 5d.

(b) COMMERCIAL PAPERS: Legal and mercantile documents, MSS., invoices, &c., partly tile documents, MSS., involces, &c., partly written, \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per 3 oz.; minimum charge of \$\frac{3}{2} \)d. (c) PATTERNS (bond \( flets\), SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS, keys, fresh-out flowers, etc., %d. per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 1d.

To the British Empire or non-Union countriest the limits are: Size,  $2 \times 1 \times 1$  ft.; weight, generally 5 lb. To countries in the Postal Union: Size, (a) and (b)  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1$  ft., (c)  $12 \times 8 \times 4$  in.; weight, (a) and (b) 6 lb., (c)12 oz. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are: (a)and (b) 50 × 4 in., (c) 12 × 6 in. Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets are stapped. Double the defict is the maximum charge on underpaid packets. Regulations as to packing. writing, &c., are similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels from abroad are subject to British Customs examination and charges, which, with a fee of \$d., must be paid before delivery to addressee.

#### Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a F.Q., or the P.O. Guide consulted, before parking. Parcels can be insured for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to Customs.

Marrakesh, Mattagan.

Casablanca, Fen, Larache, Marrakesh, Mastajas, Mogador, Rabet, Safii, Tangter, Tetuan, 'Now including the treaty ports of Olgina.' ! Alghanistan, Bahrein, Friendly Is, Johore, Minecet, Nigeria, Nyasaland, N. Bhodesia, Trompatsus ; size Mo-rocco, except at the P.O. Agencies of Union countries.

and contents and value must be declared on and contents and wante must be declared on special forms; smderwaltaction or other inaccu-racy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially 18.3.). (Relate of Custom Duty is allowed, as Relata goods by certain colonies.) The Customs charges of certain countries can be The Customs control of depositing generally one-prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to out-half of declared value, otherwise they are pollected from addressee. Packing must be substantial, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Delivery in many or maintage are massed upon. Denvey in many constricts is only to a post office, station, or customs house, whence addressee, who is notified of its arrival, must arrange conveyance. In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies. Certain articles are prohibited; among them letters nearly everywhere.

To most ocentries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet (New Zealand and Apia, 4 feet). Parcels for Canada, except umbrellae, etc., haust not be longer than 3% feet. To Italy and Greece and their Colonies, to Ayseinia. Argentine. Brasil, most French Colonies, Honduras Rep. (Facilia coast), the independant W. Indies, Portuguese Timor, Fifcalm I., and Faraguay the maximum length is 2 feet, length and girth combined about 6 feet, in many cases. Dowers, marrow parcels (umbrellas, sticks, etc.) may be longer,

#### Imperial British Parcel Rates.

The "triple system " of \$ lb. 1s., 7 lb. 2s., 11 lb. 8s. is charged to Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. Togoland, Brit. Somaliland, Brunei, Ceylon, Brit. Togoland, Brit. Somailland, Brunel, Ceylon, China (Brit. Agencies\*), Cyprus, Faikland Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, and Indian P.O. Agencies\*†¶, Jamaica, Labuan, Leeward Is. (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola), Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Mesopotamia († only), Morocco (Brit. Post. Agencies\*), North Borneo State, Persia († only), St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Is.

\* Amay, Canton, Chefu, Fuchow, Hankow, Hothow, Ningso, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientzin, Welshai, wei i Indian P.O. Agencies in Mesopotamia. Abul Kharib, Amara, Bagdafi, Rasra, Basra Cite, Fuo, Kut, Naseriyeh, Chiat Salea, Sudean-Shayatti, Zuintr, and others i Indian P.O. Asenoides in Fernia. Abadau, Ahwaz, Bushire, Bunder, Abbaz, Chahbar, Heujam, Jazk, Linga, Mohammerah, and others on the Persian Gulf: Bahrein, Dubui, Koweii, Museat.

\*\*Indian P.O. Agencies in Tibut: Gyangtee, Phiripong, Tatana (Chumbii).

3. Gaagbhara, Fen Larashe, Varyabseh, Masagan, Megadar, Kabat, Safi, Tangier, Tatuah.

	Fersign Parcel Rates, with approximate duration and frequency of post.	8 lb.	7 lb,	'nÞ.
)	A byssinia/over 16 days, 8 townsonly) Algeria (6-8 days daily). Argantine (over 38 days, 8 monthly) Austria (Republic) daily) Azores, vad Lishon (3-8 weeks) Balcaric is (daily) Belgum (daily) Belgum (daily)	4 6 1 4 2 0 1 7	4 6 1 8 1 11	4.000
7	Azores, vs. Lishon (2-3 weeks) Balcaric Is (daily) Belgium (daily)	1 0	2 1 1 4 3/1-3/6	3 1 1 9 8/11-44
,	Belgium (daily) Bolivia, wid Argentine & Chile resp Brasil (eight states only) Bulgaria by sea, irregular) Cameroons (about monthly) Canary Is. Cape Verde Is (about 3 weeks)	2/3-2/6	1 8	8/11-4/0
	Cameroons (about monthly)  Canary Is.  Cape Verde Is (about 3 weeks)  (leveling and Palace Is (averaged))	1 6	1 10 3 10	1/3
•	Cape Verde Is (about 3 weeks).  Caroline and Palacos is (suspended)  Ohlia (Chinese P.O.& Macao)(wkly)  Colombia (Caldas, Cauca, El Valle, and Narino Depta.) (over 33 days)  Colombia (classwhere) (over 13 days)  Congo, Begjain (6-4 wks, monthly)  Corrace, yéd France (4 days, 4 wkly)  (osta Rica.	3 0	3 3 3 0 3 0	4 9
Ŀ	and Narino Depts.) (over 23 days) Colombia (elsewhere) (over 17 days) Congo, Belgian (5-6 wks., monthly)	3 6 2 7 1 2 1 4 1 8	4 10 8 8 2 4	10 7
	Cuba (3-4 weeks)	2 2	1 8 3 1 3 6 1 11	1 0 2 6 2 10 2 3
	Czecho-Slovakia (Bohemia, &c.,dly) Dahomey, Niger (Military Terri tory) and Ivory Coast Jenmark (4 weekly) & Greeniand . Dominican Republic, via France . Dutch Eart Indies (about weekly) Guiana, via Brit. Guiana West Indies	2 2	2 6	2 10 1 7 8 2
	Dominican Republic, via France Dutch East Indies (about weekly) Guiana, via Brit, Guiana	1 6 2 6 2 0	2 10 3 3 3 0	8 2 4 0 4 0 8 0
	West Indies Ecuador, viá Guayaquil (31 days) . Egypt and Sudan direct (Tuesdays)	1 8 8 0 1 0	2 4 4 6 1 9	6 0
	West Indies  Ecuador, vid Suraquii (M days) Egypt and Sudan direct (Tuesdays) Fanning I. (over 28 days, monthly) Fanos (3 days). Finland, vid Sweden France (Rly deliv.ex. Als -Lor) French Guiana (22 d.) & W. Indies	1 7 1 0 1 9 1 0	1 4	4 11 1 7 2 10 1 7
	French Guiana (22 d.) & W. Indies	3 3	1 1	2 10 2 10
	(15d.) (Juinea, Congo & Togoland Indo-Uhina (6-6 weeks) Oceania (3-8 months) Somali Coast (2 weeks)	3 0	8 1 4 0 2 7	3 5
	Germany (daily) Greece (\$-12 d , high rate, 2 wkly.) Guatemala (about 5 wks , monthly)	3 9 1	1/10 2/8	5 0 2 11 1 20 2/4-8/0 4 0
	Hayti Holland (1-2 days daily) Honduras, Rep (Atlantic & Pacific coasts respectively) Hungary (unoccupied terr. daily)	2 3 0 10 2/0-2/11	2 6 1 1 3/8/3/3	2 10 1 6 4/0.8/7
	Italian Somaliland (Panadir Swks)	2/0-2/11 1 11 2 2 2 8	3/0-3/3 2 3 2 5 3 1	4/0-8/7 2 7 3 4 3 5
			3 0	3/3-2/10
	fully daily, wat fr a tier reap.)  Japan, Cores, &c., sed Succ (wkly.)  Liberia (about \$5 days, monthly)  Libya (Tripoli & Dyrensica)  Lixembourg (daily)  Madagascar & Comoro is (3-4 wks.)  Madeirs (Thursdays)	2 0 2 2 1 0	3 0 2 6	2 10 1 9
	Madeira (Thursdays)  Nauritania (14 days, monthly)  Mexico (21-32 days)	2 2 1 4 1 9 1 8	311 1 8 2 1	2 0 2 5 2 5
	Montenegro (suspended)	3 2	3'3	8 7
	Norway & (in summer) Spitsbergen Palestine (S.of Acre), occupation Panana Republic (23-28 days) Paraguay (5-6 weeks), limit 7 lb "Persia [5 wks.), Persian P.Os. (see	111	1 4 2 7 3 0	6 D 7 3 8
	Peru (47 days) Loreto Deut Se As Se	2 0 2/0-3/0	3 0 3/0-4/6	1000
	Portuguese E Africe & weeks	111	2 3	3.7
	,, India (Tuesdays). Timor (about weekly) W Afr. (5-6 w.) Réunion (about 4 weeks)	3 0		4 6
	Rumunia		2 16 2 11 1 8 2 4	3 8 2 0 3 10
	Russia in Asia (Amur & Maritime Provs & Saghalien) St. Pierre and Migneton (13-14 days) Sa / dor /about 4 weeks)	16	2 II	- 14
1	* Paper or outdiourd packing	not in	Mojent	-

Paper or cardiourd packing not sufficient

Burnes (Apith), wid N. Zesland (about 2 ac. d. d. d. d. d. d. d. d. d. d. d. d. d.	Foreign Parcel Bates—continued.			1
Syrat   Acres to Assantante, acc.	Bames (Aptis), wie N. Zeeland (about 3 months).  Senegal, Upper Sem., & Wiger (Civil) Serbis designated.  Blam (about weekly)  Spent (Seildway delivery) (4-8 days)  Ewelers, direct, days; twice why.)  Byris (Acre to Alexandrotts, etc.)  Truck of Jackys & Westarthinopole  U. S. A. end Dependencies, Official.  U. S. A. end Dependencies, Official.  Var Citics (Sout 28 days)  All other places, except Aleska  (3-8 weeks)	d ##200000000000000000000000000000000000	1 1	6. di 5 0 7 0 3/6 2 20 2 0 2 0

General Regulations: Foreign and Oplonial Post.

INSURANCE.-Insurance may be effected on INSURANCE.—Insurance may be effected on parcets to almost all countries up to £400, according to destination, at the following rates:—4d. for £13; and Rd. for every additional £13 up to \$s. 10d. for £000. Parcels sent to the U.S. by the semi-official service are insurable at \$d. per £13 up to £180. Compensation up to £1 is also given on unsinsured parcels to or from Egypt, Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, with the larger foreign smaller colonies, with the larger foreign countries, including the semi-official U.S.A. service, if certificate of posting is produced. Only securities, bank notes, etc., properly packed, and sealed everywhere with a private mark, can be insured by letter post.

INSUMED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (not money, securities, letters, or commercial papers) may be sent in strong boxes by letter malls to Austria, Refigum. Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Luxembourg, Switzerland Postagels, to 2s.; maximum weight 2 lb., size 12×6×6 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates as for parcels; limit £500.

Case or Delivery.—A reciprocal service of "cash on cleivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and the following: Aden, Algeria, Barhados, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. Somaliland, Ceylon, Coysics, China, Shaghai and Wei-hai-wei only. Cypras, Benmark, Egypt. Gibraitar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malay States, Malta, Mauritus, Morocco (Tangier mily), New Zealand, N. Borseco, Nyassland (£30), N. Rhodesia (Broken Hill, Jivingstone, Lusakas, Mazabuca only). S. Rhodesia, Sudan (£30), Falkland is (Fort Stanley ouly), Fiji Ns., France, Gambins (£30), St. Lucia, Sarawak (£30), Sepchelles, Str. Settlements. Tobago, Trinidad, Zamibar, Fees for collection: \$2d. for Trade Charge (samount to be collected not screeding £1, white sud charge is shown in above list, Addresses has generally also to hay, besides Customs, if any. 4d. (at in U.K.) or &f. fee (into prepayable) of the collected at first of one alternative address, parcel is returned at seaser's expense unless abandonment is definitely requested.

Investment Terranes Servete. Delivery by deel manager of correspondence to or from excitain one and floridght occurring to contain to every in the saids. It now best arranged. Sc. extra is paid by the untility parcels for or other matter. The rest of the untility collected from the addresses.

collected from title addresses.

Are M.a. Blanvices donvey registered and unregistered.

Are M.a. Blanvices donvey registered and unregistered,
and the man description of the process of partial and
sand the man of the process of the partial and to India,
and the East (leaving London Fri. mbrining instead of
Thi. evening. There are at present every vestically a
merating mult to Paris, and afternoon to Paris and
Brussels. Packets may be posted in this usual manner,
but must have "By Air Hall" prominently marked in
top left-hand corner (preferably on special blue libble),
obtained presis from Head Post Offices or by writing to
Secretary, G.P.O., London, E.C. S. Fee: 3d. per ex.
extra, paid by postage stamps in top right-hand comet,
Express delivery is obtained by further stamps (et. per
packet), the word "Express" being written just below
"By Air Mail." (There is also a service at different rates
from Toulouse to Rabat, Morocot.)

#### MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The Chief Money Order Office is at Mahor Gardens, Holloway, N. 7.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 3d. for inland, \$14d. for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries).

## Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, \$d.; £10, \$d.; £20, \$d.; £30, \$d.; £30, \$d.; £30, \$d.; £30, \$d.; £30, \$d.; £40 (maximum), 1s. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue if the official "notice to pay" is produced, or of Savings Certificates. The rules and regulations are en the forms issued.

### Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of \$d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payer's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

#### Postal Orders.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weak days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire; in Egypt, and at the British Agencies at Panama, China (p. 25, note\*), and Morocoo (p. 256, socet, except Rabat). They are paid (but not issued) at \$8\$ Canadian offices, and paid in Australia only when issued to soldiers. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every \$6. up to \$50., and \$for \$35.; cost: \$6. to \$2. \$6... 1d.; \$6. to \$50., and \$for \$35.; cost: \$6... \$7. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be obarged. Adhesive British Postage Stampa (not perforated, Adhesive British Postage Stamps (not perforated, and not exceeding 8 in number) may (except for Canada) be affixed to the face of an order, to increase its value by 1, 2, 3 or 4 peace.

#### Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

Orders payable in British Dominions, Colonies Protectorates, and Postal Apendia, or in Register France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Riminiti, an most of their polonies, 54. every \$1 or fraction

<sup>&</sup>quot;The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official service (United States Post Office) and a semi-official service (Amesican Express Cosinary). Customs charges cannot be pressed by sender in the official services. A parcel downsied by the semi-official service many, without oxtra charge, be sent through New York in Bond for Customs cammination at any one of the "United States Ports of Entry," or Inhand Custom Houses. The ad-dressees must, however, make arrangements for the delivery after clearance. Such parcels must be plainly marked by the sender. In Dond 4: naming the Inland Port chosen; and the mass words must also be written in the sense handwriting on the Customs declaration and dispatch note. (Mails twice weekly.)

in British S. and S.W. Africa, Ls. Sd. each £1, \$2. each 4s, or fraction; in U.S.A., special rates; sliewhere, 4d. every £1. Idmits of amount, £30-£40.

## Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to some colonies and foreign countries, g.; so Canada and U.S.A. (also New Zealand and Union of South Africa, certain towns only), but not Australia. Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, plus cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in British Possessions only), plus supplementary fee of 6d. for foreign countries, for Cauada and Newfoundland 6d. ordinary, or 1s. deferred rate, for other British Possessions. 1s.

## TELEGRAMS.

### Inland.

Telegrams may be posted, or handed in at a telegraph office, or to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 18 words or less 1s., each further word  $\frac{1}{2}d$ ; the address is charged for; payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original, redirected, or reply tele-grams handed in on Sundays, Good Friday, or Christmas Day are charged 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 13 months. Receipt for charges 1d. Certified copy 3d., sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within three miles of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6d. per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are issued gratia. Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Some Offices 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (see below and p. 400). For Sunday and Holiday telegrams, see above, below, and p. 400.

LATE Fars —A telegram may usually be got through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: i.e. for the telegraphist, is for the measurer, and 6t. an hour for the telegraphist if he has te wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may scoept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of is for the postmaster, is for the telegraphist, and is for a measurer if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist Countyme, &c.—Plain language, is charged for according to the number of words : all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word per letters. The following count one word:—(i) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (not of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (e) all names of railway and easignment stations (not in towns) with public telegraph, (3) words ordinarily written as one or with hyphon, including "outline," or. (4) Names with prefix "St." Pe. "De la. "O." "Nac." but not hyphened suraness (3) each five figures: (6) each initial, except London Postal Districts (n. 389-Am.—P.—H.M.A. (in address), which are one word each group; (7) signs of punctuation, etc.

Nionr Thunnard Levrens in plain language, for delivery by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between towns whose Head Telegraph Offices are open always (see below), at in for 38 words or less, and id. per 8 words beyond 39.

and id. per 2 words beyond 38.

TRISORARY OFFIDES ALWAYS OFFIR (FRENT & DOURS mentioned in such case): London-Central diswards the state of the control of t

ampton Docks (branch office), Swansen. Stotland-Aberdesei, Dandes, Edinburgh, Glasslow, Inverness. Irvisiond-Berlisst, Cort. Dublin. Londonderry, Quateria freedow-Berlisst, Cort. Dublin. Londonderry, Quateria town. Most Wereless Stations (st.). And Resistence of Stations of Almonath, Bedford M.R., Berdeck (st. Sun. 18.58-5.29), Blackburn (etc. Sun. 6 a.m.—36 p.m.). Burton M.R., Cambridge G.R. (etc. Sun. 18.58-5.29), Blackburn (etc. Sun. 6 a.m.—36 p.m.). Burton M.R., Cambridge G.R. (etc. Sun. noon-1 B. 159-4), Carlisle M.R. (f.R. sch.). Chestor, "Chestorfield M.R. (etc. Sun. 7 a.m., Mon. dol., Chevington, Christon Fank, Crew. Juan 1900, and J. Chevington, Christon Fank, Crew. Juan 1900, and J. Chevington, Christon Fank, Crew. Juan 1900, and J. Juneater, Ely, Ferry Hill (etc. Sun. 8 8, 8 13) Finlymark Honoractor, Ely, Ferry Hill (etc. Sun. 8 8, 8 13) Finlymark Humborner, Hill (etc. Sun. 18 8, 18 19 Finlymark Humborner, Hill (etc. Sun. 18 19 m.). Heysham Humborn Hillen (etc. Sun. 18 19 m.). Heysham Humborn, Hillethn (etc. Sun. 6 a m. 18 p.m.). Heysham Humborn, Hillethn (etc. Sun. 6 a m. 18 p.m.). Heysham Humborn, Hillethn (etc. Sun. 6 a m. 18 p.m.). Heysham Humborn, Hillethn (etc. Sun. 6 a m. 18 p.m.). Heysham Humborn, Hillethn (etc. Sun. 6 a m. 18 p.m.). Heysham Humborn, Hillethn (etc. Sun. 6 a m. 18 p.m.). Heysham Humborn, Hillethn (etc. Sun. 6 a m. 18 p.m.). Heysham June, Humborner, Hillethn (etc. Sun. 6 a m.). Sun. 5-3; noon 7). Killingworth, Kingstridge (Bublin) d. Leicester M.R., Lizand (Lidysk), Low Moor (forks). Incker, Mallow, March, Newport Mon wide (etc. Sun. 19 p.m., Sun. 6 a m.). Peterborn (etc. Sun. 8 a.m.). Peterborn (etc. Sun. 8 a.m.). Peterborn (etc. Sun. 8 a.m.). Peterborn (etc. Sun. 8 a.m.). Newport Mon wide (etc. Sun. 19 p.m.). Soloy (etc. Sun. 438 noon, 2 a.m.). Humborner, Sun. 18 a.m. 19 p.m.). Soloy (etc. Sun. 438 noon, 2 a.m.). Shipley (etc. Sun. 5 a.m.). Shipley (etc. Sun. 6 a.m.). Shipley (etc. Sun. 6 a.m.). Shipley (etc. Sun. 6 a.m.). Humbe (etc. Sun. 6 a.m.). Shockton on-Tece (etc. Sun.

Rates for Telegraphing Abroad.

FULL RATES per word (minimum 10d.) from any part of the U.K. are as follows:—

EUROPE: Albania (Kanina, Vallona) -/4%; Alsace Lorraine -/8½; Andorra -/8½; Austria (German A.)-/8½; Belgium -/8½; Bosnia Herzegovina -/8½; Bulgaria -/8½; Bosnia Herzegovina -/8½; Bulgaria -/8½; Czecho-Slovakia -/8½; Croatia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Esthonia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Esthonia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Esthonia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8½; Enlamatia -/8; Denmark -|8½; Kethonia -|8½; Fillmand -|8; France -|8½; Germany -|8; Gibraltar -|8; Greece, with Corfu, Crete, Eubea, Poros -|8½, other Greek Islands -|6; Holland -|8½; Hungary -|4; Illyrian Littoral -|8½; Luxemburg -|8½; Luxemburg -|8½; Montenegro -|3½; Norway -|8½; Poland -|8½; Portugal -|8; Roumania -|6; Russic in Function Control of Co Russia-in-Europe suspended except to Alexandrovsk, Archangel, Murmansk -/5½, and

drovsk, Archangel, Murmanak -/5½, and Caucasus 1/-; Serbia -/3½; Slavonia -/3½; Spain -/3, -/5, and -/3½; Sweden -/3½; Switzerland -/3½; Trestino -/3½; Trieşte -/3½; Turkoy -/6.

ASIA: Adeng 8/-; Annamg 13 places 8/-, elsewhere 3/6: Arabia (see Aden, Hedjax, Muscat); Boukhara suspended; Burmag 1/8: Cambodiag 3/-; Ceylong 1/8; Chine: Macaog 3/2, elsewhere (certain towns)†† 3/-; Chosen (Corea)s 8/2; Cilicia nu: Adani, Bozanti, Kozan, Mersine,

a Accepts only urgent telegrams except from mas-

Sometime of the state of the st sw.—See "Urgent Telegrams" below.

Osmanie, Tarsous 1/4, elsewhere only by post from Alexandria 1/-; Cocnin Chinag 3/-; Heddax: Diedda and Mecce 3/8, Ismbo 3/14, Meddax 3/8; Hong-kong/ (see China); Indiag 1/8; Japane 3/4; Kwang Tung Peninsula: vid Japan 5/46, vid China 3/- (Dairen only); Kwangchowan (see Guang-); Laose 3/-; Malay Peninsula: Kelantan 3/11 and 3/8, elsewhered 3/10; Manchuria (see China); Mesopotamia (Abadan, Ahvaz, Dizfoul, Mohammerah, Shuster, 5/8; se other places, includ. Bagdad, Basrah, Mosul 3/69); Muscatý 3/8; Palestine( ns.: Bethlehem, Gaza, Joffa, Jerusalem, Haifa, Hebron, Nablus. Nazareth, Ramallah, Ramleh, Safed 1/1 (elsewhere only by post from Alexandria 1/-); Persia: Abadaný 3/3, Bunder Abhans 3/8, elsewhere 3/8 (df. only to members of occupying forces and at places in military of occupying forces and at places in military occupation(); Persian Gulf() \$/3 (Bahrein and Lingah) \$/6); Quang-Tchéou-Wan \$/6; Russiain-Asia: Transcaspia suspended, Siberia 4/4; Saghalien (Japanese) 3/4; Sarawak 3/8 (except to Kuching, Miri, Sadong, Sibu, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for); Stam 3/10 and 3/6; Syria 9 nu: 47 places 1/3 (Februaria 4/6);

(cisewhere only by post from Aighanuma 2/-y/, Tonquin6 3/8.

AFBICA: Abyssinia 1/7; British Central A. (Nyasaland) \$/\$; — East Africa:—British: E. A. Prot. and Uganda, Kenya Colony and Prot., 6 2/3 (Kismayu 3/3); Somaliland (Berbers and Bulhar) 6 2/8; Zanzibar 3/-6 (Pemba 3/2); Formerly German (Tanganyika Territ.); Brit. occupation 2/3 (Bukoba 2/8), Belgian occup, 69 places) 2/6; French: Somali Coast (Djihoutl) 2/3; Italian: Erytl es6 1/8, Somaliland (Benadir) 2/-; Portuguese: Nyassa Co's offices6 2/3, elsewhere 2/2 (Beira and Mozamland (Benadir) \$\$/-; Portuguese: Nyassa Co.'a offices \$2/3, elsewhere \$2/3 (Beira and Mozambique Towns, Quelimane, and Lourenco Marquez \$2/4)—Egypt (Alexandria 1/-, Souakim 1/4): Madagascaro \$2/8—Nonth Aprica:—French: Algeria -/3, Morocco (8 places -/5/2, 24 places incl. Tangler -/4, 4 places -/5: elsewhere -/6½ by post from Tangler, or 1/7½ by wireless), Tunis -/3; Italian: Libya (Tripoli)-/7; Spanish: Secangan -/3½, elsewhere -/3 (vit Marconi Segangan - [34], elsewhere - [3] (vid Marconi - [84]) — Nyasaland (see Br. Cent. Afr.); Soudang [14—Soura Arrica, British - Un. of S. Africa (Cape with Basutoland and Brit. Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange Free State, Transvaally 2/-: Rhodesia N. \$/5 (9, &&. Abercorn, Fife, and Ft. Jameson); Rhodesia S., with Bechuanaland Prot. 2/2: S. W. Africa (formerly German) 2/2.—West Africa: Bithian Bathaurst's 2/6; Gold Coast's 3/2 (Acora, Secondis 3/-); Nigerias 3/8 (Bonny and Lagos's 3/-); Bierra Leones 3/8 (S. L. town, Cline Town, Water Street 2/86); Belgian: Congos': places in Katangas 3/9 (axcept 4 places 2/7), elsewhere 3/8 (except places 3/7); Euatorial Africas 1/2 (Prenat. Dahlomeys's 3/8; Equatorial Africas 1/2 Zone 4/8, and 4/8, 3rd 4/8; Guineas 3/11; Ivory Coast's 8/8; Mauritanis 1/4½; Benegal, Upper Senegal and Niger's 1/4½; Senegal Natal with Zululand, Orange Free State, Trans-Upper Senegal and Niger 1/4%; Tchad 1/10%;

Láberia: A/-; Portuguese: Angolas 5/8 (Benguela, Lounda, Mossamedes towns 5/50); 'Cabindas 4/8; Guinea: Principe Ia. 5/-, Extrama Ia. 5/-, Biasso and Bolamas 3/8, Extrama 2/7; Spanish: Fernando Pos 5/- ("Post" must precede, and "St. Thome Island "Stlore Adagese); 'Coolunt 5.8

("Post" must precede, and "St. Thome Island" follow address); Togoland\$ 3/8.

AMERICA: Argentine\$ \$/\$+\pi\$; Bolivia\$ \$/\$+\text{Riberalta\$}, only by wireless vid Viacha, 1/certra; Brazil: Acre district 4/7 & 5/1 (Porto Velho 4/7 & 4/8), Pernambuoo Town6 1/7, Fernando Noronha\$ 2/7, Amazon Co.'s offices\$\pi\$ at Zone 3/10 and 5/-, elsewher\$\pi\$ 2/7); Canada nu; (6; df., vid Imperial only, is \( \pi\$ full rate, less -/1\( \pi\$ ).—Cape Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E. I., Que. 1/-; Man. 1/\$; Alta., Seak. 1/6; B.C. 1/8 to 3/\$; Yukon 3/\$ to 3/\$—Chile\$\ph\$ 2/9 (Punta Arenas\ph\$\pi\$); Colombia nu; Buenaventura \$/\$/\$; elsewhere 3/\$ (Marconi \$/\$/\$); Costa Rica nu 3/\$; Eusdor nut 3/\$; Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele nut 3/\$); Guaterele nut 3/\$ (Guaterele  Rica mu 3/4; Ecuador mu† 2/9; Guatemala nu 3/4 (San José de G. 3/1); Guiana; Brit. nuý; 2/6, Dutch 6/9, French 5/16; Honduras nu: Brit. 2/6, Republic 3/6; Labrador; 1/2; Mexico nu; (M. City, Pto. Mexico, Veracuz, Salina Cruz 3/-; S. Rosalia de la Baja California 1/9; ra places 1/6; 4 places 2/4; elsewhere 2/1): Newfoundland (exc. Labrador a n) where \$/1); Newfoundland (ezc. Labrador, q.v.); 1/-; Nicaragua nu \$/4 (8. Juan del Sur \$/1); Panama Rep. and Canal Zone nu : Bocas del Toro Panama Rep. and Canal Zone zu: Bocas del Toro 3/6 (Marconi 3/3), Colon and Panamat 2/8, elsewhere 2/9 (Marconi 3/8), Paraguay/fil 2/9; Pernó 2/9 (Marconi 3/8), Paraguay/fil 2/9; Pernó 2/9 (Iquitos 3/2 df. 1/8/2; Itaya, Masises, Orellana, Pto. Bermudez, Putumayo, Requena 3/9; df. 3/4/2); Salvador zu 3/4 (Libertad 3/1)–U.S.A. 7zu — Conn., Mass., Mc., N.H., R.I., Vt. 1/-; Washington City (D.C.), Del., Md. N.J. (ezc. Jersey City and Hoboken 1/-), N.Y. (ezc. New York City and some other places 1/-), Pa. 1/2; Ala., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Miss., Ohlo, Tenn., Va., W.Va., Wis. 1/8; Alz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. 1/8; Alasks 2/7; all other States, with Okla. and Indian Territories, 1/5 (ezc. as follows:—In Fla., Pensacola 1/3, Key West 1/8; in Lou., New Orleans 1/3; in Minn., Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul Stock Yards. Winons 1/8; in Mo., St. Louis 1/3)—Uruguay fil Winona 1/3; in Mo., St. Louis 1/3.—Uruguayŷ†¶
3/9; Venezuela nu\*\* 5/...
AUSTRALASIA\*\*6; Commonwealth 3/-(Flinders I. and King I. 3/1, Woodlark I. 3/2); New

ders I. and King I. \$/1, Woodlark I. \$/2); New Zealand \$/8.

BLANDS, ETC., not included in foregoing:
Ascensions \$2-; Azores -/9; Bahamanginu \$/5; Bermudaginu \$/6; Bismarck Archip, 6\*\*:
Admiraity I. [Manus], New Ireland [Kawleng] \$/4, New Britain [Rabaul] \$/3; Canaries -/6 (vit Marconi -/4/6); Cape Verde Is. 9; St. Vincent \$/8, St. Thiago \$/1; Carolines (Yapp'6 \$/41; Cocos \$2-; Comroo \$/8; Cocos \$2-; Comroo \$/8; Cocos \$2-; Comroo \$/8; Cocos \$2-; Comroo \$/8; Cocos \$/2; Faiklands: Pt. Stanley \$/11, For Bay \$/8; Fanning \$^\*2, \$/6; Farbe -/8; Fiji6\*\*; Suvs \$/8, Levuka \$/8, Levuka \$/8, Evanua \$/11, alsewhere \$/10; Formosa \$/4; Guam \$/10; Levuka \$/8, Savusavu, Labasa and Taveum \$/11, alsewhere \$/10; Formosa \$/4; Guam \$/10; Malta -/4; Marshalls (Nauru) \$^\*3; Madeires \$/-; Malta -/4; Marshalls (Nauru) \$^\*3; New Caledonia \$/8; New Hebrides (Vila)\*\* \$/-; Morcolk I. \$^\*3.

North Borneo \$/8; Goean I. \$^\*6.

Sunceby and Samaras \$/\*8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/8, Ettens and English [Porth Morceby and Samaras \$/8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/8, Ettens and English [Porth Morceby and Samaras \$/8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/8, Ettens and English [Porth Morceby and Samaras \$/8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/8, Ettens and English [Porth Morceby and Samaras \$/8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/8, Ettens and English [Porth Morceby and Samaras \$/\*8, Porth Borney \$/8, Ettens and English [Porth Morceby and Samaras \$/\*8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/8, Ettens and English [Porth Morceby and Samaras \$/\*8, Porth Borney \$/8, Ettens and English [Porth Borney \$/8, Ettens and English [Porth Borney \$/8, Ettens \$/8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/8, Ettens and English [Porth Borney \$/8, Ettens \$/8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/8, Ettens \$/8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/8, Ettens \$/8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/8, Ettens \$/8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/8, Ettens \$/8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/\*8, Ettens \$/8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/\*8, Ettens \$/\*8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/\*8, Ettens \$/\*8, Madang (Vilbelmis hasma)\*\* \$/\*8, Ettens Zealand 2/8.

H.B.—Signs refer to what precedes them, vis., either to whole country or only to a particular place, or rate.

"Telégraphe Restant," must appear in the address.

Vist Marconi éd. les, folk set below; less.

Vist Marconi éd. les, folk sets only).

The deferred rate (abless. "de,") system applies to hace and rates merited thus. Set below that H.B. above.

7 Fits Brazilian Land Ednes-Rd. (c) 13/d.) less.

Put disnountéd. hes trull rate and.

- Fits Brazilian Land Ednes-Rd. (c) 13/d.) less.

Put disnountéd. hes trull rate above.

Batan, Catandrames; Corregidor, Luron, Marinduque, Mastate, Mindoro, Rombion, Ticao 3/8 (f. 1/8; Manilas 8/m; elsewhere 8/8 (f. 8/8); Poulo Condora 5/8; Réunion 2/8; Rhodas -/8; Rodas 8/8; Reunion 2/8; Rhodas -/8; Rodas -/8; Rhodas -/8; Rhodas -/8; Rhodas -/8; Rhodas -/8; Rhodas -/8; Rhodas -/8; Rhodas -/8; Solomon 18; Rougalvilla (Kleta) - 8/4; Solomon 18; Rougalvilla (Kleta) - 8/4; Nugalvilla (Kleta) - 8/4; Nugalvilla (Kleta) - 8/4; Nugalvilla (Kleta) - 8/4; Rhodas -/8; Rhodas -/ Antigua, Barbados, Dominica (1.), Greman, Jamalos, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks I.6; 2/6; Dutch: Aruba, Bonaire 7/2, Curação 6/8; French: Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique 4/6; Independent: Cubat 1/10 Martinique 4/6; Independent: Cura Martinique 4/6; Independent: Cura Dominion Republic (San Dominion Ponce and Martinique \*/e; Interpretain: Curar II.C. (Havana 1/8); Dominican Republic (San Domingo) 4/6 (wit Bernuda, Jamaica, Ponce and wireless 3/11); Hayti 3/8 (Pt. au Prince, C. Hatten, Mole St. Nicolas 3/6); U.S.A.: Porto Ricci 8/8; Virgin Is. (St Croix, St. Thomas) 3/1.

SLOUING STORY YIEGH IS. (St Croix, St. Thomas) \$/1. Under Telegrams at triple full rates are accepted for all places in the above lies, except those followed by the sign see. The word "Urgent" must be inserted before address, and paid for, Rimmum charge, 2s. & issee footnote y, a above).

Derraken Telegrams, Telegrams in plain English (indication LOU, charged one word) or French (LCF), or senseisces language of country of destination (LCU), for certain Extra-European places, marked thus is in the above list, are accepted at unless otherwise men tioned helf rates on condition that they may, if necessary, be deserted during transmission in favour of Full-rate Telegrams. This defarred service is at present suspended on certain resules, including Marchael, are allowed they are charged at full rate in all cases

The North AND WEEL-END LEVERT TELEGRAM SERVICES are suspended.

## Radiotelegrams (i.e. to or from Ships).

Radiotelegrams (i.e. to or from Ships).

Private messages are now accepted for H M. Navy, as well as for merchant ships [except in Hallin, Black Sea, or Marmona). Address shall contain "British Warship or "Steamhip" respectively, name of vessel and of coast station. The Becretary, Admiralty, will furnish the latter for Navy ships, but F O. is unable to assist choice of coast station for others, though any F.O. coast station will give all svalable information about to assist choice of coast station for their should be supported to the station are considered for the property of the station are considered for the coast station are: callerocate, Fishguard, Grimsby, Landa Had Malin Head, Niton, N. Foreland, Portuntele, Beatorth, Valantia, Wick. One of transmission from any telegraph office—A Ordinary: 1. Through P.O. stations (a) to ships of British and most other mationalities: 11d a word inclusive; (b) to Argentine. Belgian, Dutch, German, Greek, Norwegian, Portuguese ships: inland with const-station charge (fd a word, byles ship charge (fd a word, with a minimum of 2s 4d. per message). 2. Through coast stations abroad (on most coasts except N. America): cost of ordinary telegram to station use table above, plus station shape (3d. to 8d. a word, sometimes with minimum of 2s 4d. for ships of nationalities given under 1(b). B. Long-distance communication to cartain coast intense (2s 4d. a word inclusive), plus ship charge (same as in As). 2 wis Government stations to cartain coast intense (2s 4d. a word inclusive). Redward weeks for evces-Chanul and devel-coape sheps: 1. Through Service Sword. Through Swords, except for Sweden-Gt. Britain Line): charge-per sheps: 1. Through Service Change of the large vessels; particulars as any telegraph office): 11d. a word inclusive. (10 Redward weeks for evces-Chanul and devel-coape sheps: 1. Through Service Change of the large vessels; particulars as any telegraph office): 11d. a word inclusive.

word varies from \$1/d. (Zaeland Co.) Mr. (Raterier, 15/d. (all Prifich reliway competities and Arith packets, and saveral other vessels). Mr. (Reliam Goyt. Dover-Ostand.) with Col. of the Samuel of

## SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARBANGEMENTS.

SUMBAY AND MOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On Sumbay throughout the U.S. no Farrel Fost (whether express or otherwise.) Money and Postal Grade. Assistage Bank, or Express Delivery (Service No. 1. p. 392) business is transacted. In London all but 25 post effices are closed. These open in the morning, 30 of them (including those on p. 365, but at 50 pring stein Paddington) also in evening (stamps, telegrams). About W stations, chiefly S. of the Thamea, send belegrams, mostly at train times (see also p. 363). There is no delivery of letters (scrapp of telephone express letters, as well as of express correspondence fully prepaid, as I found of express correspondence fully prepaid, as I found that the telephone express letters, as well as of express correspondence fully prepaid, as I found in Singley." There is no general collection till 36 p.m. to midnight; letters, eta, intended to go by provincial Sunday night mails, but not poeted in time for the last saturday collections, must be posted, with extra ½d stamp, in special boxes at one of 25 offices (before times varying from 4.25 to 5 p.m.) or at one of the 9 shiel railway termini (before 5 pm., or, at the appropriate terminus, as late as times between 2.25 and 3.25). Letters may be redistored at most of the 25 post offices up to 5 minutes before box close; or with la fee at the Sorting Carriage on the mail train at the appropriate terminus, as late as times towers. 25 and 3.25, including Carriage on the mail train at the appropriate terminus, at times varying between 25 and 3.25, outs. The stamps, telegrams, register up letters (Scotland 5-15 a.m.). Entire the ordinary state of the state o

## POSTAGE STAMP RECORDS.

In Paris on May so, man, the sum of \$9,500 francs (£3,650) was paid for a speciment of \$1.00 finding) Mauritius stamp of Mag sette, and £1.470 for a speciment of the set (vermilion) stamp of the same issue. The previous highest price was £1,400 for a set Mauritius stamp.

N.B.—Signs refer to what precedes them. vis., either to schole country or only to a particular place, or rate. I vis Engrand & less (rull rate only.)

I The deferred rate inbrew. "d," I green applies to those and rate married than "See below, and M.S. show. 30 Vis Majoonid. I just (full rate only).

See Vis Majoonid & just (full rate only).

Customs  Showing the several Article types their Articles according	Cariff	of the Attitch to Import and Export Dr	Ming	Som (1920–192 United Kingdom, and the	I). 401 e Duty levied
		ANTICLES.	2.00	' AMPLICATION '	
Astrone.  Linguri Butias.:  Bern usibel Suns, Sprace, o  Black Sten, and Sterin White Beer, and othe preparations, whether the of a wharmeter similar to  Must Survey on Black	£44.	Monasus continued, and on which Duty is: otherwise chargos:	£ 0. d.	Spirits, &c.—configued, Additional in respect mature Spirits;— Not warehoused, or housed less than a	
Black Beer, and Berli		otherwise charged:		mature Spirits :	
proparations whether for		If containing 70 per et or more of sweeten	ing	housed less than a	POOLE .
of a tenameter similar t	ė	matter	70		
Munh, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the wort thereof were, before for imputation, of a specifi gratity—Nat. exceeding		go per cent. of sweeten	ing wi. o 22 8	less than 3 years; pro Liqueurs, Cordials,	Mix
mentation, of a specifi	c	matter  If containing not more ti go per cent. of sweeten	Mr. 631 6	Iduseum. Cerdials, tures, and other pritions containing R in bottle, entered in a manner as to in that the strength is be tested liqui Additional in respect mature Spirits:—	pirits
gravity—Not exceeding		matter	wil o 5 %	a manner as to in	dicate
Beer of any other descrip	. 13 11 <b>0</b>	matter	ucy y a	be testedliqui	der e
thereof were, before fe	r.	manufacture of Spir	the its,		
gravity of segs. 30 gal	IC 8. 5 4 6	or if it is to be used so for purposes of food stock.	for	Not warehoused, or housed less than a liqui	Ass.
regrettly—Ned accreaming the control of the control	n A	MotorCans.including me	tor	Warehoused a year	dgal. o a o
gravity. Carbs, Playingdos. pact †Cutcony: Raw or kiln-drie	i	MotorCats,including mo bicycles and tricycles accessories and com	and	Warehoused s years less than 3 years liqui Perfumed Spirits liqui	dgal o a 4
)	t. 270 I	accessories and comment parts thereof, of than tyres, except care	her for	Perfumed Spirits liqu Additional in respect	idgel *6 o o of ito-
Rousted or ground I	D. 0 0 6 D. 0 E 9	hulances or for trade	ATO	Not warehoused, or	Ware-
CHLOROFORM	b. 0 4 4	poses: an amount ed to 33 per cent, of value of the article.	nal the	Additional in respect mature Spirite:— Not warehoused, or housed less than w liqui Warehoused s year	years
Blank film, per linear for	t o • •i			less then a years	
		Musical Instruments, ciuding gramophor pianolas, and similar	in- 106,	Upon payment of difference between	digal. 4 1 7
Nagative,  CLooks, WATCHES, and conponent parts thereof: a amount equal to 33 people ont, of the value of the article.	n- n	struments and accesso	ries	difference between Customs Duty on Fo	a the preign
amount equal to 33 pe	er 10	and component po thereof: an amount ec	ual	Spirits, and the l	Excise pirite.
article.		to 332 per cent. of value of the article.	the	Foreign Spirits m	ay be ertain
Husks and Shellscw Preparations of Occor	i. • 6 •	SACCHARIN (including a stances of like natur		difference between Customs Duty on Fi Spirits, and the I Duty on British & Foreign Spirits m delivered under o conditions for Me tion or for use in a	thyla- Art or
including Confectiones	y	use)	.OZ. 0 8 3	* za per gallon extra	if im-
Pinenda Act sens	,	SPIRITS AND STRONG WATE	RS:	ported in bottles.	p 46
Cecca Butter	b. 0 0 4j	For every gallon com ted at hydrometer pr of Spirits of any desc tion (except perfur Spirits), including Na tha or Methylic Alcol	oof	ported in bottles. †Suean: Not exceedin deg. ef polarization, Excedg. 76& not ex. 77. , 77 , 78	CW1. 0 26 4 CW1. 0 28 67
Kiln-dried, reasted, o	r	tion (except perfur	ned ph.	; 77 ; 78 ; 79 ; 79	0 13 1°6
Coffee and Chicory (or other	er e)	the or Methylic Alcol	hol,	29 🏖	" 0 13 11.A
ground	-  -	purified so as to be pable; and mixtures of preparations contain	and	, Str., Sta	» • 34 g.4
Collopion	1. 11411	spirits — Enumerated Spirits —	THE	83 84 85 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	0 21 71
Collodion	b. 0 2 7 d. z z 10 1 7 16 6	Brandy, Rum .proof Imitation Rum, Gen	gal *3 15 4	84	. 0 26 24 0 25 69
Brayl Browids		Spirits of the above	6778 gal *3 25 5	86 : 97 97 : 18 88 : 99	0 27 0 5 0 27 6 6 0 28 0 8
" Chicking	il. 2 2 2 2 il. 0 29 4	scriptions sweetened	100	: 5 : 3	ozfi fra
		such an extent that Spirit thereby ceases be an Enumerated Sp	to	, 50 9X	
Preserved without sugar Currants cw Figs and Fig Cake, Plum commonly called Frenc Plums, and Prunellos Flums livied or Pr served, not otherwi- described Prunes as	ī. 0 # 4 4.	are, if tested, to	be		1 1 17
Plums, and Prunellos	:h :6,	Sweetened Spirits.	sted	94 95 95 96	. I # 9'5
Plums latied or Pr served, not otherwi- described, Prunes, as	6- , 10	charged as Unenumers Sweetened Spirits. Unenumerated Spirits Sweetened (inclusive Confidence)	ling		2 3 73
described, Prunes, as	id t. 0 20 6	Sweetened (incluse Liqueurs, Cordials, returns and other propertions containing Spiriters)	nix-	BLACKING Liquid, cont sugar or any sweetening matter (Together with th	aining x g s
Baisins	h,	tions containing Spling if tested)proof Not Sweetened (included)	rite, gal. 3 26 6}	sugar or any sweetening matter	otherewt. a s 8
		Not Sweetened (include Liqueurs, Cordials, s	ling nix-	(Together with the on any proof spiritained therein.)	e duty
Maronus : For every 28,000, cany number in a box n	t. ozz	Liqueurs, Cordials, s tures and other prep tions containing Spi provided such Spirits	aza- rita,	Note,—A minimu	ım ad-
AZCAROTOR BO		ne snown to be both	oan un-	ditional jd. the	lls. 10 ect of
The in excess of the		enumerated and sweetened, if tested)	not .	Note.—A minimu ditional id, the chargeable in resp any of the und- tioned Sugar artic	ermen-
MEGRANICAL LIGHTERS: Requiring the use of spir	it here	Liqueurs, Cordials, 1	gal. 3 25 8 fix-	the manufactur	e of
In any other case	i e e	tures, and other prep	ara- rita.	used , any such art	icle in which
and a'l other Sugar at	rd ch	not sweetened, provi	ded not	a greater percent	A of
Ja any other ease	ly .	sweetened, if tested) purely several s	mi. *1 22 's	that covered by a	
† Five-ninths of hill rate	on Britis	Empire products.   T	vo-thirds of	full rate on British Kim	dud moducte,
•	- nat	1245 AMINE AND DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTIO			

<del></del>	<del></del>		4-11-1			1.1)·
403	Cristoma	Tan	g of the c	notes An	ngdo	M; 1920-1921.
Brack 1900	riotes, confined, se with a Spirit a of al. the lb. or iti duty rate in al. al. the lb. as may show to be taking sugar or it sweetening owt.	Potes of Party	FRUIT PULP-00	ulinued.	of Duly.	Tonacco confined.
distres	do with a Spirit	£ s. d	on the Su	gar or other	£ s. d.	TORADO-COMMENT. Of Duty Containing so lb. or more \$ a. of of mosture in year so lb. o Containing lies than at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of mosture is a second of mosture in year so lb. of the containing lies than at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of mosture is contained as \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of the containing lies than at \$\frac{1}{2}\$.
Auch Sp	irit grete rete in		in the prep	untion of the	,	Containing him than so fit:
analysis	mar show to be		goods qua	mot exceed.		weight thorust
Décembr	Zimine eneme no		In all other c	Mesewt.		WINE: Not expeeding se of
any other	# sweetening		or Sugar MARMALADE, JA JELLIES, if F Fruit liable	ewt.	• # 6j	(Se per sent of fall rate of Entis)
CANDED SE	owt. Drained Perlowt		JELLIES, If E	int, and fruit lot made from		Empire products,)
CARAMEL, So	DEATHED PERLEW!	1 4 8	Fruit liable	to duty as	a al 61	WHE: Not exceeding set of Proof Spirit. (6e per sent, of real rate of Britis) Exceeding as but not ef- ceeding as of Proof Spirit
CECTERY	wt	11 8 11 8	MARSIPAR MILE:—	ewt	15 1	Spirit
COMPRCTIONS	gared . owt	• 11 0	Condensed	l, sweetened,		Empire products.)
Hard, suc	on as: Sugared		Condensed.sw	oetened, sens-	e se 6	part of a degree beyond
Caraway	Boods, &c cwt	1 5 8	rated or ski	nmedwt	• ss 8	an additional dutygal
entry for	which the Im-		ened, wheth	er whole, se-		Additional—On Systi, Warn imported in Bottles and a. a.
the duty	on the Sugar or		declared by	the Importer		(30 per cent. of full rate on British
other sw	the preparation		that the	duty on the		On Sparkling Wine im-
of the g	oods did not ex-	a 18 41	Mills:— Condensed sw whole Condensed sw rated or six! Condensed a ened, wheth parated, or declared by that the Sugar or oth matter used paration of did not exo	in the pre-		perted in Hotales, tilus set
Soft, vis.	A.B. Gums im-	o 18 6}	did not exce	ed 4s. 7d. per		duty of 33 per centgal. e g
or Cases.	th at Hugared consept as below). Meets, for own below, the history of the rather than the Hugar or restening master the preparation sade sld not exist, per cwt. owt. A.B. Guns imBuik, in Barrels on the entry for on the retry for		MILE POWDER	:If declared	• • 7	additional sid valorem duty of 322 per centgal. e g e (70 per cent. of full rate plus of 322 per cent on British Empire pro- ducts)
which the	that duty on the		by the Imp	orter not to	Free	All Wines must be sedanted accord
combine	Bulk, in Barrels on the entry for Emporter has that duty on the i quantity of ad Glacose used anulacture of the		did not enco	for which the		All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations
in thems	inufacture of the		that the	uty on the		Customs Drawbacks.
goods d	id not exceed of cwtcwt. Gunss, Caramels,	o 41 8	Sugar or oth matter used	ersweetening in the pre		quently experted, of an
Other A.B.	Gume, Caramels,		paration of	the goods did		for stery of 1,055"
Beans, T	Gume, Jelly urkish Delight,		cwt.	cwt	9 41	BEER, Imported and subsequently suppried, of an original gravity of alloas 5 o 3 Copper Residual to the experied, not mixed which convert or color sub-
Confection	ory, Fig	28 64 27 6	In all other is in cases in w	hich the Im-		Uhicory or other sub-
Confections Sugar, an	ery, made from	•	porter wishe	s to dispense agand testing	•	stance
other in	redients except		Sor, when contai	· cwf :		Unicory or other sub- stance
Licorice, o	redients except continued in the entry for se Importer has that the duty on ror other sweet-tter used in the on of the goods cosed 8s. 3d per cosed second s	. , .	or other swe	etening owt o		Sugar and delivered by
declared	that the duty on		TAMARINDS, IR S	yrupcwt. o	s 8i	purposes of food for spork,
the Sugar	ter used in the		OTHER Prepare with added sweetening r than Secons	Bugar or		or to a lacensed Distiller for use in the manufac-
proparati	on of the goods		than Section	natter (other rin). Charged		ture of Spirits*cwt. o 5 8}
OWE	Violets and Rose tc., in Orvatal- trasCrystallised cwt. 1	0 8 3	under Sec.7,	Finance Act.		<ul> <li>Such Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non-Duty-paid Sugar placed in Bond under the Sugar Convention Act, 1903.</li> </ul>
Petals, 4	tc., in Crystal-	ĺ	TABLE WATERS,		j	non-Duty-paid Sugar placed in Bond under the Sugar Convention Act. 2002.
lized Suga	r,asCrystallised cwt.		the result of in the ordina manufacture or other material, or fermented be Herb Boer Other Table W	ty process of	1	Sugar which has peased a
Fartt, preser	ved in Sugar:— ot liable to duty		menufacture or other	with, sugar sweetening		Sugan which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties
			material, or	which are		the proper Import duties
Canned and	Bottled in this the Importer red onthe entry		Herb Beer			have been paid - upon being exported, or de- posited in any bonded
has decla	red onthe entry		Tha	avers gal	0 1 0	posited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships
Sugar or	duty on the other sweetener used in the on of the goods xceed 3. gd. per		Tha Manus Tobacco, Manus Cigars, plus as ad valerem d cent (addi ferential rat	actured, viz n :additional		ponten m any sounced warehouse for use as ships' steres or removed to the lists of Man, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.
ing matte	er used in the		ad valerem d	uty of go per	1	equal to the duty on Sugar
did not e	xceed 30, gd. per		ferential rat	of so per		
Cannad or	Rottled in this		Cavendish or N	egrobeed lb o	15 7 11 10	
Canned or	ther cases cwi. a Bottled in thick	5 4	Cavendish or Manufacture	Negrohead d in Bond lb	o 20 4è	tured in Great Britain
Crystallised	, Glacé, or Mets	12 14	Other Manuf	ectured To-		horred of supplied we or training on petut ex-
	owt. z	g 8	Other sorts	ib.	o 10 4	stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse:
Fauir Pule, i	n thin Syrup		23 lb. of	moistale in	,	Clears
	cwt. •	1 6	every me lb. Snuff not comt	lb.	• `8 8f	Cutt, Roll, Odte, or
(a) Fruit is		-3	then spib. of	moisture in	22 201	Spuff (not being offs.
Crystallised	, Glace, or Metz including Jam Jellies cwt. z	1	Tonacco. Union	nufactured.		Sauff)
or in pulp,	Jellies cwt. z		coursings so	lb or more	1	refuse, on being az-
			of moisture see lb. weight	in every thereof. Ho. 4	. 8 2	ported or deposited:
Fruita, Imi	lation, Crystal-		Containing less	than so lb.		ded warehouse for
for which	lation, Crystal- ot, on the entry the Importer ed that the duty	l	cent (addit forential rak cent)	wfactured,if	•	For abandonment in
	t that we duty	Pive-d	Tenacco, Unmen Unstrippeder	on British Rus	pite pre	(a) Tobacco manufactured in dreat Britain or Ireland on being exported or stapped as stores, or deposited in any bondeed warrenouse. The process of the control of the cont

## Excise **Buties** and Licences.

" (-ferrattifekralenni tali data men	met on outside dan avoined
APPRAISERS AND MOTHS AGENTS, SIGH. : & c. d.	ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.—Charged on & c. d. payments for admission to any ontertainment:—
Averioristic Annual Licence, U.K	When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed
BERR.—per barrel (55 galls.) of specific gravity of regs (55 of gravity) 5 o o	Exceeds a stat. and does not exceed at a second at a s
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual	,, 7d. ,, ,, th • • ,3°
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	,, as. ,, ,, as. o o d
to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz : not exceeding see bar- rels, £2; exceeding see, £2 for first	11 g8. 11 11 76. 66. 10 12. 46 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
By a Beginner	,, res., for the first res
with duty, then, annual value of	Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools, Educational and Scien-
house not exceeding £10 I 5 0 The annual value exceeding £10 but	tific Institutions, Charitable pur- poses, &c.
not exceeding £15	GLUCOSE, Solid, the cwt. Five sixths of a 26 37 Do., Liquid, ,, a x: 87 GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Livence):—  For consumption on the premises: a	HAWKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (see
Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £2 ros. od. to £22 ros. od., according to popula-	House Agents, letting furnished houses
tion of district. There is an option	at a rent above ses a year, annual licence, United Kingdom
to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and	On any number in a box not exceed- ing Se. For every re-see
"seasonal" hotels.  Not to be consumed on premises:	On any number in a box in excess of &c.  For every 10,000
from £z res. ed. where annual value does not exceed £re, up to £re where it exceeds £sec.	MECHANICAL LIGHTERS:
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.) r o o for every packduty o o 3	In any other case
CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried Five-sixths of x x8 6†	Not exc. is 3 ,, as. 6t. 6 ,, 4/ 1 6 ,, 3os 2 6 , Exceed. gas 2 6
CIDER per gallon e e 4	Medicines (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of
*For consumption on the premises: from £s £. cd. where annual value	Molassus and Invert Sugar and ali
is under £30, up to £5 where it is £x00 or over.	other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which
Not to be consumed on the premises a o o *For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Pub-	duty is not otherwise charged:— If containing 70 % or more of sweetening matter. Per owt. Five-sixths of †o 13 6
licans (q.v.).  COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per 1/4 ib. 6 0 1/4	ing matter. Fer owt. Five-sixths of to 13 6 If containing less than 70% and more than 50%. Per cwt. Five-sixths of to 9 8
COMPENSATION FUNDPublicans are	Per cwt
now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence; or grant of new licence (Manopoly Value)	Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it to to
(4 Edw. 7, c. s3). DISTILLES Asimual Licence: according	be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.
to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz.: see exceeding go,eso gallens, £xo; exceeding go,eso, £xe for first	OCCAMONAL LIGENOES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, nor day
50,000, and so for every further 25,000.	Any intoxicating liquor Beer or Wine only
By a Beginner	Tobacco dealers 6 % 4
in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Cu	Comp duty.

404 Datest Dutas	The state of the s
PASSENGER VESSELA, on Licence for a & 4. di- board which exchable Yest	the premises :
liquors and tobacco are	Annual value of licensed premises :-
fold	Not exceeding £20
PAWNEROKERS, ARNUAL LACENCE, U.K. 7 to carried in plate without regard to weight, an additional 5 15 c	Exceeding & se and not excus. Ass
record to Weight, an additional	,, 20 ,, 3012 & b ,, 30 ,, 5025 0 0 ,, 50 ,, 7516 0 p
PEDLARS (Police Licence)	,, 30 ,, ,, 5025 to 6
PEDLARS (Police Licence)	,, 50 ,, ,, 7520 g o
Above s dwts. and under soz. gold, or	,, roo ,, ,, z5019 o o
above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver,	, 250 , , 50030 0 0
in one article s 6 o	The sale of methylated spirits is
a oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards 5 15 o Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom 5 15 o	The sale of methylated spirits is
United Kingdom	prohibited between the hours of to o'clock on Saturday evening and
United Kingdom	8 o'clock on the following Monday
Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on	morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).
the premises: a Duty equal to half	(52 & 53 Viot. c. 42).
Publicans, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises,	STILLS OF RETORTS, annual, U.K.:-
subject to a minimum of from £5 to	Chemists and others, keeping or using o ro o
£35, according to population of dis-	SWEETS (including British Wine) :
subject to a minimum of from £g to £3g, according to population of dis- trict. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compen- sation value" in certain cases of large	Maker's annual licence
sation value" in certain cases of large	Wholesale Dealer 5 5 0
public-nouses and "seasonal noteis.	"Retailers of ; the same as for Cider.
(Hotels and Restaurants): Duty	TABLE WATERS:
charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear	Containing as the result of, or pre-
receipts from intoxicating liquors bear	pared in the ordinary process of
to total receipts, or, optionally, sg% of the "annual licence value"; subject	manufacture with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are
in either case to a minimum charge.	fermented beveragesgal o o' 4
(Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6d. in the	Herh Reer
(Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6d. in the f on their purchases of intoxicating	Other Table Waters
fiquors, but no Licence Duty.	Annual ilcence to sell o to o
figuors, but no Licence Duty.  Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing	Tobacco, grown in Great Britain or
closed the whole of Sunday, or closing	Ireland:-
one hour sooner than otherwise re-	Manufactured in bond .per lh.
quired on week-days, pay only six- sevenths of the above duty; and	Five-sixths of to 10 41 Unmanufactured, if containing 10%
keeping closed on Sunday, and also	moisture per lb. Five-sixths of to 8 o
closing one hour earlier each day	Less than 10 % moistureper lb.
through the week, only five-sevenths	Five-sixths of to 8 to
of the above duty.	Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or
A reduction of duty is also allowed	Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland,
in certain cases where the hours of	
sale are curtailed by war restrictions.	Tobacco and Snuff, U.K., annual:— Dealers in
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £xee (in Great Britain, but subject to	Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding
an exemption in respect of fares not	20.000 lDs « « o
an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of id. a mile):— Urban District traffic	Exc so,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000 10 10 0
Urban District traffic s o o	Exc mo,ooo lbs. and not exc. 40,000 10 10 0 40,000 15 15 0
Other traffic 5 0 0	60,000 ,, 80,000sz 0 o
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence x o o	80,000 ,, 100,000 20 5 o
EFFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £20 rent 0 x0 6	40,000 ,, 00,000 15 15 0 60,000 15 0 0 80,000 ,, 80,000 15 0 0 100,000 15
	charge on renewal.
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz.	VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K 1 0 0
Five-sixths of to 8 3	Wink, annual licences, U.K.:-
SPIRITS:-	Dealers (wine only)
Home-made, per proof gallon 3 zz 6	*Retailers, selling for consumption on (see only Publicans): from
Additional in respect of Immature	on (see only Publicans): from
Spirits:—	£4 ros. od. (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than a yearsproof gal. o z 6	and over)
Warehoused a years and less than a	Wine retailers (or grocers) selling
Warehoused s years and less than 3 yearsproof gal. o r o	wine (off): from £s zes. od. (annual
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual	value not exceeding £20) up to £20
licences IK IK o	Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from figures, of, (annual value not exceeding figures) are to first (annual value exceeding figures).
Dealers not retailers	Wink, Dritish, Manufacturers for sale
(Methylated), makers of 10 10 0	of, see SWEETS.
Retailers of, for consumption on the	*For Early-closing and Six-day Licenses, proportionate reduction, as for Pub-
premises, annual, see PUBLICANS.	licans (g.c.).
† That is, five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept. z, z in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Custo	was income which date the recuestion of the district was made maduly.
	and duty.

Forat Carat	and the second s	40	
(Administrated by the "absymbrith County Drive Motor Cars and Crosses, Ceptainae	' Councils. Licences, except Licence Le au aut Postal Monuy Orden Offi	or to	1 / 1 / 1 11:1
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence. La. d.	Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles-	+ 1.1.	. d.
Great Britain	continued. (5) Vehicles (including tricycles	,	gr . 5
CARRIAGES AND MECHANICALLY-PRO- PELLED VEHICLES-	weighing more than 8 cwt. un-		
Corriages Stawn by House or Wules :	laden) used solely for convey- ance of goods in course of		
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules:— (L) With four or more wheels—	trade :		٠.
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses 2 8 0	Electrically propelled and not ex- ceeding as cwt. in weight	6	
(a) To be drawn by one horse only z z o	Other than such electrically-pro-	•	
(ii.) With less than four wheels o zg o (iii.) Hackney Carriages o zg o	pelled vehicles as aforesaid:— Not exceeding 12 cwt. in weight	20 1	
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	Exceeding is owt, but not exceeding i ton		
(x) Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with an attachment	Exceeding a ton but not exceed-	<b>40</b> 1	B 0
for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceed-	Exceeding a tons but not exceed-	<b>8</b> 2 (	. 0
ing 8 cwt. in weight unladen :-	ing 3 tons	<b>45</b>	
Bicycles: Not exceeding 260 lb. unladen 1 10 0	Exceeding 3 tons but not exceed- ing 4 tons	-8	
Exceeding Bicycles, if used for drawing a	Exceeding 4 tons	30	
trailer or sidecar, an additional i o o	Exceeding 4 tons		
Tricycles 4 0 0	trailer, of		0 0
an attachment for propelling	charged above :		
the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight	Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electri- cally propelled	6	
unladen, adapted and used for,	Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit		•
invalids 5 o (3) Hackney Carriages : +	or part of a unit of h.p.  Fire-engines and vehicles kept by	. 1	e o ecal
Tramcars 156. 256. Other Vehicles:—	authority while they are used for the	Dur	Dose
Seating not more than 6	of their fire-brigade service, ambula road rollers, are exempted.	цова	, or
Persons £15 £12	Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7 6
Seating more than 6 (but not more than) 14 £30 £=4	Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tend-		
,, 14 ,, 20 £45 £36 ,, 20 ,, 26 £60 £48	ing sheep or cattle on a farm, or by		
., sof ,, 3s ±∫7s ±∫6o l	shopherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.		
Number of persons mentioned does not	GAME LICENCES, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to		
include the driver. (4) Locomotive ploughing engines,	expire on 31st July following	3	
tractors, etc., not used for	expire on 3xst July following	2	
hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary $\mathcal{L}$ s. d.	Aiter 318t Oct., to expire 318t July		0 0
gear, etc o 5 o Road locomotives and agricul-	Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days		
tural engines, other than such	Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire	_	
engines in respect of which a	Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game	=	• , •
duty of ge, is chargeable or which are used for haulage	Licences.  Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire		
solely in connection with agri- culture :	sst July, annually		9 0
Not exceeding 8 tons in weight	Gun Licences (gun or pistol) Payment is now rigidly enforced, even	0 1	
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 18 tons 28 o o	to the carrying of a revolver or air		
Exceeding us tons	gun. Persons holding game li- cences, soldiers and volunteers		
and agricultural engines other	carrying a gun in the performance		
than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of us.	of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence		
in respect of which a duty of ga. is changeable, used for haulego	cannot be transferred to a son or to		
solely in consection with agri- culture:			
Not exceeding a tons in weight unlades	MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LIGENCE,— Great Britain. Every male servant "MOTOR CAR, REGISTRATION OF	0 1	
Exceeding a tons	OFOLE.	•	
	,, DRIVER'S LICENCE		
is In the Metropolitan Police area and such other dis- tricts as the Minister of Transport may fix.	Motor cars and cycles must be registered: licences to drive obtained from, the respective the County Councils.	7	and war
† In all other districts.	the County Councils.		

Stamps, Cares, Beath Buties, etc. 406 (Administrad by the Board of Inland, Revenue,) . . . . 1, 155 \$ .. NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, sags, are : Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. ss. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on semand—s. s. (s). Certified croises of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 54. Chister-parties—s. (s) to Lesse or tack—s. 9: 1, of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term mot exceeding a year, at a rest not exceeding be rate of £10 per annum; if, of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £30. Letter of remundation—s. 9: (s) and &s & 50 Letter of remundation—s. 9: (s) and &s & 50 Letter of remundation—s. 9: (s). Protests of bills of exchange and promisency notes—s. 9. Protest lable to the duty of 3d—s & 9c. (s). Transfers of shares in Cost-hook mines—s 220. Voting papers—s 80. Warrants for goods—s. 222 (s). a d. Admission to the degree of a barrister Exc.  $\pounds$  to and not exceeding  $\pounds_{25}$  ... .. ٥ 3 As solicitor or proctor, or W.S. ..... Any Inn of Court or Student of 50 ... .. ۰ ٥ ,, 75 . .. . 40 ۰ ٥ ,, ,, King's Inn, Dublin 75 100 ..... 0 As Fellow of College of Physicians... As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, 0 0 Every £ 200 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount...... or marriage, England or Ireland ... Bills of Exchange, Foreign (i.e., drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K.: Not Ditto, on any other ground 0 0 Faculty as a Notary Public, England ٥ Ditto, Ireland or Scotland....... ٥ 0 As a Burgess in Scotland ..... 5 APPIDAVIT, or statutory declaration... exceeding £10...... Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25... or memorandum AGREEMENT. agreement, under hand only, not 100 . Every £200 or fractional part ....... otherwise charged..... [Special Adhesive Stamps are required AGREEMENT for Lease, see Leases. for Foreign Bills chargeable with these ad val. duties.] Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £as...... 5 BILL OF LADING ..... o Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Con-BILL OF SALE, Absolute, see CONVEY-ANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, see MORTGAGE, &c. veyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59). ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration BOND for payment of money, see MORT-ALLOTMENT, see LETTER OF ALLOTMENT. GAGE BOND, &c. APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in For securing an annuity :execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement z. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c. of trustee, although no new trustee a. Where the payments are for the term be appointed (a Edw. VII. c. 7) ...... APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any 0 10 of life, or other indefinite period :-For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the If as primary security ..... If as collateral security..... appraisement shall not exceed £5 ... For Customs or Excise duties, same Not exc. £10... o o 6 Not exc. £50... o as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to 100... o 20... O I C exceed...... ٠. 30... o 1 6 200 .. 0 10 0 On obtaining letters of administration. &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)... 0 8 0 500... 0 15 •• Exceeding £500..... x 0 Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES ....... ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on .... ... not to exceed ..... ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in CAPITAL DUTY (Share). - Companies and England or Ireland ..... In Superior Courts, in Scotland ... Corporations with limited liability, on 60 0 every £200 of the nominal capital ... In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland ..... . ٥ Statement of amount of any increase 0 10 of registered capital shall be de-BANK NOTE for money payable on delivered duly stamped within fifteen mand: days after the passing of the resolu-Not exceeds. £1... 5d. Not exceeds. £20 .. 26. tion (3 Edw. 7, c. 45, s 5). £3... 10d. £30... 34. CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and £5.. 18.3d. £10. 18.9d. £100 88. 6d. Corporations, &c., on every £200 of BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. ..... amount secured (6s & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8) Bankers' Cheques ...... ss. in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an exist-BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Inland or Foreign, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 6s & 63 Vict., c. 9,

ing loan (s. re, Fin. Act, 1907).

CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every soliditor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, convey-ancer, special pleader, and draftsman

ne squity, practising withit to white \$\frac{1}{2}\$ dithe General Break Offices, Landon; or either in the city or shire of Eddiburgh, or in the city of Diblin, or within a salies thereof.  If practising elsewheres		لكسد	11.	-	a transfer to the transfer of the same			1
ORTHOTH AND ADDITION OF SET SERVICES OF ANY STATES OF TRANSFER:—Of Bank of Exceeding Any shock of contract. Notes are chargeable one only of the two transactions embryacion Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only.  Contract Not For Lord Experiment of Superannuation Annuty: for every \$5.00 of Mary Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is marketable with half the above rates only.  Contract Of Franksper Colony, if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is declared under the Colony if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is declared under the Colony if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is declared under the Colony if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is declared under the Colony if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is declared under the Colony if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 297; for every \$5.00 of marketable security.  Convey name and the contract of \$5.00 of marketable with half the above rates only.  Contract of Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuty; for every \$5.00 of marketable security; where the purchase money shall not exceed \$5.00 of mornial amount transferred.  Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 289; s. 114.  Covey name and the contract of \$5.00 of mornial amount transferred.  Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 289; s. 124.  Covey name and the contract of \$5.00 of mornial amount transferred.  Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 289; s. 124.  Covey name and the contract of \$5.00 of mornial amount transferred.  Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 289; s. 124.  Covey name and the contract of \$5.00 of mornial amount transferred.  Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 289; s. 124.  Covey name and to \$5.00 of mornial amount transferred.  Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 289; s. 124.  Covey name and to \$5.00 of mornial amount transferred.  Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 289; s. 124.  Covey name and to \$5.00 of mornial amount	of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edin-	,	<b>8.</b> 4	a.	property (except as above); where	£		a.
(During first three years one half only.)  CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial amount transferred on years one that of the special adhesive stamps.)  COMMISSION of Lunacy	within a miles thereof	2	•	•	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	•	3	
CREQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order		•	·		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ö	3	
CHARTER-PARTY CREQUES, or drafts, nayable on demand or to order	CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, mar-				For every additional £ag up to £300	0	5	
CEMENUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order		_	•	6	Of any kind not otherwise charged	9	10 10	
COLITERAL SECURITY, for every £200 Maximum duty	CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand		•		Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos			
Maximum duty			۰	6	Exceptions for marriage settle-			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the purchase of any stock (seeps as a dresadd), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase one on sale of any stock (seeps as a dresadd), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase one way shall not exceed \$2.00 to contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every \$5.00 fractional part of \$5.00 to contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every \$5.00 fractional part of \$5.00 to contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every \$5.00 fractional part of \$5.00 to contract or public debt of Colony, if register is kept in UK, and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock of moninal amount transferred	Maximum duty	0	10	•	nents, and certain gitts of pro-			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the value of the stock or marketable security: shere the purchase of any stock (seeps as a dresadd), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase one on sale of any stock (seeps as a dresadd), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase one way shall not exceed \$2.00 to contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every \$5.00 fractional part of \$5.00 to contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every \$5.00 fractional part of \$5.00 to contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every \$5.00 fractional part of \$5.00 to contract or public debt of Colony, if register is kept in UK, and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock of moninal amount transferred		•	5	•	spaces, and for conveyances to ap-			
of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security— Is £ sand does not exceed £ 100 Exceeds 200  1.00000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000 1.000000 1.00000000					point new trustees, ecc.			
where the value of the stock or marketable security—  Is £sand does not exceed from the following in the first and								-
If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the advormed to the profits accured in respect of all real or presonal property vested in such bodies.  Ontract Note following a duly stamped option contract note and in the luk. any trade or business.  Of any Colonial Stock forming part of £5	where the value of the stock or mar-				not to exceed	•	ı	0
Exceeds see			۵	6				
occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	Exceeds roo ,, 500	0	-	_	ad valorem duties under Conveyance,			
out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court		_	-	_	Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other			
thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made no court and copy of court are less than the stock is declared under the Colonial Stock forming part of pany be compounded for.  Convey and the stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1897; for every \$100, of format transferred or marketable security; where the purchase money shall not exceeding \$100.  Convey and the stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1897; for every \$100, of format transferred or marketable security; where the purchase money shall not exceed \$5	,, x,500 ,, a,500	ō	4	ō	out of court, or the memorandum			
Corporate And Unincomports  12,500 12,500 13,500 17,500 20,000 17,500 20,000 17,500 20,000 17,500 20,000 17,500 20,000 17,500 20,000 17,500 20,000 18,500 17,500 20,000 18,5000 17,500 20,000 17,500 20,000 18,5000 19,7500 20,000 19,7500 20,000 19,7500 20,0				_	thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any			
Upon the net annual value, income, or profits accured in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies				_	1	•	10	0
17,500 30,000 17,500 18 considerations of the two transactions embraced.  Ontinuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.  Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one. Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only. Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every \$5 or fractional part of \$5 \to 0.00  Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock is declared under					Upon the net annual value, income, or			
. 17.500 , 20.000		ö	16	_	profits accrued in respect of all real			
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act \$8 & 49 Vict. c. 5x.)  Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.  Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one. Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.  Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	,, 17,500 ,, 20,000	_		_	bodiesper cent.	3		
one only of the two transactions embraced.  Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.  Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only, stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.  Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	(Special adhesive stamps.)	-	٠	•	Subject to certain exceptions laid	_		
embraced.  Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.  Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.  Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5								
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.  Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.  Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5					equal to 5% of the profits of-			
unless the option is a double one.  Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.  Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuty: for every \$5 or fractional part of \$5 \times 5 \	Option Contract Notes are chargeable				(a) A British Company carrying on			
stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.  Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5					(b) A Foreign Company carrying on			
stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.  Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	Contract Note following a duly							
rates only.  Contract or Garat for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	stamped option contract note				1			
Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5					see Mortgage.			
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock	Contract or Grant for payment of a							
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock	Superannuation Annuity: for every	_		6	For an annuity (except on original			
of England Stock.  Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock act, 1877; for every £100, or fractional part of £100, or forming amount transferred		٠	٠	·	oreation and sale) or other periodi-			
of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877; for every £100, or fractional part of £100, or nominal amount transferred	of England Stock	0	15	6	Separate Deed of, made on occasion			
is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £200, or fractional part of £200, or nominal amount transferred								
Act, 1897: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, or nominal amount transferred	is kept in U.K. and the Stock is				val. duty as a Conveyance or Mort-			
tional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred					gage : same duty as a Convey-			
Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 1291, S. 124.  CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (except as aforesaid), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceeding £10  Exceeding £3 and not exceeding £10  10	tional part of £100, of nominal				not to exceed	•	10	•
Stamp Act, #891, 5. 124.  CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (except as aforesoid), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5		0	5	٥			-	
stock (except as aforeasid), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceeding £10  Exceeding £3 and not exceeding £10  15								1
marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed \$5 Exceeding \$5 and not exceed \$5 of the control of t					Will or Settlement	۰	zo.	
chase money shall not exceed £5 e r c box of the first special need to the first special ne	marketable security: where the nur-				DRED of any kind not charged under	_		-
Provery additional £ as up to £ 300 • 5 c If exceeding £ 300, then for every £ 50 0 10 c If exceeding £ 300, then for every £ 300 0 10 c If exceeding £ 300 0 10 c If exceeding £ 300 0 10 c If exceeding £ 300 0 10 c If exceeding £ 300 0 10 c If exceeding £ 300 0 10 c If exceeding £ 300 0 10 c If exceeding £ 300 0 10 c If exceeding £ 300 0 10 c If exceeding £ 300 0 10 c If exceeding £ 300 0 10 c I	chase money shall not exceed £5	٥	1	0	l	0	10	0
Gamekeeper	10	0	3	_	1			1
For every additional £25 up to £300 • 5 o £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as: re-  If exceeding £300, then for every £50 o 10 c quired by the Figure (recent) & ct. research & ct. research & ct. research	,, 15 ,, 20	٥	4	0	Gamekeeper			•
If exceeding £300, then for every £50 o 10 of the finance (2009-20) Act, 2009, each 32, that the Provise for composition for transfer duty. Act 200, as \$4 Vict. c. 20, 20 and 20 d 20 d 20 d 20 d 20 d 20 d 20 d 20	For every additional £25 up to £200	•	5	_	• In cases where the consideration does n	dt e	XÓ	ped
Proviso for composition for transfer duty, see 34 62 Vict. c. 30, and no day to the see 34 can deep to transaction does not form part of a larger listance duty, see 34 62 Vict. c. 30, and no day Geo. V., c. 25.  When the see 34 can deep to transaction does not form part of a larger listance duty, see 35 Vict. c. 30, and no day of the consideration exceeds 1500, daty is charged at heaf the nover rates.	If exceeding £300, then for every £50	ó	10	o	quired by the Finance (2909-20) Act, 1916, 400. 7	, th		pe ze-
ga Vict. c. 30, and no de ra Geo. V., c. 24.	Proviso for composition for transfer				or of a series of transactions in respect of a		oct.	2
	58 Vict. c. 30, and sod zz Geo. V., c. z				consideration exceeds 2500, duty is charged at above rates.		H.	he

408	Stamps, Tanes,	Death Diases, ac			
Duplicate on Counter Same duty as original, Roclesia stigat. License	butnot to exceed a g o	Charged on the amount by which the	£	8.	d.
Rocamarricas Licenses To hold the office of le For licensing a built service, &c., and	ecturer, &c • 10 °c ding for divine any chapel for	(except husbandry, offices or employment, and professions) exceed by more than Asse the pre-war standard of profits.	, ,		
solemnising marriag Licence not otherwise Equipment Monteauss	charged s o q	standard of profits.  A duty equal to so per cent. of the excess.			
For every £100 of par ESTATE DUTY :	t thereof e s e	FACULTY OR DISPENSATION: In England, in all cases	30	•	
In the case of every after 32 July, 292 principal value of Real or Personal, 5	y person dying	fin Scotland or Ireland, in some cases		•	•
bearing on	Settled, or Not the death of	FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps such payments are accounted for to the Ex-			
such person, exceeds: per cent. £100£1	exceeds: per cent.	chequer under the heading of Miscel- laneous Revenue.			
500 3	175,000 18 200,000 19	GAMEREEPER, Deputation or Appointment of	•	10	0
5,000 4 10,000 5 15,000 6	255,000 20 250,000 21 200,000 22	HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS: Under hand	0	0	6
30,000 9	250,000	(Finance Act, 1907, 2. 7.) HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, oc-	-	-	_
40,000 10 50,000 II	450,000	cupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house of the annual value			
60,000 IS 70,000 23 90,000 14	1,000,000 30 1,850,000 32	of Les, and not exceeding Les Exceeding Les and not exc. Les Exceeding Les	•	0	4
230,000 ro	1,500,000 35 2,020,000 40 sed during his	Other houses of the annual value of £ 20, and not exceeding £40	•		3
life for public or c poses, are charged more than twelve	naritable pur-	Exceeding £40	0	0	9
death; other gifts as less made more tha	re charged, un· an three years	INCOME TAX, see Property and Income			
before death; gifts sideration of marris of deceased's reaso	nge, or as part onable normal	Tax. INEBRIATES RETREATS Licences	5		
expenditure, excepte exceeding £ 100 in value also excepted.	ed. Gifts not alue or amount	(xos. additional is payable for every patient over se in number.)			
Payment of Estate Duties may, by ag	or Succession reement with	INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE: For any sum not exceeding £ze Exc. £ze, and not exc. £as	0	0	:
the Commissioners, h or in part, in the followed property	orm of real or comprised in	Exc. £10, and not exc. £35	•	•	6
the estate. Small estates up to gross are charged, a		every £ 200 or fractional part of £ 200 Exc. £ 2,000, for every £ 2,000 or any fractional part of £ 2,000	0	x	•
the accounting part the preceding scale	cies, either by or with fixed	POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employer' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensa-	0 1	•	•
duties of 30s. and exempt from all other Interest at 4 per cent	r death duties.	1880, and the Workmen's Compensa- tion Act, 1897: Annual Premium not exceeding &			
Interest at 4 per cent also payable on the I personalty from the death up to that of c	State Duty on date of the delivery of the	hand	•	0	6
affidavit or account.  The Estate Duty on may be paid, if des	-	Ditto ditto under seal ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments	0 1	•	•
stelments and the	t on certain	upon Property	۰.	, . •	6
annuities may at opt four yearly instalme cent, interest is char paid portions of duty	nts and 3 per reed on all un-	Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 48, 8, 89, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 48, 8, 22, and 7 Edw.	,		
TLOSE CAMELAN WIGHTINGS	exper descu.	Insurance PoliciesSea:	, 1	ı	Ì
Excess Mineral Right Land Values.	THE DUTY, OF	Where the premium does not exceed as. 64. per centimization	•	•	=

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Where the premium expeeds se. 6d. £ s. d. per centi: For any Voyage; Where the sum insured does not 

£500 £1,000 ٥ £.750 1.000 for every \$500 or. fractional part of £500 .....

For Time

Where the insurance is made for any time :

(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three the amount times would be payable if the insurance were made upon a VOYAGE :

(a) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding as months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a

voyage.
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of .....

(z Edw. 7, c. 7, s. zz.) Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty ......00 0 0

INVENTORY DUTY, see ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1708 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed zs. in the Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

\*LEASES .- Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £ 10 per annum, ad.; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 52.; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a vearly rent

	Not	exceed	ing		35	yes	14		11	ng	200
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75							0	•••	18	•	•
100,	for £s	e, or fi	acti	ons	ıl.						
part o	f £30	0 to	•	•••	3		0	•••	6	0	۰
Langa	A	bland m			~TI:			4	_	_	_

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

\* Section 1g of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rest), the amount or value of which does not exceed \$200, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rest exceeds figer duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of

any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £30 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES :-- Also see " Estate Duty."

If the deceased died on or after the ast June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £30, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Viot. c. 12, 8. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the prin-cipal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £ 100 (15 & 17

Vict. c. gr., s. z8).
Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1868, or where

Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.
To Husband or Wife or Children of the
Deceased, or their Descendants, or to
the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see above)

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.— Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 Legacies and successions of less than £x,000 (£x,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of az of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased,

or their Descendants .....£5 per cent. To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at

rates of 11/4, 41/2,61/2,71/2, and 111/2 respectively. The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than  $\pounds g$ , zd.;  $\pounds g$  and upwards, 6d.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL ...........£5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz. Duke, £250; Marquis, £300; Barl, £300; Sari, £300; Sari, £300; Bronet, £300; Bronet, £300; Precedence, £200; Baronet, £300; Conged clies to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, of franchise, £30; Chebre of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £30; non voluntary amplication. £50; upon voluntary application, £20.

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LUNAOF ACT, Liber	ice for House			<b>W</b> .	fron
LUNATIO:Grant	of custody of perso	n Ç	8. I	d.	resp 5th 6th
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by delivery :	ernment Securitie				8th 9th
per £100	icipal Securities, fo	0	5	0	Other
every £10 or fr	ncipal Securities, is actional part of £:	or to o			arno pres
(3) Securities dat	actional part of £: ad or signed before double the duty of	<b>61</b>			ihe
Mortgage, Bone	double the duty of the (q.v.). description, for ever				Powe.
£ 10 or fraction	al part of £10	G	4		For
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able by deliver Mortgage Bond	ry, same duty as $q$ , $dec. (q.v.)$ .	<b>X</b> 2.			in For
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and Ireland		<u>5</u>	•	0	Pro
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he works the mi	norals, or, in any lessor of the work	other	CBS	e,	PROPI
ze. od. annually f	or each £1 of rent	al val	ue.	"	See Ti
EXCHS MINERAL	RIGHTS DUTY: eral Rights Duty; as rent varies ac minerals, and excee	payal	le :	in	
amount payable	as rept varies ac	cordi	ng :	to	Sched Own
the price of the r	minerals, and excee	ds th	pr	e-	ne
A duty equal t	o 40 per cent. of th	e exc	988.		Reli
brick clay, com	o so per cent. of the re.—Common clay mon brick earth, s	ind,	hal	k,	re
limestone, and gi	LEAST SEE DOL OUSES	ea.		1	ti
Monay Lenders' Failure to regis	ter involves seve	I Pe	٥	٥	A U
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,, 1500	3 9		•		P
Exceeding £300,	for every £zec at	1d 0		6	el ta
Transfer of Mert	gage (except marke i, for every £xxx elease, &c., for eve	t- o	_	6	A Clei
Reconveyance, R	elease, &c., for eve	ry	٠	-	mai not
Collateral, or au	dliary, or additions	°	0	6	or s
or substituted	ciliary, or additions security (other the nortgage), when the ity is duly stamped, or fraction of £20 aximum of	uni Ne			Sched ln
principal secur	ity is duly stamped	i;			F V
6d., up to a ma	ximum of	o	10	•	b
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tests) Passport	*************************	0	1	6	Sched
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    pect of the
    year ..... £5 0 0 10th year ..... £5 0 11th year ..... £5 0 11th year ..... £5 0 11th year ..... £5 0 11th year .... £5 0 11th year .... £5 0 11th year .... £5 0 11th year .... £5 0 11th year .... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 11th year ... £5 0 1
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    remail fees are also payable, of such
    ount as may be from time to time scribed by the Board of Trade with
      sanction of the Treasury.
    ir of Attorney, &c., receiving
    rize-money or wages.....
    r the receipt of any money, or bill,
or note, not exceeding £20, or of
ony periodical payments not exceed-
    ng £ 20 annually ......the receipt of dividends or interest
                                                                                                                    ٥
    f any stock, if for one payment only 🐇 z
                                                                                                                    ٥
    to in any other case .....
    xy to vote at a meeting ......
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    wer of attorney of any other kind... o 10
    URATION, Deed or other Instru-
    nt of ...... 0 10,0
     ISSORY NOTE, see BILL OF EXCHARGE.
    ERTY AND INCOME TAX.
                                                                                               In the £
    also article on p. 49s.
The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and
      the standard rate is ......
    lule A : Lands, Tenements, &c.
    ner must allow deduction from
    ext payment of rent when tax paid
    y tenant.
    lief is given in certain cases in espect of Income Tax under Sch. A
    o the extent of either 14 or 14 part of
    he assessment.
    lowance to Owners of Land and
    louses, for average cost of mainten-
    nce, repairs, insurance and man-
gement, may be claimed in addi-
tion. This special allowance does
    non. This special allowance do not apply to houses of armual value proceeding £ seg in the Metropolitan Police District, including the City I London; £ se in Scotland; £ 78 sleewhere. Five years average
    aken.
    orgyman or Minister using part of his house
hinly for his duties may obtain an allowance
     exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent.
    annual value.
    dule B : Nurseries & Markt, Gardens
      respect of the Occupation of
    arms, &c., on twice the Annual
    alue; or (by special request, if made
    pefore 5th June (5th August in Scotand) in the current income - tax
     ear) on profits of husbandry, as in
    ase of Trades, under Schedule D.
    dule C: Dividends or Annuities
    rom public revenue (Government
     tocks, &c.) .....
    dule D : Trades, Professions, Re-
nittances from Abroad, Inverest, &c.
edule E : Salaries, pensions, and other
emoluments of Officers of Army,
Navy, Civil Service, Redesistical
Bodies, Corporations, Fablic Com-
panies, &c.
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Life Insurance.—Allowance of duty may be chilmed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in app Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any preinium for secur-ing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the extual sum satured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD. -- No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. Exceptions: British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

DOMINION INCOME TAX .- Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX .- The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard ing April 5. The following were rates for the years mentioned:--

£ 1. d.

1907-8 and 1908-9			٥	
1909-10 to 1913-14	0		2	
1914-15	0	1	8	
1915-1916		3		
1916-17 And 1917-18	۰	š		
rgr8-rg and rgrg-as	0		0	
Excuss Propies, see Excess Profits.				
SUPER TAX, see Super Tax.				
Profest of any Bill of Exchange— Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s, the same duty as the Bill or Note.				
In any other case,		1	0	
RECEIPTS, £s or upwards	•			
Penalty for not stamping		o	0	
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	•	to		
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	•	•	2	
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any				
manner: for every free or pare of free		5	0	
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGE, to Bearer [secs. 4 (a) 'and '6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first regolistics in U.K., for every few terms of few terms.	_	_	_	

٠	SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate.	£	4	4
ľ	to Bearer:		•	
ľ	z. Of any Company, Corporation, or	, ,	1.7	• •
	body of persons in the U.K., on tarte,		7	+
	per cent, on homizal value	•	٠	
	s. Of any Foreign or Columnal Company	3	7	, 7
	on first negotiation in U.K., for	-		
	every fre or fractional part of fre		_	_
		٠.	•	•
•	STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer,	•		
	SHARE WARRANT.			
	SUCCESSION DUTIES, see LEGACY DUSING.			
	SUPER TAX An additional duty of		٠	
	Transport Tax An additional duty of			
١.	Income Tax imposed at the following		•	
ï	rates on persons whose total incomes			
	exceed £3,000:			
٠,	In respect of the first £s,ess	7	и.	
1	In respect of the excess over £s,que-			
	For every & of the first & goo of the	•		
	excess	•		6
	For every £ of the next £gas of			
	the excess	•		•
	For every £ of the next £2,000 of		•	
	the excess	•		6
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	the excess	_		
ı	For every £ of the next £1,000 of	٠.	•	,•
1	the excess	_		•
1	For every & of the next &xx,000	•	٠	
i	of the excess	_	_	_
1	of the excess	0	5	•
1	of the excess	_	_	_
	For every £ of the remainder of		6	6
ì			_	
1	the excess	•	•	•
ı	Transper of Stock, see Conveyance.			
•	Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines	۰	4	4
i	VALUATION, see APPRAISEMENT.	_	_	_
1				
	VOTING PAPER OF Proxy	•	0	I
1	WARRANT FOR GOODS		•	
į		_	٣.	5
1	Speiled Stamps.			
1				_
1	ALL applications for allowance must b	e z	BM	Se.
	within two years from the time of spo	يعلا	æ	of
1	unexecuted instruments, or within two	700	14	of

unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date or of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Romerset House are from us to 3; Saturday, so to s. At Telegraph Street, E.C. (see policy and general spoiled stamps), from 12 to 3 on Wednesday and Friday.

## Decks Stamped affer Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commis as a general rule allow deeds and other ments to be stamped after execution; Without Penalty, on Pathent of Duty only:

Agreements under hand only, itable to the duty of 6d. — Agreements for letting farnished houses for less than a year. — Appendisoments. — Attested coules, — within 24 days of 1906 execution en sea policies, within to days of arrival

in U.K.

Deeds and instruments sus otherwise excession.

Norn. — Where the dust or instrument has

wholly executed abress, the per which it his be sussiped begin from the date of its arrival

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:-

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient supports but of improper denomination.

"Unserier parties." Benefits, within certain limits of time, "Vide Table of Penalties.

Contract notes.

Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Boligies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTO WHICH CARNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned).

—Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United King-dom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 20 days after first receipt In U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:-

Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after  $x_4 \not\in s$ . d.

days from their first execution ..... 10 Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution

Charter-parties after the expiration of g days, but within one month...... ro o o COMPANIES (COMSOLIDATION) ACT. 1908. FRES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

Receipts, within 14 days after they £ s. d.

Receipts, after 14 days, but within one

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; exceeding £s,coo :-

For every £2,000 or part of £2,000, up £ s. d. Maximum Fee ...... 50

For registering any document required or authorised by the Act ......

For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar ...... o 5 o

Deed stamp ros. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage soe, up to £200, £1 above £200.

## Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1). A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

#### POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

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Lendon Telephone Area. - The office of the Controller of the London Telephone Service is at 144A Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; Tel. City 2000.

The Raice are under revision and may be altered. On Nov. 30, 1929, they were: Annual Subscription for an unismited number of calls (unlimited or for an unusual number of calls (unlimited of fat rate), £80; £17 for second and subsequent connextons for same subscriber, premises more than 8 miles from exchange charge £1 15s. every additional furlong (ase yards). Extension lines connecting parts of same premises, from £1 10s.; connecting separate premises, from £4 10s. (special rate for measured services), with supphers of £1 wheat it is necessarily off a new surcharge of £1 where it is necessary to fit a new awitchboard.

Message Rate, within the County of London, as annual subscription and for each call to a subscriber on an exchange within the County of London 1d. (outside the County 3d.). For con-nexion to an exchange outside the County of London the annual subscription is £4, and for each call to a subscriber on the same exchange id. (to a subscriber on another exchange within the London Telephone area \$2.). A minimum amount is payable annually in advance on account of calle (both inside and outside the County of London) of £1 10s.

Ionon) of £, 10a.

Transfeatle Felegrams, etc.—Private subscribers may use their lines for trunk messages, or for sending telegrams, on paying a deposit to cover the credit given; also for receiving telegrams addressed to their exchange and number; and letters arriving at G.P.O., London, early Sunday Morning can be delivered on Sunday by telephone to subscribers (2d. every 30-words, exclusive of pestage). Call Office Res, for subscribers or others, 2d. each 3 (night, 4) misutes. The public may dictate telegrams from means call offices by paying dictate telegrams from many call offices by paying usual fee besides telegram charges.

New Subscribers.-A surcharge of £4 (in addition to the above rates) is made for each new subscriber, and also where existing lines are taken over by other parties.

Outside London Telephone Area.—Tariff rates on application to the District Manager.

Telephone Trunk Lines .- These connect Exchanges in different towns. Rates in day-time:-4d. for every 25 miles up to 100; 8d. for every further 40 miles. Special rates are charged over submarine lines. 8 minutes are allowed; on their expiry the option of another 8 minutes is given. At Call Offices, double fee should be previously deposited; or the line may be engaged outright for the maximum of 8 minutes. The charge for a 8 minutes conversation during the night period from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. is the same as for a 3 minutes conversation during the day. During the night period also a 8 minutes conversation may be had for half the day for when that amounts to 1.4 december 1. the day fee when that amounts to le. 4d. or more. When the day fee is ls. the night fee is \$d.

### STOCK EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS.

COMMISSIONS for buying and selling stocks and shares have risen since xor4. The new rates and shares have risen since 1924. The new rates are three-sixteenths per cent. for Consols and Annuities, and one-quarter per cent. for all other Government Stocks. Railway stocks are charged at the rate of res. per cent, on the actual money. For bargains involving sums up actual money. For bargains involving sums up to fixe the minimum charge is res, and those above fixe the minimum is fix. These are stock Exchange charges. For stock in the register of the Post Office Savings Bank, the brokerage varies from 9d. for amounts up to fix to se. 3d. per fixe of stock. For Stock Exchange transactions there are also stamping fees as well as those charged by companies for registering transfers. Television Compatibility of the Compatibility of th

WHEN a birth tames place, getteral information of it must be given to the Registray and the register signed in his presence, by one sof the following persons—a. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, a. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; z. A person present at the birth; or, a. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within as days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above ... BIRTHS. ... their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 4s days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requir-ing him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who falls to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will lis-bility to a penalty be avoided, but the registra-tion of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in Scotland the period is at days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express extherity and on payment of further fees authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In Scotland, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. No birth occurring in England and Wales can be registered after the lapse of seven Wales can be registered after the lapse of seven years from the date thereof. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 38 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to and not in substitution for the in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

#### BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The following is an abstract of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, which consolidated and amended the potmon law and the status law previously entaiting on the subject of British Nationality and Naturalisation :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY .- The following are British subjects :-

Every person born, of whatever perentage, within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance.

2. Every person born out of Bis Majesty's Dominions whose father was born within Bis Majesty's Dominions, and had not, at the time of the child's birth, lost the Estital nationality

so acquired. As to the shildren of naturalised British subjects, see below at (4).

g. Every person born dut of His Majesty's Dominions, Ag'ere Join, 1, 1913, Whese Jather's Juster was been within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was it the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

a. Every person born on board a British ship. g." Hvery person to whom a Cartificate of Naturalization under the Naturalization Act, 1890, or the British Nationality and Buths of Alleis Act, 1914, or of Re-Admission 16 British Nationality has been granted, of who has ac-quired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or superation.

The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, asve in sertain cases where the man changes his nationality after

marriage.

7. The children of naturalised British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominious, previded that they comply with one of the following

(a) in the case of a child born before January zat, żers.

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 2, see, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or

(ii) if a Corbificate of Naturalization is granted to his insher or his mether (being a widow) after January 1, 1992, and his muine is included therein.

(b) in the case of a child born ofter January 1,

1915, (i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturally sation had been granted to his father of his mother, or

(ii) If a Certificate of Naturalisation is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1945, and his name is included therein.

Loss or Bairiss Nationality.—A heistsh subject loses his British nationality:—

(d) if by any voluntary or formal act he be-comes naturalized in a foreign country;

(b) if, in certain cases, he makes a disclaration of alienage. These cases are:—

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance of on board a British ship and is also by birth or iscomes during minority a subject of any foreign State, (ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions,

and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been netwalled sid Extitid ambject may divert himself. that states :

(c) if during his minority his father has British nationality in arroundable which involve his acquisition by the child of a new authorality;

. See " Acquisition of British Manlah

- (d) in the case of a woman, if the marries on allen;
  - (M. B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of hus-band or the dissolution of her marriage.

if in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for & Certificate of Naturalization.)

(e) in the case of a person to whom a Certifi-cate of Maturalization is granted after January s, 1995, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;

(f) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; of., e.g., the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY .-- AB my acquire British nationality :--

(a) by special Act of Parliament; (b) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant :

(c) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(d) by naturalization.

Naturalisation .- All Certificates of Naturalation granted in the United Kingdon between May 13, 1898, and December 21, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1890. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Allens Act, 1924, every person to whom a Certifi-cate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. s, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and is any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915 may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien

(a) during the eight years preceding his appli-cation have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;

(b) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and

(e) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Crows.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalisation may be obtained from a application to the Home office, Whitehall, Londen, 6. W.

The free payable to the Home Office is respect to the grant of a Certificate of Naturalisation is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £3, of which £2 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £2 payable on

submission of the application is not returnable, whether or not a Partificate is granted.

N.B -- In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an ution, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

DIATUS OF ALTENS -- Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a naturalborn British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alten to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury de mediciate linguæ, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born

subjects.

UNDESTRABLE ALIENS.—An undestrable alien—e.g., one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, segs. His Majesty may by Order in Council impose further restrictions on alieus (see Alieus Restriction Act, 1914 as extended and amended sore)

#### BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916. This Act received the Royal Assent on as Dec., 1916. Section 1 requires registration, irrespective of nationality, by

(a) Every firm in the United Kingdom carrying on business under a business name entirely different from the names of the partners, or one which contains any addition to the surnames of the partners other than their Christian names or the initials thereof;

(b) Every individual in the United Kingdom carrying on business under a business name entirely different from the name of the individual, or one which contains any addition to his surname other than his Christian names or the initials thereof;

(c) Every individual or firm who, or a member of which, has changed his name, except in the case of a woman in consequence of marriage

The exception in (c) is inserted in order to exempt from registration a married woman trading in her married surname. A married woman trading in her maiden surname is required to register under Section 1 (b).

Section a requires registration by a firm, individual, or corporation carrying on business wholly or mainly as nominee or trustee for other persons, or acting as general agent for a foreign firm.

Provisor to these sections make registration unnecessary (x) where the addition to the surname indicates succession to a former owner; (a) where an "s" is added to the surname is a come where the partners bear the same surname; and (3) where the business is carried on by an official appointed by any court.

## Addresses of Registrars.

England and Walss-28. Russell Square, W.C. z. Soutland-Exchequer Chambers, Parlicment

Square, Edinburgh. Irsiand—Coloraine House, Dublin. Forms of application for registration can b obtained at these addresses. The fee for regis

tration is gr., which is paid by affixing a ger stamp (to be obtained at a pest office) to the form of application

Section 28 states that any individual or firm required to register by the Act must show, a de catalogues, trade circulara, show cards, and

business letters,

(a) in the case of an individual, his present Christian name or the initials thereof and present surname, any former Christian name or surname, his nationality if not British, and, if his nationality is not his nationality of origin, his nationality of origin; and

(b) in the case of a firm, the present Christian name or the initials thereof and present surnames, any former Christian names and surnames, and the nationality if not British, and, if the nationality is not the nationality of origin, the nationality of origin of all the partners in the firm, or in the case of a corpora-tion being a partner, the corporate name.

In order to keep the Register up to date Sec-

tion 6 requires that any change that may occur in the particulars registered shall be notified to the Registrar within 14 days of the occurrence of such change. The Board of Trade have power, however, to extend the period in which the notification should be made.

Section 23 provides that if any registered individual or firm ceases to carry on business, the individual (or if he is dead his personal representative) or the remaining partners, must notify the Registrar of such cessation within three months.

After an application for registration, or a notification of change has been registered, a certificate is issued, which by Section as must be exhibited in a conspicuous position at the principal place of business.

The forms registered are filed, and can be inspected, or certified copies thereof can be obtained, on payment of the prescribed fees The fees payable under the Act are-

(a) on registration, 5s.;
(b) on statement of change, as 6d.;

(c) for inspection of a registered form, 6d.;
(d) for certificate of registration other than

the first, as.;
(e) for a certified copy of a registered form, 6d for a folio of 78 words.

The Act imposes severe penalties for failure to comply with its provisions, and puts defaulters under serious disabilities as regards enforcing their rights under any contracts made during the default.

Among other matters in the Interpretation Clause (Section as) the following are impor-

tant :-

"Business" includes profession.

Reference to a change of name does not apply in the case of a British-born subject if the change was made before the attainment of the

A "foreign firm" is one whose principal place of business is situated outside His Majesty's Dominions.

#### CERTIFICATES

## OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to as, 7d, via, 14, 107 search, st. 6d. for the certificate, and sd.

for the sump affixed thereto. They can slimbe obtained from the registration officiar having the legal causedy of the registrate neel contribuing the eatry of which a cortificate is neguticed. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took blees. marriage took place.

marriage took place.
Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 28st, Birth or Death, 22; Factory and Workshop Act, 29st, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6d.; Savings Banks Act, 28st, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 2c.; National Insurance Acts, 28st and 28st Birth, 6d., Marriage, 22; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 28st, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 28st, death of child under 2e years of age, 2c., but only from the local Ravisters.

under 20 years of age, 14., but only from whe some Registers.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriague, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1851, but until the Registeration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extended may, however, be obtained from them on payment of as. 2d. for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registers-General. sulted in the offices of the Registrar-General H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrara. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since stage local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the and of ages are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of ss. A search of the index of a particular parish is ss. A fee of ses. is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and se. is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained an payment of se. zd. The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between to a.m. and 4 p.m.

## COPYRIGHT.

Preliminary.-The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, wass, which repeals all the earlier acts. It should be stated that no registration of copyright at Stationers' Hall is now necessary; copyright arises from mere

authorship.

Copyright defined.—"Copyright" means the copyright coproduce or reproduce the work or sols right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatsoever; to perform a drama or deliver a lecture in public; if the work is unpublished, to publish it or in any substantial part. It includes the right to produce, publish, etc., translations; to dramatise a novel, or turn a drama into a novel; to make any record or film by means of which the work may be mechanically performed or delivered

For the purposes of the Act, publication means the issue of copies of the Act, publication means the issue of copies of the work to the public; and does not include the public performance of a drama, or delivery of a lecture, or exhibition of an artistle work, or the construction of an architectural work of art. The issue of a photo or engraving of a work of soulpidre is usu'a publication of such work.

– The author of a work Who come the copyright.—The author of a work in the first owner of the copyright; but furthe

is of a minister and to plate in made for valuable the parties by whose the work to work the copyright. It is not a server of the copyright of a server of the copyright. It is not a server of the copyright. The right set from the copyright. The right set from the copyright. The right set from the copyright of the copyright. The right set from the copyright of the work of the from the copyright of the work of the copyright of the work of the copyright of the work of the copyright of the work of the copyright. The right set of the copyright of th

Expeds else may reproduce the work of certain terms, which are prescribed in S. 2 of the Act. Execute prevision is made (by S. 25) for the duration of copyright in the case of joint authorship. In the case of a work published for or under the control of his Majesty, or any Government engartment, copyright vests in the Crown, and endures for as years from date of publication. In the case of a photograph copyright subsiste for a years from the making of the negative for a years from the making of the owns the copyright.

He who owns the negative prime face owns the copyright.

Assignment of Copyright.—The owner of a copyright may sessing it either wholly or partially, and either generally or subject to territorial imitations for all or any part of the period during which it subsists. Such an assignment must be in writing signed by the owner. But this is authled to the provise that no assignment pickin by a nather who is part owner (otherwise that by will) operates to give the assignee any rights begond the expiration of ay years after the author's death. The remaining rights then vest in the legal personal representative, not-writhstanding any agreement to the contrary. In its provise, however, does not apply to collective works, i.e., an encyclopedia.

Deferries of Books to certain Libraries.—A copy of every book must be sent by the publisher at his own expense to the British Yuseum within a mouth of publication. The publisher may also be required, by demand made in writing

also be required, by demand made in writing within twelve mouths, to send copies of any book he publishes to such of the following libraries: the Bodielan, Oxford, the University Thomass of the following Libraries at Cambridge and Dublin, and that of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh. With

Libraries at Cambridge and Dublin, and that of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh. With cartain exceptions cupies of all books must also be sent (if required) to the National Library of Walce.

Postawnous Works.—If an author dies before publication of his work (i.e., in the case of a drame, performance, and in the case of a fecture delivery, in public, copyright exists until publication and for a torn of so years thereafter. The owner of an author's manuscript, where much ownership has been acquired under the will, grined fisis owns the copyright. If the permet who owns able copyright of a deceased subhor returned to work which work, which is consequently withheld from the public, the Prity Control may order him to grant licenses on certain terms.

International Copyright.—The Act, may by Order in Council he applied to works published in a foreign country, or to works whose nuthers were subjects of any of the countries to which

the order related. Go Generally speaking, such an order, unless government concedes similar privileges to Britis subjects.

Infringement.—Anyone who does anything the

Infringement.—Anyone who does anything the sole right to do which is conferred on the owner of a copyright is an infringer. The following (f) Any fair dealing with a work by way of criticism, 'private study, or newspaper sum-(i) Any last desiring with a work by way or criticism, jerivate study, or newspaper sum-mary; (ii) where an author of an artistic work does not own copyright, his own use of media, stetches, etc.; (iii) making drawings or photo-graphs of (s) a work of sculpture or artistic crattensnellip, if permanently situated in a public place or building, or (e) of an architec-tural work of art; (iv) the publication of passages from works in achool books (sulfact to certain from works in school books (subject to certain limitations); (v) the publication of a lecture in a newspaper, unless the author has taken the proper steps to make it known that the lecture is copyright. Cupyright is intringed by anyone who (a) sells or lets for hire or by way of trade exposes for sale or hire; (b) distributes for the purposes of trade, (c) exhibits in public by way of trade; or (d) imports any work which to his knowledge infringes copyright. To permit a theatre to be used, knowingly and without consent, for the performance of a copyright drama is also an infringement, unless the person so permitting it was not aware and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the performance would be an infringement.

Remedies for infringement - The owner of a copyright may bring a suit for damages for and/or obtain an injunction to restrain infringement. If a defendant to such proceedings can show that he was not aware of and had no reasonable ground to suspect that there was any copyright, he will not have to pay damages. Proceedings must be commenced within three years next after the infringement. Articles which infringe copyright are the property of the owner of the copyright, and he may sue to recover them The Act also imposes penalties recoverable in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction on persons who sell or deal in infringing articles (see a. 31)

Importation of infringing comes.—An author may take stope in accordance with the Act to prevent infringing copies of his work being imported from abroad; and the Commissioners of Customs may make regulations as to the forfeiture and detention of such infringing copies.

#### DAYS OF GRACE

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have three days of grace allowed, thus, a bill dated z Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and those must be paid on presentation. In the United King-dom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas I'ay are similarly payable on the previous day Bills falling due on Bank Holidaya are payable the day after.

#### PRATES.

In England and Waise.-Whom a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registers, and the register signed in his prosence, by one of the fellowing persons:—z. A relative of the deceased present at the death,

or in attendance during the last filmes. If they fall, is flowe other relative, at the deceased in default of any relatives, y. A necon present at the death; or, the occupier of the house is which the death happened. If all the above-named fall, 4. An, immate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in at-tendance fall without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named Isluire, one of the other persons above manner must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person falling to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shiftlings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the

Registra-feneral's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shiftings. In Soutand, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days: (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1884, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar s certificate that the death has been registered This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comto the keeper of the cemetery.

ply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Sudden deaths are suppush by the law to demand inquiry, and Corners inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a parson stain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and

of any person dring in prison. Coroner to not obtained into the houses of persons for the introduce of holding inquests, but are sent for the introduce of holding inquests, but are sent for the person of holding inquests but are sent for the person of holding inquests but are sent for the sent of the dust of the body remains, the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held do sunday. Then the Coroner receives due pottice of a violent death, ossualty, or missafwanture, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a perticular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "probe of legals homises" and the number is immaterial provided twelve alrest. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a winess is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding ess. liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding eas, the fine for defaulting jurymen being La. In Scotland there is no Coroler. In ordinary

TAU.

In Scotland there is no Coroller. In civilinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, see p. 350). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occuring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public enquiry is held before the Sheeff and a surheld before the Sheriff and a jury.

#### DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, vis. (a) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (a) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (a) those in which the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) Nullity of Marriage.—Marriage is void ab initio if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no coment, or if one of the parties was insane; but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and zs in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a

be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(a) Restriction of Conjugal Rights.—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) in/rs); and such desertion; whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a cround for granting to the wife a

committed before or after the decree of resistantian, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) Judicial Separation and Divores.—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (3) supra includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if stockettle dissolves the marriage contract altogethis and like suit for divorce proper (which, if stockettle leaves the parties at liberty to marriage and). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or studies. tion on the ground of adultery, or studies, of descriton without came for two years upwards. In such a polition a husband up claim damages from the correspondent

ores of judicial separation is often made the send of a position for divers. A positioner o has committed adultery which has not bee dioned diame, obtain a judicial separation A decrea of restitution of conjugal rights less there has been condensation. The last to a bething the property of crualty or settled does not, however, debat him from a rape of indicial separation on the ground of pliery milipse his conduct has conduced to the

calling.

Ziborot.—Where partial or complete divorce is country, nellef can only be obtained apout proof of car can, offences which fall under two heads, which; (1) those which are offences under recipionistical law, a.g., cruelty, additory, and unmaterial offences; (a) those which are offences by letate, e.g., incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a hushand seeks divore, it is sufficient for life to prove the wife's adultery, in which case its hay obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it is not sufficient that she prove heart of the sufficient for cruelty. But a wife can obtain divores if the husband has been guilty merely of incestious adultery, or bigamy with adultery, or of rapis or certain other orminal offences. "Grielly," is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, timb, or health (hodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger, it is cruelty to will under the sufficient of the sufferer (energity) the reak the spirit of the sufferer (energity) the which and a course of equator calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health ireaks down or likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief. To prove a charge of adultery ground for resist. In prove a charge of adultery the evidence of the wife or husband must be correbotated either by a witness or at least by strong autromading circumstances, especially where a respondent has made admissions. Even if the co-respondent has confessed, the Court will have to be actisfied that there is no ground this autralian.

If a wife gives hirth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is

namend doug and planting as the interest that is against proof of adultery.

It is described in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, withinly without cause or reasonable access makes the other live apart for

the will of the other, withinly without cause or reasonable accuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitation of outlingal rights; but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted apouse to obtain a dispress of judicial separation. If coupled with adultary, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the deeres will be rejused.—A decree must be rajused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the polition for divorce are not, proved. There is no such thing in the livure Court as judgment by default. Other ahoulte bars to relief are (i) condivance at the adultary of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as which the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or harpain (but this does not prevent a final suit being brought free from collesion); (iii) condensation, i.e. complete forgiveness which restone the setting yet. There are also certain discretionary bars, as, e.g. where the politioner has been guilty or unemonable delay, or has hear judicy of such willist inglete or mis-conduct as-has conduced to the activery.

Integraphies by King's Freeder,—At any time

Suring the progress of a suit for dissolution or mality of marriage, and before the decree state is made absolute, the King's Prootor may intervene to show cause against making a

decree shoulute.

Decree Absolute.-Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree view. and is not made absolute until the expiration of and is not made absorbed until the expression of its calcular morths. The marriage substituted in the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the siter of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. 'A divorced with the divorced wife is alive.' wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children .- When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the num in whose custody they are de farto. Until a suit for judicial separation, nulfity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, mainspouse may make applications for access to the children.

dimen.

Atmeny.— A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (i.e., means of support) pending suit, provided prime facte evidence of the mariage is adduced. The right to alimony on tinues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may he agreed between the parties, otherwise onefifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for permanent alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders. A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining

the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from har husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date, and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may tdefend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be consistenced in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

## SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apars, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere orel agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A write is not bound by a sign ration agreement if she was forced to make it hy threats of violence. A clause which binds the bushand to give up the custody of the children will be anisored, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their broadt. The agreement that it is not for their broadt. timelly contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnity the hishand against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remody for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

## SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of sessuit or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of per-sistent crueity, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant ohldren, and by such crueity or neglect has caused her to leave him, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may wife is an habitual drunkard. Ine wours may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly hum not exceeding £a. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be constant a him, and the wife may be constant a him, and the wife may be constant a him, and the wife may be constant. may be given to him, and the wife may be com-mitted to an inebriates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

## DIVORCE STATISTICS.

## Rnoland and Wales.

The number of petitions for dissolution of marriage, etc., filed during the five years 1914-8 is shown below:—

Year	Dimolu- tion	Hepara tion.	Nullity	Restitu-
1914 1915 1917	1,075 1,143 1,163 1,423	86 68 73 87	29 25 35 36	1 58 1 36 1 40 1 59
1948; Average 1914 8;	8,393 2,485	90 81	39	236 166

In the occupation groups of husbands professional employments account for Bas cases, maintinatures 944, trade 921, inland transport as, mining eg, navigation and fishing 63, agri-culture 62, and domestic service 94. Among the professions are included :-

Navy and Army Officers Soldiers and Naval	159	Legal profession : Civil Servants	2
Actors, musicians, &c.	3 <b>48</b> 77	Police	1
Engineers, Architects, Ec Physicians, surgeons, dc.	63 44		

Particulars of applications by parties to periodulal suits for orders under the Rules of the Supreme Court (Poer Persons), 1914, are not out before ....

	To take Hythands,	Proceeds	iner M	To del		d." Pisan
<b>1814</b>	247	<b>653</b>				79
-	421	319	*****	15		200
1 <b>916</b>	760	340	*****	**		33
<b>₩</b> ₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩	<b>4,038</b>	94	*****	**	4	45
	3.304	713		44		144

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR

England and Wales.—A special departish the High Coast of Justice for the activities not person. In litigation, including was established in sers. The official was the department in London Presented Of (Poor Person).

Under the procedure of this department. Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a liftenat who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants much lad the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than give, and are in home cases be completed for less, compared with from gips to give heccestizated by the mermal procedure. Before a case is taken my, the applicant has to eatisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not pussessed of mixes than gip, exclusive of wearing appared and trade teels. If this condition is insilized, and if he has reasonable grounds for brighted and if than £gs, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade teels. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do to. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to an include the court of the court of the poor person to an include the court of the poor person to an other solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to an other of the poor person to an other poor the party. Counsel acting for him supercharge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-poorter expenses. Where, however, property if value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual const. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure in ferma payperis. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court. Solicad.—In every town there are sefficients of the Foor, and in the Court of fleesing there are Counsel for the Foor, all of whom act or such that a procedure of the poor, all of whom act or such that a procedure of the poor, all of whom act or such that a procedure of the poor, all of whom act or such that a procedure of the poor, all of whom act or such that a procedure of the poor and interesting the procedure of the poor and interesting the procedure of the poor of th

are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Boll" is chiefly important in of the "Poor's Moll" is chieffy important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court determent payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude to the Sheriff Court. The means that precludes the service of the servic a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application deponds on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was esta-blished in 2424.

## ILLEGITIMACY,

England and Walet.—A man may be entermoused to petty assume on, the application
of the mother of a backerd child, or by the
Gugrdians of the floor where the child becomes
chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the
Justieus, on his being proved to be the feather
of the child, may make an order requiring legito pay for its malubetance and charation is
sum not associate as a week. By the the
which came into force at Just. 1, age, the
putative father may be ordered to pay me. a

week, instead of gs. as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her hesterd childs in. No person is required as father of an illustimate child, to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the register is for-bidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint significant cases in the register. The person is in the register, together with the matter. A domestic servant found to be enceinte may be personptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be enceinte renders the employer liable to an action.

Scotland.—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but issually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the inlying expenses, the father pays hair of the inlying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £a st. The rate of aliment varies, but in pays it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14th. Per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the easted of the child until the age of 7 if a male and as if a female. An illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the makents at the time of the concention of the

ents at the time of the conception of the hild. Buch legitimation is recognised by Intermational Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

#### IMPECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED. By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(z) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against apreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shap, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (a) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposed, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rage, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £, A person suffering from such disorder who enters a ublic conveyance is liable to a fine of 40s.; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person a cuffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. Ho person has been suffering from any danger-

ous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical distinction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board (1.e. the Ministry) of Health, since the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919 has power to declare of Health Act, 1919 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infection of the control of from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spread-ing the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hos-pital Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises dis-infected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to pre-vent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c , the same

#### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January z, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Ufficer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certifi-cate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40s. fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets as 6d. for every case in his private practice and zs. for every case in a public institution of which he is officer. The diseases to which the Act applies are

small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous

croup, erysipeles, acaristins or searlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, entaric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in ages. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious dis-case other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Govertease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, tuthein or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpoi, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 18g., are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

## MARRIAGES.

## BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE. - "Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, as Geo. II. c. 23, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Mecond Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 26, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and t Vict c. 25). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certinoate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage exclude clandestine marriages. The Marria giving his certanoace of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parisher sesses in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," post). The names by which the parties are known are suffi-cient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (Midgeley v. Wood, 4 Sw. & Tr. 25). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a disthe celebration of marriages; but where a dis-trict has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be pro-claimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the

civil parish.

If three months be permitted to clapse, the hans become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of instifficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 5 & 7 Will. IV. c. Eg, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent, registrar's certificate without banns, aroyled that the incumbant's consent is obtained. One

of the parties must be resident within the Bestevastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Harriage is to take place.

Harriage is those are of two kinds—(2) the Common of Didhary Licence granted by the Archibishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates for marriage is any church or chape duly licensed for marriage; (a) the Special Licence granted by the Archibishop of Canterbury for marriage as any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. ag). The Act of sing is severe on the clergy, making it a felloy for any clergyman to marry the parties in the sheaked of banna or licence; and every Reightner er other person who knowingly unduly oblemnism a marriage were cutended, and they are now from marriage were extended, and they are now from a marriage were extended, and they are now from a marriage were extended, and they are now from a marriage were extended, and they are now from a marriage were extended, and they are now from a marriage were extended, and they are now from a marriage were extended, and they are now from a marriage were extended.

8 a.m. to p.m.
The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books,

which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another dergyman of

suntery, but must allow another oregyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sirer—inoluding a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1929.

No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another induction.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is as, 6d., and a stamp duty of 2d. customary fee is as. &d., and a stamp duty of &d.
Searches in the register-books may be made on
payment of small fees, viz., zz. for a single year,
and &d. additional for every other year. There
are small fees, regulated by ourtom, on the cartificate given of banns in one parish for marriage is
another. Marriage less are not uniform, and if
excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are is
a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guines
to the clergyman, and zz. to the clerk; and the
usual fees are paid although a stranger-clargyman
is invited to perform the service. be invited to perform the service.

#### MARRIAGE LICENCES

MARRIAGE LICENORS can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-ALARKLASE LIVERIORS can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, as the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Blabop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrans, but licences obtained at the Bishops' Registrans, but licences obtained at the Bishops' Begistrans, but licences obtained at the Bishops' Begistrans, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocean Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 2 Reightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., are available for London and all Registral distributions of Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, H.C. (hours in both offices se to 4; Saturdays se to 3), are available for London and stil Registed and Wales, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the personal instructions of one of the parties shout to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payments of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, see, ed. No previous notice is required and the Hernes is seculable as soon as is required and the literar-is seculable as seen as it is issued. The cost of Homeas through a cierical surrogate in the country varies, according to the discose, from £1 sgs. to £2 sac. 62. By the 4th George IV. c. 76, It is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining Homeas for marriage, that before any such Homeas for marriage, that before any such Homeas for marriage, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties half had his or her usual blace of abode for the space of fitteen days immediate of the space of fitteen days and the space of fitteen days are spaced as the space of fitteen days and the space of fitteen days are spaced as the space of fitteen days are spaced as the space of fitteen days are spaced as the space of fitteen days are spaced as the space of fitteen days are spaced as the spaced of fitteen days are spaced as the spaced of fitteen days are spaced as the spaced of fitteen days are spaced as the spaced of fitteen days are spaced as the spaced of fitteen days are spaced as the spaced of fitteen days are spaced as the spaced of fitteen days are spaced as the spaced of fitteen days are spaced as the spaced of fitteen days are place of abode for the space of fitteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country, there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrough the force whom the abuve mentioned.

also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to

the applicant.

#### SPRCIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archblanop of Canterbury, under special circum-stances, for marriage at any place with or with-out previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, as Knightrider Street, Dectors' Commons, E.C. z (fel., 6634 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., Las.

#### BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Harriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

#### NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It

may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

#### NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the par-tice live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice. If both live in the same district, one of them thus have lived there for fifteen days before

notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential quali-fication, notice may be given in efther district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to name ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for periury.

#### ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the noticebook, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

#### ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MAR-RIAGE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice

### DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) Marriage by Certificate:

a If both parties live in the same dis-trict .—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.

d If they live in different districts :- A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of each district

(a) Marriage by Licence :- The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

#### PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows:

a. Section 14 of 19 de so Vict. cap. 112, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given

b The Act 3 and 4 Vict cap 7s, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemntzed according to the rites 

27 T.L.R. 416).

## MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnised between the hours of \$ a.m. and 2 p.m. with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—
"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I. A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D."; and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

## MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist not necessary at marriages at reoncomportunity registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of the third of the transfer of the Apparant Bussally the of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the

ceremony make the following declarations "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any

lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D."

Also each of the parties must say to the other :-"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]";

or, in lieu thereof: "I. A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded

wife for husband!

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See Statutory Rules and Orders, 1909, No. 1338.)

#### NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine horne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his command-ing officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or con-manding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays; he can then issue a certificate of publication of banus. The banus must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.
No marriage by licence can take place under

this Act.

#### TREE.

For entering notice of a marriage my certificate in the marriage notice-back For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book..... For a certificate for marriage without licence.....

For a certificate for marriage by licence

For a licence for marriage ...... Stamp duty on a licence for marriage...... For a marriage by certificate in the pre-

sence of a Registrar ..... For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7s.; if they live in different districts, to os

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £s 128. od.

## MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is

If parties who have been married at a registe office desire to go through a religious caremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh; as provided by Section 33 of the Marriages and Registration Act. 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in member-ship, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a ance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be marrised in a Friends' meeting-house; the marrisage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marrisages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1997. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother is still illegal, and the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his secored wife during the wife's Righme.

## Warriage in England or Wales when one party lives in Scotland or

Hoties for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's cartificate in a register office or registered heijding may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As register Stotland, the party there, after a residence of fitteen days, should apply to the session cight to publish benns: as regards Iraiand, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriage. Notice cannot be given for south marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place the publication of heans, or by Ecclesiastical Hossie.

#### MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June sy, see, came into force Jan. s, see, Order in Council dated Nov. so, see, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for smarriages under the Act are laid

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a forsign country provided they conform to the previsions of the Forsign Marriages Act, also. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

where a marriage according to the local law of a faceign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is celemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage effect as defined by the Act must be satisfied— (a) That both the parties are British subjects;

(b) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or.
 (c) If only one of the parties is a British subject.

If only one or the parties is a recommend-icot and the others a subject or office of the country, that sufficient facilities do not axist dor the solumnization of the macrings in the foreign country in accord-ance with the law of that country; or,

(d) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or cluses of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemulzation of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be

(e) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the

the law of the country to which the furginger belongs; or.

(h) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Art has taken place, or is shout to take place, howeven the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or.

(c) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained. The marriage must be selemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-samed Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a motion chaling the name, streams, profession, condition, and resi-dence of each of the parties, and whether such

of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

readed.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended mover us the queriet before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer. If one of the parties resides (a) in the United Kingdom, or (b) in a Colony or India (a) notice must be given in like manner.

must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she or the United Eingdoin in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Sectiand must be given by proclamation of banus, and (b) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be selemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized. and (a) the marriage cannot copyeniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (b) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not claudestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(a) That he or she believes that there is no

impediment

(b) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks tramediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and that one of them has so reason, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months im-mediately preciding had for three consecu-tive weaks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that hand me in matther water has resident place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months imme-diately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of xa days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Government.

the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him

For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place.......

For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necesary to render the marriage valid. If the coremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemuized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majest's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prolibited A marriage which would not be valid in

A marriage which would not be valid in Rugland would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of comanguinity or affinity would not be valid

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (Braid v. Braid, 1999, sg. T.L. R. 645).

Marriages may also be solumnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, sigs," before the commissioning officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank

and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF seef. — Under the Marriage with Poverpower Act, seef, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity which will be decided by the Eggistrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (re Green Noyes v. Pitkin, 1909, 25 T.L.E. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 22 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least sq days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. In the case of one of the parties residing in England or Ireland a certificate of the proclamation of hanns in the parish church of both parties. In the case of such a sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed as. 6d. A certificate of preclamation of banns is only valid for three months

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act 1976 a notice pointed up in a completions of accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are ledged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 10. Such certificate of publication in only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act sees hauns may be published on board one of His Majesty's slips where an officer, seaman or Marrise on the ship's books withes to contrart a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the slip may grant a certificate.

Irreputor Harriages are survivale of modes of marriage which were general throughout Barrope in medievel times, Scotland having disregarded

the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the auciant Canop law. These marriages may be continued in three ways: (a) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal imagings are seven de present(); (a) by promise; of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by prunies, newer, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the naity when action is brought; (a) by constant living together as husband and wile (called marriage by keelf and repute), i.e., the general regulate of the neighbourhood supported by constant conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has heen resident in Scotland for as days before the contract is in Scotland for as days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Suctiand.)
"Greats Green" marriages were abulished in 1856 by the Act so and so Victoria, Chap. 66.
Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their with resulting and matthin for parties after the second within the second matthin the second ma witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of gs. ad. The other two forms of marriage before gr. ad. The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized

starriage with a foreigner may be solumized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that if one party has resided in Sociated for at days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of bains in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in

Scotland for az days.

#### PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and Regulations (to be had on application), and must be accompanied by two copies of a photo graph of the applicant, one copy being duly certified Applications abould be hauded in personally at "The Passport Office, x, Lake finishings, St. James's Park, London, S.W.s." but if the applicant does not reside in London, the Fassport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for ys. ed., made payable to the Passport of Office, should in that case accompany the application. Postage stamps will not be received in payment. Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport for the not less than array days before that on which the Passport is to beleased. The charge for a Passports is ys. 6d. Passports are insued between the hours of se and a (Saturdays, se to 1), except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Conce is closed.
Tweign Office Passports are granted (a) to astaral-porn British subjects, vic., persons born within Bi Majasty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within Bis Majasty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within Bis Majasty's dominions, and to be disagranted to the Acta a George II., cap. as, and a Georm III., cap. as, and a Georm III., cap. as, and must be accompanied by two copies of a photo

provisions of the Acts a George II., cap. 21, and 22 George III., cap. 22, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-burn British subjects; (a) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (1) to parsons naturalised in the United Emptons, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of

the State of which her husband is for the time

the State of Which was augmented being a subject.

Passports are granted (a) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, varified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any Banking Firm established in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor. lished in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Propost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-ut-leve, Physiciam, Ser-gen, Solicitor, or Notary Public, resident in the United Kingdom, the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Conusanding Officers , (a) in the case of children under the age of 18 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office.
(a) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing bomisions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recom-mendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office

If the applicant for a Passport be a Naturalised British subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply per sonally for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the declaration, for delivery to the applicant. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is ac.

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person already abroad, such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by poet

#### PAWNEROXERS' REGULATIONS.

For the Tick ET on goods pledged for not or less On goods pledged for more than res. 14 days to be charged as half a month

On pledges exceeding out, for every half crown or part of half a crown, per month FORFEITURE. -Piedges for res. and under must be redcomed within twelve calcular months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that

they become the property of the nawshroker.
Pledges above zer, if not redeamed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the

impost the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticists, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the stakes after dedicting the amount of the lown

the piedge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—i.e., the loan and profit and sy per

cent, on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the swner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the piedge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5s. or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the

loan is above 3s., one penny.

BPBOTAL CONTRACTS —A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of

above 400., provided always that— (a.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker. (a.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-

ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a mouth, in addition to the charges shove mentioned

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months

In all other respects piedges under special con-tract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pletiges for more than see.

#### RECEIPTS.

RECRIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

#### RENT RESTRICTION

AND OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT

(1) Prebininary —The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, very materially affects the relationship of landlord and tenant. As regards dwelling hopses, it is to remain in force until June 24, 1921, and as regards business premises, until June 24, 1921. It came into force on July 2, 1980. To remove vertain prevalent misconceptions, let it be stated at once that this Act does not prevent the sale of houses, or affect (1.) any house which was not let on August 2, 1982, and has not since that date here let, but as soon as such a house is let then the Act begins to apply to ft; (it.) any

pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after eale the pawner may impose the account of thesale in the pawner on a fugure 1, 1914; (iff.) any house which was being creeted on, or has been erected study, impose the caseount of one penny, and receive any said) it affects every house below a certain surplus produced by the sale. Should there be said) it affects every house below a certain runtal in the country. Speaking generally, it deficts, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit impossible for parties, even how, to contract out of the Act.

(a) Meaning of "Dwelling House."—This means a house or part of a house let as a separate dwelling where the standard rest or rateable value does not exceed in London, £705; in Scotland, £90; elsewhere, £76; but it does not include a house bond fide let at a rent which includes board, attendance, or use of furniture, Part of the house may be let for business pur-

(3) "Standard Rent "-This means the rent on August 3, 1914; or, if the house was then unlet, the rent at which last let before then; or if after that date, the rout at which it was

first let.

(4) Restriction on increase of rent .- If rent has been increased since March as, 1950, or in there-after increased, then if the increase exceeds what is allowed by the Act, the excess cannot be recovered, in spite of an agreement to the

contrary (5) Permitted Increases.-If a landlord since August 4, 2020, has improved or made structural alterations (not including decorations or repairs), the may add 6 per cent. of the cost to the rent if the expense was incurred before July a, 1980, and 8 per cent if after that date. He may also add any increased rates, and (generally) is percent, of the net rent. He may also, if responsible for the whole of the repairs, add as per cent. to the rent, or, if responsible only for part of the repairs, such amount as a county court judge shall think reasonable. Provision is also made for preventing a landlord putting extra burdens on the tenant. Before making any increase in rent, four weeks' notice must be given to the

(6) Restriction on Right to Possession .- A landlord cannot obtain possession whether by notice. judgment, or otherwise, unless (a) the tenant is in arrear with his rent or has broken some covenant; or (b) the tenant or some one living with him has been guilty of nuisance or waste or (c) the tenant has given notice to quit as result of which the landlord has sold the premises or taken other steps which would be prejudiced if he did not have possession; or (d) the landlord wants possession for himself, and the court is satisfied that reasonable alternative accommodation suitable in all respects is tive accommodation suitable in all respects is available. In all these cases (a) to (2) posses sion may be obtained, if the Court considers it. Alternative accommodation need not, however, be provided if (i) the tenant held the dwelling house as an employee of the landlord for dwelling-house is required by the landlord for the occupation of a person engaged in agricultural work; or (iii) the landlord gave up occupation to join the colours; or (iv.) the landlord became landlord accounted to the considerable time ago, and greater hardship would be caused by returning an order for possession than be transfer. ago, and greater naruship would be caused by refusing an order for possession than by grapting it. There are certain other cases in which possession may possibly be obtained—the riggin of the Act being to some extent mitigated for the benefit of discharged soldiers (see s. g (2)).

(9) Previoled Houses.—If a furnished house is let at a rent which will yield to the landlord as per cent, in excess of the normal profit, such spirits may be declared irrecoverable. "Mormal profit where he was the profit which might reasonably have been expected from a similar letting on August 2, 1924. To let any furnished dwelling, house of part of it at an excessive rent is made an offence punishable by fine on summary conviction.

(6) Business Premises. — The Act generally applies to business premises; but in the case of such premises, instead of the increase of 1g per cent. referred to in paragraph (2) supra 35 per

cent. is to be allowed.

(e) Conditions of Statutory Tenuncy. — The tenant, who is emitted to remain in possession by virtue of this Act, becomes a statutory tenant. As such he must observe and is emittled to the benefit of all the terms and conditions of the original contract of tenancy in so far as they are applicable. Thus, he can only give up possession on giving proper notice, or, if no notice was required, then not less than three months notice.

(12) Prohibition of Premiums.—It is not illegal for a tenant to demand and receive from his landlord, nor is it illegal for a landlord to give his tenant, a premium for giving up possession of a house, but it is illegal for a tenant to ask or receive a premium from any other person.

reserve a premium from any other person.

(zz) Procedurs.—All claims, etc., arising under the Act should be dealt with in the County. Ocurt. If proceedings are taken in the High Court, the plaintiff can recover no costs.

(zz) Procer to concert a House into several.

(23) Power to convert a House into several Tenements.—By the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1988, a. 27, where, owing to changes in the character of a neighbourhood, a house cannot be lot as a whole, but could be let in separate tenements, the local authority or any person interested may apply to the County Court for an order allowing such conversion, not withstanding any restrictive covenant in any lease. The County Court may make an order upon such terms as shall appear to be just.

(13) Restriction on Demultion of Houses.—By the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919, 2. 6, no person may without the written consent of the local authority demolish, or use otherwise than as a dwelling house, any house which is or can be made reasonably fit for use as a dwelling house. An appeal from the refusal of the local authority to allow such demolition lies to the Minister of Health. Penalties are imposed for

infringement of this section.

#### STREETS AND POOTPATES.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of sections and the cleaning of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any funditure, goods, were so merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pall, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awaing, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or that or sakes any ourput, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of sight in the morning.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the must within ax months after the mirn of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within ax months after receiving it, have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within a months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give as hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the hirth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registra-tion, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions (See also Vaccination Order, 1997.)

#### WITT.T.R

REASONS FOR MAKING & WILL. Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his eatate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is asfer in every case, to pretect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all thers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled "as it is called "a.g., the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practical lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a

will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (i.e., the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing musy be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, ft is better to rewrite the wholes. Between the will a recouted, that is, signed by the situater in swamer of two witnesses, as atteration may be visued by striking through the words with a "pen, but opposite to such afteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of sny bind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards whese to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly srecuted and attested in the same manner as the original will. A will should be uriften in this and very legibly on a single sheet of paper. Although, of oourse, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, sitter for themselves or others:—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE. By this word is to be understood peoperty of all kinds, both real and personal Real property includes titles and advowsors, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, lessehold property, house farmiture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATERS —It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

To Epoin a Will.—A form in which a will may be commenced is.—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END a WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) excepto(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils Dated this —— day of ——, sp..."

EXECUTION OF A WILL—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or hasbend has been left a legacy, should not be an

stiesting witness. Their sitestation would be good, but they would forfelt the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may hold he witnessee, provided neither is a legates. It a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of

attestation will be found sufficient :--

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may bel, in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his (or her) presence and in the presence of each other have hereunts est

our names as witnesses.
William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street,
Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street,

Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too til to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who therrupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be him the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If hy inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an andawit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property assisted in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin —"This is a codicil to the will of me. Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street. Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows.—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Birrest, Ipswick, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legate. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the existe is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vaguasses. APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTERS.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in ears of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed expansion or trustee of a will. See Public Trusterms, post.

TROOTS OF THE WHLL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees: "I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or en-titled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of sz years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of an years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so would have taken it invited in the death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first taken the control of the property of the same for all or now. happens upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child "&c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.-A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January z, z863) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, zees, s. z (z)). As to the powers of a woman rearried before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION .- A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise de-stroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will : so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the life-time of the testator, the legacy or share of resi-due lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.-When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die pos-sessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

To Children under Age.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of az years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. apply the annual income for their maintenance, apply the annual income for their may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, rage, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED .- Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act,

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the execu-tors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, reg, duties are charged on all property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the per-sons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

#### WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

To find a will proved before ast January, 1838; the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1827 (so & as Viot. c., 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is proas conserved request. Falling talls, the will is pro-bably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1852 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1828 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp im-pressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registres established by the Act of 1857 are the following :-

District. Registry. Registrar. Bangor ..... G. H. Reid (£350) Carnarvon and Anglesey. Warwickshire.

John Glaisyer Birming-(£800) . F. C. de Cres- Dorsetshire. ham

Blandford

pigny (£250) W. H. L. Shadwell Cornwall. Bodmin ...

(£500) Bristol ..... Arthur Frederick Bristol & Bath, Nepean (£600) County Court Districts.

Bury St. Ronald Southey Suffolk, West. Edmunds (£200) Canterbury H. Mapleton Chap- Kent, East, and

man (£350) Canterbury. Carlisle ... E. L. Hunt (£700)

Chester ... H. &. Jenner (2000) Chester.

Cumberland and Westmoreland. Carmarth'n H. M. Fraser (£400) Carmarthen, Cardingan, Pembroka, with the Dean-eries of East and

West Gower (in-cluding the town of Swanses) in the county of Glamorgan.

District. Registrar. District.
B. B. Freeland Sussex, West. Registry. Chichester

Chichester W. B. B. Wilde (£600) Derbyshire.
Durham ... W.J. Maynard £500) Durham.
Exeter ... O. H. Hardy (£100) Devoushire.
Gloucester E.S. Hardland (£400) Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.).
Hereford ... H. C. M. Nolan Herefordshire,
Radnor, snd

Breeknock.

Ipswich ... G. Pritchard, B.A. Suffolk, East, (£450) Frederic Resex, North. Upton Lancaster

Co of Lance, except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Man-(£700)· Leicester... H. Pickering Clarke Leicester.

and Rutland (£500) Rutland. J. W. Heisch (£350) Sussex, Res H. G. Faussett- Staffordshir

Staffordshire. Lichfield ... H. Osborne (£800) Lincoln ... Bernard S. Walker Lincolnshire.

(£300)
Liverpool J.C.Bromfield(£730) W. Derby Hund.
Llandaff ... Raymund Allen Glamoran (except Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E, and W. Gowert, Mon-mouth (£350)

Manchest'r R. S. O. Mais (£800) City of Manchester and Hundred of le Hord

Newcastle - H.E.Edwards (£500) Northumberon-Tyne land.

N'th mpton W. Young (£250) Northants, S'th, and Beds.

Norwich ... Charles H. Wilkin- Norfolk.

son (£700) Nottingh'm Dr. F. Oswald (£400) N'tinghamshire. Oxford ..... John T. Lewis ..... Oxon, Berks, and

Oxford ...... John J. .... Bucks.

Peterboro' C. S. Magee (£400) Northants, N'th,
Hunts, & Cambe.

St. Asaph J. P. Lewis (£350) Mint, Denbigh,

Wiltshire. Salisbury... J. F. M. Fawcett

(£350) . K. A. Green Salop and Mont-Shrewsb'ry R. Taunton ... E. T. Alm gomery. . Alms (£350) Somerset, West. Wakefield B. H. H. Thomson Yorks, West

Wells ..... V. F. Engleheart Somerset, Riding. Rath (£300) except

C. C. District. Winchester G. G. Phillimore Hampshire,

Windrester G. F. Adams (Lsoo) Worcestershire.
York....... G. I. Simpson Yorks, N. & E.

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#### SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of living persons at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act so & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be denosited the state of letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of zee, for the deposit, of se. 6d. for entering a minute thereof, and se. for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrat. (See also Public Truster, post.)

#### PROBATE OF WILLS. ORFAINING PROBATE OR AUMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLIDITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44.
The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official cartificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, for the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will

be required. The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries (q.v.) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout

where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from

any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court. Scotland. —"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile for died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (x) in the case of intestacy or (a) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in Eng-tand or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the prin-cipal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

#### SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be

in writing (shoeps that a person may leave a lagacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not stosed see Soats (AT & Bd. Bd. Stating). A will may be either (1) holograph, i.e., writing by the testator himself, in which case no withestes are hecessary; (a) reited, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is hot necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one shother, or even that they necessary that these withesses should sign in presence of one another, or evan that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator estator in the catator soknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two vitnesses. A parish minister may act as a hotary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register Rouse, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

#### TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1892 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks of Government Securities of the United Kingdom: on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland: in Bank of England Stock: Bank of Ireland Stock: India 3% per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks; any Stock hereafter issued by aithority of Parliament charged on revenues of India: any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament: Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks: Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver: Debenture, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 29 years preceding date of investment; any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for see years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above: Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created; any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than g per cent per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 12 years preceding date of stoom for each of the is years preceding date of investment: any Corporation Stock of any borough having so,ose inhabitants: any County Codneil Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order: any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying comby incorporated Commissioners so, so, so, pulsory fates over areas containing so, soe inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded Se inhabitants, such rates around for so years; and per cent, of authorised amount for 10 years : and in any Securities authorised by order of the High in any securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland. Provided Stocks redeemable within 15 years are not pur-chased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 15 per cent. premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 15 years. The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1282, autho-rises investment in:—Debeniure, Preference,

Guaranteet, or Rent-Sharge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Deben-tures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the tared or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the lale of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 2884 (Scotland only), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United King-dom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gasettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1803.

#### THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee sontinues unabated. The value of the trusts accepted up to

March 31, 1980, was £154,011,803.
The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal in-terview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can

transfer their duties to him under an Order of

the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acta.

The progress of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office; secondly, to the State guarantee which accompanies the remedy provided; and thirdly, to the endeavour which is made to keep the administration upon personal lines. The Public Trustee makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department. A profit is not intended. Owing to the increase in general administrative expenses, and to the shrinkage of the capital values and the net income upon which the fees are assessed, it has been necessary to revise the are assessed, it has been necessary to revise she scale prevailing since spis. An important Committee of Investigation, presided over by Sir George Murray, G.C.B., was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 259, to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the new fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. z (tel., Holborn s,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester. (For list of Officers, see p. see.)

THE HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE (Secy., W. A. Buikeley-Evans.C.B.E., M.A., 12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.).—The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connexion with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in December, alternately (a) at some school represented on the Conference, (b) at London or some University town. In considering applications for admission to the Conference, the committee has regard to the scheme or other instrument under which the school is administered and the numbers in the school. As a general rule, there should be see boys at least in any school represented at the Conference, and about ten resident undergraduates at the Universities who have gone direct from the school, but regard is also paid to the proportion of under-

graduates to the total number of boys in the school

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TRACHERS (Founded 1883, Incorporated 1910). Teachers holding a degree conferred by a University of Great Britain or Ireland or Overseas Dominions, and of some foreign countries, are eligible for membership, amounting to 2,787.

President, Miss Gray; Secretary, Mrs. B.
Brough, 208 Victoria Street, S.W. 2.

THE ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.—He mistresses of Public Secondary Schools with at least so pupils are eligible for membership. Members are marked of in the lists on pages 305 to 328. A Conference is held annually in June.

President (1919-1921), Miss Major, M.A., King
Edward's High School, Birmingham. Secretary, Miss R. Young, 92 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. z.

# 434 Entestates' Gstates, England & Wales and Freland.

# I .- PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS. The person entitled to administer is shown in brackets.

. In each instance it is supposed there are no measur relations than those named.

By the Intestates Estates Act, see, the widow of a man dying in England, Wales, or Ireland intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act. His representatives take in the proportions following:—

Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.] If the Intestate die, leaving One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in One-third to widow, two-thirds to enliteren in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.] Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.] Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.] Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue anob lesits take amongst than their Widow and child of children ...... Widow and father..... Widow and mother, no father ...... Widow, brothers or sisters ... ..... issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share [Widow.] Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One-fourth to nephews and nieces per stirpes Widow, mother, nephews or nieces ...... All to husband. [Husband] All to father. [Father] All equally. [Mother.] Husband, with or without children ........ All to mother. [Mother.] Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. (Any number of children not exceeding three.) Children, and grandchildren by deceased children Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces...... amongst them their deceased parent's share. Brother or sister.] All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.] Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts . . . . . Grandfather, no nearer relation .... ... Father's father, and mother's mother ... All to grandfather. [Grandfather.] Equally to both. [Either or both.] All to grandmother [Grandmother.] (Equally per capita. [To either or any number Grandmother, uncles, and aunts ..... Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts not exceeding three ] All equally. [To either or any number not Uncles and aunts .. .... . .. .. .... exceeding three. ] Uncle, and deceased uncle's child .... All to uncle. [Uncle.] Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child. All to uncle [Uncle.] Aunts, nephew, and niece ..... All equally. [Either not exceeding three.] { Equally per capita. [Any number not exceeding three.] Equally per capita [Any number not exceeding three.]

Note A.—Taking per capita is taking by head individually. Taking per stirges is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, i.e., per capita. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, i.e., per stirpes. Note B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood.

Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister ...

#### II.-REAL PROPERTY.

(N.B.-Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

Table of Descent of Real Property in England & Wales and Ireland on death or an intestate. No livegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of Gaucking (descent toyell sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of Borough English (descent toyoungest son) in divers shelent horoughe. The Dower (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since args) is in the majority of cases barred. In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than these named.

If Intestate the, leaving Real Property would descend to—
Wife only, no blood relations ...... { One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.

If Intestate die, leaving	Real Property would descend to-
	One-third to wife for life in any case.
1	Rest to eldest somer his issue, auch son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and
Wife and child or children, and	or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred
children of a deceased child	to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female.  If no son, rest to daughters equally.
1	If daughters and grandchildren (sous and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter:
	daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceaseddaughter.
Wife and father	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs
	on father's side. One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or
	his issue (Reachage if Past to aldost son on his issue " under
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother	head "Wife and child," &c.) Sister and children of deceased sister, test equally between
or sister	sister and nephew (eldest).
	Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, test equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking per stirpes.
Wife, mother, nephews, and	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (cldest), or nieces, if
nioces	brother left no son.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of de-	One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother.
ceased brothers and sisters)	Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives,	All to eldest son, or his issue. (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.)
and the issue of deceased children	or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
	Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right,
Husband and child or children	was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate); afterwards to
adeband and child of children	only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son.
Mother but no wife shild an ague	If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother,	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side,
sister, nephew, or niece, or more	or issue of such ancestors.
distant descendants of father Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.
Mother and sisters	All to sisters. All to father.
Child and grandchild by decrased	See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife.
Brother and grandfather	and child," &c. All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson
or sister's daughter	All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
Brother and two aunts	Brother, all. One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather. All to father's father.
Father's father & mother's mother Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on	
father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or sunt
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Uncle by mother's side, and de-	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of
rwo sunts, nephew, and niece,	deceased aunt on father's side.
children of deceased brother	Nephew.
Uncle or aunt's children, and bro- ther's grandchildren through a	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them
son	equally.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Nophew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother,	All As alders were transported to the state of
and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.
NOTE A By the Land Transfer	r Act, 1807, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the ased, and probate and letters of administration may be grapted hough there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As ration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the unit shall, in granting letters of administration, have ragent to interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of titled to the grant with the next of the contract.
personal representative of the dece	ased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted
real estate is not affected by these	provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As
to the persons entitled to administ	ration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the
the rights and interests of persons	interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of
the next-of-kin, shall be equally en	titled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

# Intestates' Estates, Scotland.

#### I.-MOVABLES.

#### In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than these named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, rerr, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under does in value; if over that amount she takes does out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	His representatives take in the proportions following:-
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow. Remaining two-thirds to child or among children equally.
Widow and children and issue of predeceasing children	One-third to widow, one-third to living children equally, remaining third amongst living children per capita* and issue of deceased children per stripes.*
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother. (Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters
Widow, brothers or sisters	whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Husband, with or without children	Half to husband, half to wife s next of kin.
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and	Half to father; half to brothers and sisters equally.
Father and mother and their	
grandchildren	(One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and
Father, brothers and sisters	sisters.
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother.
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by de- ceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister.
Brother or sister and uncles or	All to brother or sister.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles and	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
Uncles and aunts	All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and de- ceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally per capita.*
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	All to nephew by brother.
Note A.—Illegitimate children d	o not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, i.e., share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

\* Per Capita means by the head; per stirpes means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken per capita divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take per stirpes they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

#### II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on Intestacy and in the sheence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In such instance it is supposed there are no neaver relations than these named

1	In such instance it is sup	peced there are no neaver relations than these named.
(a) <sup>1</sup>	If Intestate die leaving Wife only; no blood relations. Wife and child or children, and children of a decessed child	Heritage would descend to:  One-third to wife for life; rest to Crown as estimate Agercs. One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place.
(4) Y	Wife and father Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life, rest to father. One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male.
(5)	Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male; if none, then to immediate elder brother.
	Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	equally if brother left no son. See No. s. (One-third to wife for life; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally.
	Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predecessed leaving only daughters they succeed equally.
	No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.
	children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (s).
(xx) ]	Husband and child or children Mother, but no wife, child or	Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.
	issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant de- scendants of father	Nearcst paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs.
, ,	sisters	
(23)	Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally. Fee as in (5).
(15) (	ceased child	(See No. 2.) "Rest to endest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," sto.
	Brother and grandfather	All to brother. All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to
, , ,	Brother's grandson, and bro- ther or sister's daughter	Nos. 2 and 7). [All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(zg) l	Brother and two aunts	Brother, all. One-third to wife for life: rest to brother.
(az) l	Frandfather (no nearer) Father's father and mother's mother	All to grandfather. All to father's father.
(22) (	Frandmother and uncle, or)	437 4
	aunt on father's side (no)	•
	child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male.
	Jucle by mother's side, suddeceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side
(ag) ]	('wo aunts, nephew and niece,) children of deceased brother)	Nephew.
	brother's grandchildren	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. a and 7).
	Nephew by brother, and) nephew by half-sister.	Nephew by brother.
	Verhew by deceased brother,) and nephews and nicces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephow, son of deceased brother.
relati	re.—In Sectland succession to ions. Even the mother's own saternal line again.	heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her estate, after vesting in her sun or daughter, never ascends to

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY

#### SOLICITORS CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in convsyanding and nen-contentious business by the Solicitors Remuneration Act, 1281, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of x43 made solicitors' charges on convey-ancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in x870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is a per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. All charges are now subject to an increase of 33 1/2 per cent.
Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing

and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory, When a solicitor sues for payment of a pro-fessional account it is remitted to the Auditor of

the Court for taxation of his charges

#### MEDICAL FEES.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. following are the charges usually made by general practitioners :-

GENERAL		(b) II £a,coo t		
PRACTITIONERS	Les to Les	£25 to £50	Lisoto Liso	case of
Ordinary Visit Night Visit Mileage beyond two miles from Home Detention per i hour Letters of Advice Attendee on servants Midwifery Adminstrag.Chifras.	Double and se 6d se, to 7s, 6d Same charg se se Gs.	e as for an or	4s 7s 6d. to 15s dinary visit. 15s to 7s 6d	appropri Altera exceeding of the sa Fitting designs or comp
Const LTANTS. Advice or Visit alone Advice or Visit with anotherPractitioner	a Gs '	a Ga, zi to 3 Ga	# Gs. zj to 3 Gs.	features, to the c furniture Omitte
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	250.	150.	zge.	centage

Special visits--(.e., of which due notice has not in given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is en-

titled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if he send for the doctor, the charge is

the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to

the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

#### ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, £2 ss. to

£5 58. Chief clerk's time, 208. 6d. to £2 228. 6d.

Other clerks' time, per day of seven hours, 78. 6d. to 168.

These charges to include stationery, except the forms used.

#### ARCHITECTS.

Fees on New Works .- For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and one copy of the drawings and specincation and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:

(a) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000

the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(b) If the contract or order does not exceed £ a,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £x00 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £x,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions .- A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works

of the same cost.

Pittings, Decorations, do.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the centage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been

due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it
be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect
case or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows :-

(a) For making approximate estimate of cost by subic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such

works.

(b) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works

Instalments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In

all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage rhall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor,

and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.-The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved :—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and

plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licenses and consents.

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with firs, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in con-

nection with the planning of grounds or gardens Housing Schemes and Laying Out Retates.— The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Souttish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being ful-filled, and certifying for lesse when required, the charge is as follows :-

For each £200 or part of £200 of the total cost up to £300, 2% per cent. (minimum fee,

£3 38.).
For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to

£5,000, 1% per cent.
For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000,

z guinea per cent.
Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualitying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the

Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling .- For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause az.

Sanitary Surveys .- For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause az, the minimum fee being £3 32., in addition to the cost of assistance and ap-

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel ex-penses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

#### QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

A fee of all per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are a½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and x½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNEXION WITH LITTGA-TION OR ARBITRATION, a charge per day (dependent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

#### CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

On Constructional Work the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, etc.) of g per cent. on the cost of the works where the contract exceeds £3,000 and 7½ to se per cent. where the amount does not exceed £3,000.

For quantities and Accounts (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be

Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1/2 to a per cent, where the amount exceeds 

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE

AGENTS.

1. Sales by Austion.

Preshold, Leasthold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and saying as to reserved:—On the first \$300, \$\$ per cent.; on the next \$4,470, 21% per cent. In addition to the above charges:—On amounts peld-by the purchaser for Chattele, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks, and other Mondie Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—Specials. the property:—g per cent. on £300, and 31/2 per cent. on residue, to include inventory and taluation.

Sale before Auction

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the com-mission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary com-

mission then payable.
Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels. sent on the amount realised, evaluaive of pre-

paration of catalogues.

Plant and Muchinery .- s per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalógues

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—1/2 per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigres Cattle .- 5 per cent. on

the amount realised.

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the wender.—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freshold and Copyloid Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first fees, per cent; on the next fee, et per cent; on the residue, 24 per cent; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for Ostetel, Entures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks, and other Mountle Myest, Timber, and Tenant-right, of per cent up to fees, and ether the seedue, to include inventory and valuation.

#### 3. Purchases.

Freshold, Copyshold, or Lanschold Property.— One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-mency, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negociating of bidding. If no purchase-is effected, the issual scale for valuation should be charged: one guines per such to first £1,000; half is guines on heavy £1,000; and a quarter of a guines per cent, beyond on the value of the manner. Mistenyrice. Law property. Minimum fee, &u ge.

4. Lettings.

Business Promises, Unfurnished Houses, Philip, dia, or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or etherwise,.... If the annual value he give of less give onto one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 94 per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value he over gives the above seale shall apply to the first gives and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less. a ter event, on one year's rent. three years or less, 4 per cent. on the year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7% per cent. on one year's rent; in the ease of repairing leases the commission is so per cent, on one year's rent. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), g per cent. up to £2,000, and s'/2 per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of g per cent. up to £500, and s1/2 per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable. For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished

Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.

Half the commission payable for a letting. On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town on Leaving Furnament prouses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shooting, including Collection of Hent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2% per cent. for the remainder of the term. For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.

—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £900; quarter ditto on residue.

g. Collections or Receiverships.

se per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; g per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7% per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; and to g per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates. For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses

9. Valuations,
1. Valuation of Freshold, Copyhold, or Lease-hold Properties.—A guines per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to

a minimum fee of five guiness,
s. Of Property taken under Compulsery
Powers.—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The

Powers.—An charge is on Myder's Scale. The ce is exclusive of ave guineas per day for attendance. Plans and disbuisements extra.

3. Valueing for Annueal Rental.—(a) Agricultural Property.—gly guineas per cent. up to Laga, g guineas per cent. on the next Laga, and agguineas per cent. beyond. (b) Urban and Residential Property.—g guineas per cent. up to Laga, and as guineas per cent. beyond. Manmun fee g guineas.

4. Valuation of Phirmter, Flatures, and Richards, per cont. up to £300, and 2% per cont. on the residue.

5. Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.—5 per cent. on first £200, and 2% per cent. on the residue.

6. Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock. s guiness per cent. on first £200, and 2% shoes per cent. on the residue.
7. Valeation of Hotel and Public House Fix-

ture, Fittings, and Stock .- s guiness per cent. up to £3,000, and £3 3s. per cent. on the residue.

8. Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty

Purposes .-- (a) Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.—One guines per cent. on the first faces, half a guines per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter-guines per cent. on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5s. on each pro-

perty.

(b) Of Furniture and Effects.—g guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 3½ guineas per cent. on the next £400, and 1% guineas per cent.
of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to

include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5.

g. Valuations under the Finance (1909-20) Act,

rozu. For Survey, Completion of Government

Returns, Valuation, and Report.
Country Residential Properties, Agricultured
Land, and Undeveloped Land.—One half-guines per cent. up to a "total value" of £se,o one quarter-guines per cent. on the h above that amount

Urban Properties. One quarter-guines per cent. on a "fotal value" of £20,200, and one-eighth guines per cent. on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3s. re. Preparing Specification of Dilapidations

and setting the amount of required.—g guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 ss. 12. Valuation or Saie of Timber.—g guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 3/5 guiness per cent. on the residue.

zz. Valuation of Tenant-Right.—5 guiness per cent. on the first £ 200, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £900, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half divisible between both parties.

# Table of Income or Wages.

Per Per		er Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
Year, Month		Year	Month.	Week	Day.	Year.	Month.	Week.	Day.
£ = 8. d o 10 o 10 o 10 o 10 o 1 o 1 o 1 o 1 o 1	0 1/4 0 0 0 0 9/4 0 0 0 1/4 0 0 1 1/	d	60 1340 8 0 0 145 0 0 145 0 0 145 0 0 145 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 0	3 3 3 3 5 ½ 3 3 3 5 ½ 3 3 3 5 ½ 3 3 3 5 ½ 3 3 3 5 ½ 3 3 3 5 ½ 3 3 3 5 ½ 3 3 3 5 5 5 5	d. 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	20 8 18 0 18 18 19 0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	58 6 8 66 13 4 75 0 0	0 6 11 4 0 0 7 3 4 4 0 0 7 8 4 4 4 7 5 4 4 7 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5.4.4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

## A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

			-									-
	Jan	Feb.	Mar	April	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	3x	40	90	180	151	181	212	843	273	304	334
The Suntana		365	59 38		89	120		181	218			
	334			59			150			242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	90	123	153	184	314	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	OZ.	IRE	753	183	224	244
May	245	276		335	365	32	6x	98	183	<b>153</b>	184	814
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	6x	98	228	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	Ge .	98	223	153
August	* 253	184	212	=43	273	394	334	365	31	ÓΣ	90	188
September	128	±53	181 .	212	242	773	303	334	365	30	- 41	
October	98	123	\$5T	182	212	148	273	304	385	345	31,.	ı iğı
Nevember	- 62	<b>*</b>	120	191	18 <b>2</b>	322	948	273	304	334	365	. 30
December	31	-	90	181	151	18s	218	· =43 ·	274	.304	335	369

# Monetary Units of the Warld. IMPERIAL COINS ISSUED IN THE ERFTISH EMPIRE.

		Gold.			1	1
Year.	London Mint.	Australian and Ottawa Minte.	Total.	Bilver.	Bronze.	Total.
1913	£27,638,789	£9,211,309 8,772,102	£36,849,998 23,898,572	£1,934,404 6,990,860	£314,505 061,134	£ 39,098,927 30,409,975
1914 2915 1986	21,301,000	7,934,389	29,835,289	7.598,977	248,415	37,084,701
	1,5\$4,000	6,847,449 6,770,684	8,402,449 7,7 <b>8</b> 4,624	6,194,496 4,137,085	458,800 588,365	17,045,577 12,470,074
1917 1918	-	13,925,176	13,925,176	8,805,384	418,845	23,259,407
1919		5,509,305	5,509,305	3,318,737	548,273	9,396,315

Mint Marks.—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, with minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), P (Perth), C (Ottawa, Canada), and I (Bombay, India); otherwise, all Imperial gold coins are of identical design.

The authorised Coinsee of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, those marked\* being issued on special occasions only; the issue of crowns and double florins has been discontinued for several years :-

Denomination	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight	Remedy of Weight
GOLD:	Grains	Grains.	Grains
*Five Pound	6x6'37839	618.300	1 90
*Two Pound	246 54805	245,000	0 40
Sovereign	183'87447	122'500	0.80
Half-Sovereign	61 63723	61 125	0'15
SILVER:	3,.0		
Crown	436 36363	•	2.000
Double Florin	340,00000		1 678
Half-Crown	218.18181		1 204
Florin	174'54545	-	0'997
Shilling	87'87872	-	0 578
Sixpence	43 63636		0.346
"Groat or ad.	20,00000		0 262
Threepence	81818 12	-	o ata
*Twopence	14'54545		0'144
*Penny	7'87878		0 087
BRONZE:	, -,-,-		,
Penny	145 83333		2'016
Halfpenny	87 goeco	•	1.750
Farthing	43'75000	-	0 875
a mi smill	42 /2000		0 0/5

STANDARD GOLD contains twenty-two twentyfourths (carate) of fine gold and two twentyfourths of alloy; fineness, 916 66, or az carats. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 xpx to/d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4.2. 11/d. During rose, the market price of gold has been above these figures

STANDARD SILVER formerly consisted of thirtyseven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 935. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of Amending Act (so Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, see. One troy pound of silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness race. se dwt. (988-33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate ]

On account of the high price of precious metals, the melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited, as well as their export.

†BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc r part.
The "REMEDY" is the amount of variation

permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

TOKENS .-- No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is ten-dered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £30; also for £100, £200, £300, and £1,000.

TREASURY NOTES of the value of £1 and 108. are issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

BANK POST BILLS can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £so and over at seven days sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank

of England in London, or at any of the branches. LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are Gold, if above the legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

BRITISH COINAGE STATISTICS .- During 1919 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 223,402,552, of which 227,742,552 were Imperial and 4,660,000 Colonial.

THE PRICE OF SILVER, 1910-1980.—The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market thering the last ten years wen as follows:—1910, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1911, 1844; 1

In the United States the price of aliver is quoted in cents per troy ounce size. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce Size, first express the pance as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by a tray; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by e-agin

#### OURRENCY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE ABROAD.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the sole legal metallic currency in :-

Union of South Africa and South Africa GENERALLY.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FUL

GIBRALTAR NEW ZEALAND. ST. HELENA.

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in :-

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. - Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and three-pences in silver, and pence and half-pence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

BRITISH GUIANA.-A special groat or fourpence.

GUERNSEY .- Eight doubles (= r penny), 4, z, and z double.

JAMAICA.-Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. - Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA—One-third of a farthing.
NIGERIA, NORTH AND SOUTH.—Sliver and
also "mixed metal," zs., zs., zs., and zd.
(ne penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze)

#### SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

		VAI	UR.	1	
Dominion.	Monrtary Unit (Standard Coin).	In British Currency.	Pieces to the Pound Sterling	GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
British Honduras	Gold Dollar	8 d. 4 11/3	4 867	British and United States.	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	•••	Bronze—cents. Nickel—5, 2½, and 1 cent.
CANADA	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 *73	4 867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also Butash gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars	Bronze—r and 1/2 cent. Silver—r dollar, 50, 25, 20, and 5 cents Bronze—cents.
CEYLON,	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	British.	Silver—50, 25, and 10 cents Nickel—5 cents. Copper—5, 1, ½, and ½ cent.
CYPRUS	Piastre	0 11/3	180	British.	Silver—18, 9, 4, and 3 plastres. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ plastre.
RAST AFRICA	Florin	2 0	10		Silver—50 and 25 cents.  Nuckel (perforated)—10, 5, 1, and ½ cent.
EGYPT †	100 Prastres	20 334		LEz; 50 Prastres	Silver-2,5,20,20 Piastres
Hong Kong (and Labuan)		3 5 4 *	5.76*		Silver—so, so, 10, and s cents. Bronze—1 and 10 cent.
INDIA	rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice	20	10	British and 15-rupee piece.	Nickel (square)—%, ¼, and ½ rupee (a annas), (acolloped)—¼ rupee z anna. Copper—a, z, ½ and ½ pice or pie.
SEYCHELLES)		* 0	10	-	Silver—so and 10 cents.  Bronze — 5, 2, and 1 cents.
Newfoundland	Dollar on gold basis	4 =1/3	4.867	•••	Silver—go, se, re, and g cents. Bronze—cents.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS		<b>2 4</b>	8.57	British.	Silver—1 dollar, 50, so, to, and g cents.  Bronze—1, ½, al. 1
UGANDA	Same a	East Afric	a.		

Variable with the price of silver—(Oct 27, 2000) gap pence per standard ounce.
 The only gold coin in general use in Egypt is the British sovereign, which is current at 572 plastical.

## MONEYS OF FOREIGN MATIONS.

The currency systems of many nations are dislocated as a consequence of the war. In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness; in others coins in low value metals are substituted.

• Values thus marked are subject to fluctuation.

Country.	Monetary Unit	Value of Uni in British Currency	Gold Coins	Silver Coins.
Albania	Nominal, Gold Peso of zoo Centavos Actual. Paper Peso of	£ s. d o 3 11½ o *1 8¾	a 1/2 and 5 Pesos	z Peso; 5, 10, 20 and 30 Centavos
Austria	zoo Centavos Krone of zoo Heller	0 0 10	zo, so and zoo Kronen	z, z and 5 Kronen
Belgium Congo	Franc of 100 Centimes Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9.213	20 France	z, z and z Francs zo Centimes
Bolivia	Nominal, Gold Boliviano		z, s½ and s Bolivianos	Bol; 10, 20, 50 Centavos
•	Actual, Silver Boliviano of 100 Centavos	o *3 5	•••	50 and so Centavos
Brazil	Nominal, Gold Milreis Actual, Paper Milreis	0 2 3 0 1 3½	10 & 20 Milreis	1, 2 Milreis 500 Reis
Bulgaria	Lev of 100 Stotinki	0 0 9.513		
Chile	Nominal, Gold Peso of zoo Centavos Actual, Silver Peso of	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 Pesos	r Peso; 5, 10, 20 Centavos
China	roo Centavos Vuan (dollar) of roo Cents Nominal, Gold Peso of roo Centavos	0 *2 6	s½ and 5 Pesos	I Yuan; 10, 25, 50 Cents  2 and I Peso; I Peseta,  2 Peseta
	Actual, Paper Peso of zoo Centavos	0 0 *3¾		
Costa Rica	Gold Colon of 200 Centesimos	0 1 10.0	2, 5, 10, 20 Colones	5, 10, 25, 50 Centesimos
Cuba	Silver Piastre of 100 Centavos Spanish Gold Dollar	0 3 91/2	No coinage	No coinage
Czecho-Slovakia	"U.S. Gold Dollar	0 4 1'32	:::	•••
Denmark Ecuador	Gold Krone of 100 Ore Silver Sucré of 100	0 1 11/2	10 & 20 Kroner 10 & 20 Sucrés	z, z Kroner; zo & 25 Ore z Sucré; 5, zo, 40, 50 Centavos
Finland	Gold Markka of 100 Penni	0 0 9.213	10, 20 Markkaa	z, z, Markka ; z5, 50 Penni
France		0 0 9.213	10 & 20 France	z, z, g Francs; zo and go Centimes
Algeria	Same as France Dollar of 100 Cents Same as France	o *34½	•••	z Piastre
Tunis German States	Same as France Mark of 200 Pfennige	o o 11'7483	zo and so Mark	1, 2, 3, 5 Mark; 50 Pfennige
Greece	Nominal, Drachma of zoo Lepta		5, 10, 20 Deschmae	1, 2, 5 Drachmas; 20, 50 Lepta
Guatemala	Actual, Paper Drachma · Nominal, Silver Peso of zoo Centaros	0 0 9½	5 and 10 Peros	z Peso ; ¼, ½, z, a, 4 Reales
Haiti	Actual, Paper Peso Nominal, Gold Gourds of 200 Centavos	0 3 111/2	I, 2, 5, IO Gourdes	: Gourde ; 5, 20, 20, 25, 50 Centavos
Honduras ,		0 0 *8½ 0 4 0	•••	1 Peso ; 5, 10, 25, 50
Hungary	Centavos Krone of 200 Heller	0 0 10	ro, so and roo	Centavos z, z and 5 Kronen
Italy	Lira of 100 Centesimi	0 0 9.213	Kronen 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Lire	z, z, z Lire; zo Centesimi
Tripoli	Same as Italy			
Japan Korea	Gold Ven of 100 Sen Gold Won of 100 Chon	0 2 01/2	5, 10, so Yen 5, 10, so Won	10, 20, 50 Sen 10, 20, 50 Chon

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del>	
Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency.	Gold Coins.	Silver Colins.
Liberia	U.S. Dollar of 100 Cents	£ s. d • 4 1'3s		10, 25, 50 Cents
Luxemburg	Franc = 80 Pfennige	0 0 9.213	•••	•••
Mexico	Nominal, Gold Dollar of	0 2 01/2	5, 10 Dollars	1 Dollar; 10, 20, 30 Gentavos
Monaco Montenegro	Actual, Silver Dollar Franc of 200 Centimes Perper=Austrian Krone	0 0 0 513	20 & 200 France 20, 20, 200	1, 2, 5 Perpera
Morocco	Silver Piastre=5 France	030	Perpera	z Piastre : 1/4. 1/4 Piastre
Netherlands Java	Gold Florin or Gulden of 200 Cents Gold Ducat	0 2 7.8a4	g, 10 Florins	1/2, 1, 11/2 Floring : 10, 15 Cents
Curação Nicaragua	Same as Netherlands Gold Cordoba of 100	0 4 1,38	•••	5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
a compared to the control of the con	Centaros Actual, Paper Peso	0 0 4*		
Norway	Gold Krone of 200 Ore Muhamadi of 20 Gad	0 1 11/2 1 0 11/2	5. 10, 20 Kraner	1,2 Kroner; 10, 25 50 Ore Maria Theress Dellar and Indian Rupees
Panama	Gold Balboa of a Pesos	042	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 Balboas	1 Peso; 5, 10, 20, 30 Centi
Paraguay	Nominal, Pero of 100 Centavos	0 3 111/2	•••	1 Peso; 5, 20, 20, 50 Centaros
Persia	Paper Peso Silver Kran of so Shahis	00 3*	1/2, 1 Toman (20 Kran); 2 Kran	1/4, 1/2, 2, 2 Kran
Peru	Libra of to Soles (= 100 Dineros=1000 Centavos)	100	1, 1/2, 1 Libra	1, ½, 1 Sol; ½, 1 Dinero;
Poland	Marka Polska of 100 pfennige		•••	5, ze, se Crestavos
Portugal .	(No metallic currency) Nominal, Gold escudo	0 4 51/4	do, t, 1/2, 2 Escudo	1 Milreis, ½, 1, 2, 5 Teston
Portuguese India Rumania	Actual, Paper escudo Indian Rupee = 400 Reis Gold Leu of 100 Banı	0 3 4 0 1 4 0 0 9'513	 io, 12½, 20, 25, 50, 100 Lei	z Rupee. z, z, 5 Lei; go Bant
Russia	zoo Kopecks	0 2 I'3	5, 7½, 10, 25 Roubles	1 Rouble; 5, 20, 25, 20, 25, 20, 25, 50 Kopecks
Salvador	Actual, Paper Rouble Northern Rouble Gold Peso of 100	0 0 6		a Basa i a ca ca da
raivauor	Centaros Paper Peso	0 3 11 1/2	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Pesos	1 Peso; 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Serbia Siam	Dinar of 100 Paras Gold Tical of 100 Satangs	0 0 9.213 0 1 612	20, 20 Dinars Dos of 20 Ticals	1, 2, 5 Dinars; 50 Paras 14, 12, 1 Tical
Spain	Vominal, Silver Peseta  Actual, Paper Peseta	0 0 9 513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Pesetas	1, 2, 5 Pesetas; 20, 50 Centimos
Sweden	Gold Krona of 100 Ore	01 11,2	5, 10, 20 <i>Kronor</i>	1, 2 Kronor; 10, 25,
Switzerland	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9.213	10, 20 Francs	1, 2, 5 Francs, 50 Centimes
Turkey	Turkish Lira of 200 Piastres Cold Piastre of an Panas	0 18 0	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 Piastres	16, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Piastres
United States	Gold Piastre of 40 Paras Gold Dollar of 100 Cents	0 4 1'32	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 Dollars	1/4, 1/2, z Dollar; z Dime
Philippines	Filipino = 50 U.S. Cents	0 2 0.66	•••	••• • As
Uruguay	zoo Centesimos	043		1 Peso; 10, 20, 56'
Venezuela	Actual, Silver Peso Gold Bolivar of 200 Centavos	04 2	 5, 10, 20, 50 Bolirares	1, 2, 5 Bolivares : 20, 50 Continues
Yugo-Alavia	(No metallic currency; s dinar=s franc)			20, 30 0000000

British weights and measures.

The Weights and Measures Act of 126, super-seding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for the United Kingdom, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Depart-ment of the Board of Trade

ment of the Board of Trade.

The Yard and the Pound are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The Gallon, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1876 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the tem-perature of 60° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at so inches.

Apotheoaries' Weight. For the use of Apothecaries and for selling drags retail.

Measures of Weight.

ao grains ...... = z scruple (9z).
3 scruples .... = z drachm (3z).
8 drachms..... = z Apothecaries' ounce (oz. A poth.).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm (f. dr.).

8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.)

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 graina. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 6s° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437's grains). A fluid drachm (54'69's grains) is equal in weight to Two Avoirdupois drams.

Approximate Equivalents are as follows :r sovereign = a drams; r half-crown = 3% drams; r florin = 3 drams; r shilling = x% drams; r 3d. piece = % dram; r "table-spoon" =  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid oz.; z "dessert-spoon" =  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid oz.; z "tea-spoon" =  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight. (a) For minute weighments-

rece grains (gr.) ... = 1 pound (lb.). 7000 grail—

 $z \in drams(dr.)... = z ounce(oz.).$ 

26 ounces ...... = 1 pound. 28 pounds ..... = 1 quarter (of a owt.). The quarter is halved into stones.

(c) Wholesale-

z cental ...... = zeo lbs. 4 quarters ..... = z hundredweight(cwt.) so hundredweight = r ton (s,240 lb.).

as hundredweight = x ton (a, ago lb.).

Miscellaneous Weight.—Ballant (pig = 56 lb.);

beef (barrel = aco lb.); blacklead (cask = xr½
cwt.); butter (barrel = 4 firkins = sa4 lb.); coal
(sack = sa4 lb., ton = ro sacks, bushel = 80 lb.,
chaldron = 36 bushels); cocos (bag = xxs lb.);
coffee (bag = x40 lb. to x68 lb., bale of Mochasag lb. to s80 lb., barrel = xxs lb. to x68 lb., tierce
= 5 cwt. to 7 cwt.); cotton (bale, U.S.A. = 400 lb.
to stable. Expert=errol bt o xable. India-see lb. = 5 owt. to 7 owt.); cotton (bale, U.S.A. = 400 lb. to 400 lb., Rgypt=900 lb. to 740 lb., India=500 lb. to 600 lb.); glass (seam = 24 stones of 3 lb. = 200 lb.); glass (seam = 24 stones of 3 lb. = 200 lb.); glass (seam = 24 stones of 3 lb. = 200 lb.); plops over to 2 owt.); lead (a fodder, Loudon and Hull = 29½ owt., Derby = 28½ cwt., Newcastle = 25½ owt.); peoper (bag of black=326 lb., of white = 268 lb.); pork (barrel = 228 lb.); potatoes (200 lb.); raisins (barrel = 212 lb.); salt-petre (bag = 268 lb.); raisins (barrel = 212 lb.); salt-petre (bag = 268 lb.); raisins (barrel = 22 lb.); salt-petre (bag = 268 lb.); solt soap(barrel or pack = 256 lb.); arisins (bag = 212 lb.); salt-petre (bag = 22 lb.); solt soap(barrel = 22 lb.); sugar (bag = 212 lb.); to 12 lb.); salt-petre (bag = 212 lb.); salt-petre The Smithfield stone (for dead meat) is \$ 1b. only.

to z6 cwt., tierce = 7 cwt. to 9 cwt.) tar (harrel = 36% gallons); tea (chest = 34 lb.); tobacco (hogshead = zs cwt. to z8 cwt.); turpentine (barrel = as4 lb. to see lb.); wool (sack = 364 lb.).

Trey Weight.

For gold and silver. The ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains in weight. There is no Troy pound.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of soo millegrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity. (a) Retail and Liquid-

4 gills .... = 1 pint. 2 pints . . = 1 quart. = z gallon.

4 quarts .
(b) Wholesale—

8 gallons .. . . = z bushel. a bushels . . ı quarter. A measure of a gallons is called a peck.

A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4% quarters.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by

weight, the bushel being thus reckoned Wheat, English, 60 lb Foreign, 62 lb.

Barley, English, 50 lb. French, 531/2 lb.

Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 39 lb. Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb. A sack of flour = a80 lb. : U.S. barrel of flour

is ze6 lb.; a peck of flour = z gallons = z4 lb. 100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.

zoo lb. flour produces zgo lb. bread. A quartern loaf = 4 lb.

A barrel of oats = 14 stone.

A bag of rice = x68 lb., of sago xxz lb. A bag of biscuits = ros lb.

A last of grain = 80 bushels.

Note.—A Quarter is a heaped measure of 8 bushels. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight, and a Quarter as 480 lb.

Hay and Straw
Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 36 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb. Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.

Ton of hay = 36 trusses.

An acre of grass should yield z to z tons of hay.

Liquid Measure.

Size of Barrels. Gals. Firkin or Quarter Barrel. ..... Kilderkin, Rundlet, or 1/2 Barrel 18 = 9 x a ...... 36 = 9 × Barrel Hogshead (1½ barrels) .... 54 = 9 × 6 Puncheon (a barrels) .... 72 = 9 × 8 Butt of Ale (3 barrels) .... 108 = 9 × 18

An Anker = 10 gallons; a Tierce = 42 gallons; a Pipe of Port or Masdew = 115 gals.; Teneriffe a r pe or rore or masses = risgais; Tenerific = roe gals; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = ros gals.; Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas = rry gals.; Aum of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals.; Hogshead of Brandy, 60 gals. Claret; 46; Port. 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons; Puncheon of Brandy or Rum - ros gals. Rum = 120 gals.

Botile Measure.

The customary glass hottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = a6% fluid ounces

In the drug trade two large bottles are used :-Corbyn... =4s fluid oz (quart). Winchester quart =8s ,, (% gall (% gallon).

148,812

31348

#### Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good:—

Cubic inch ..... ...... = sgs'458 grains. in.) = ro lb. (distilled). Gailon (277'274 cub. in.) = 6a'3az lb. Cubic foot = 35'943 cubic ft. (sa4 gals.) = x ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, szo gals., Butt zzo, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 21/2 and 3 deep will hold brimful x86'963 gallons, weighing x6 cwt. a grs. ax 6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

#### Measures of Length.

(a) Trade and Manufacturezs inches (in.) = z foot (ft.). 3 feet = x yard (yd.).

Any of the above units may be used singly, and as a prime unit, to be divided fractionally or decimally, as required, to any necessary extent.

(b) Travellers' Measure-

sso yards = z furlong. 8 furlongs = z mile.

z miles = z league (seldom used).

(c) Surveyors' Measurezoo links = z chain (ss yards).

to chains = 1 furlong. 8 furlongs = z mile.

A Pole of 51/2 yards is a quarter of a chain A Cricket Pitch is one chain between the

stumps A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A Croquet Lawn is 175 × 140 feet (full size) or a similar multiple of 5 X 4 feet.

#### Birmınghanı Gauge

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov. z, 2024, certain new The equivalent of an inch divisions of an inch 18 15/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0.3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. 1 -332 inch) by units to 52 B.G. ('cocos inch).

#### Square or Surface Measure.

(a) Trade and Manufacture-144 square inches = 1 square foot.

o square feet = z square yard.

(b) Travellers' Measure

Square miles and fractions or decimals are sufficient for all practical purposes.

(c) Surveyors' Measure-

Either in links and square chains when :--10 square chains = 1 acre. 640 acres = 1 square mile.

Note.-The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain.

Or, for legal and civil purposes :-

301/4 square yards = 1 square rod or perch. 40 rods = 1 rood. 4 roods = 1 acre.

Surveys being usually made with the chain of zeo links, the only difficulty presented by the above table lies in the reduction of the balances of rods into square yards.

## Bailway Gauges . . .

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8% in.

Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in. U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8% in.

The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungsty, Italy, Switzerland Sweden and European Turkey.

" Australia :--

N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in. Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 2 in. Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in. New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.

Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.

" Russia = 5 ft. o in. " Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.

,, Asia Minor = 4tt. 8½ in. and 31t. 3½ in. A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires ag ft. of roadway.

#### Circular Measure.

60 seconds (") = x minute ('). 60 minutes = 1 degree (°).

30 degrees = 1 sign

is signs = i circumference.

Diameter of circle × 3°246 = circumference, Diameter squared × 7854 = area of circle. Diameter squared × 3°446 = surface of aphere. Diameter cubed × 3°456 = solidity of sphere.

One degree of circumference × 57'3 = radius Diameter of cylinder × 3 1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.

Diameter squared × 7854; product by length

or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 25 yards = 2 chain. This relationship is of great importance in the laying out of railway curves, in range-finding, &c., since the relationship between diameters in multiples of 7 yards, and circumferences in chains, holds good for circles of any size.

#### Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow:

As a unit of resistance, the international Ohm, which is based upon the ohm equal to ros units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14'4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of ro63 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international Ampère, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of intrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of electric of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international Volt, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to it conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented. sufficiently well for practical use by \$182 of the E.M.R. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of \$20°C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international Cottlomb, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international

ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international Farad, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part

of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the Joule, which is reunits of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an inter-national ampère in an international ohm In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an

nour, and equals 3,500 joules.

As the unit of power, the Watt, which is ror units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 256 watts = r horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 11/2 horse-power

hours.

As the unit of induction, the Henry, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt. while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

#### Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks	8¾	inches	×	4%	×	<b>3</b> 1/4
Weish fire-bricks	9			41/2		
Paving bricks		,,	×	41/2	×	11/4
Square tiles	934	,,	×	934	×	T.
· ,, ,,	6	••	×	6	×	

Dutch clinker bricks ... 9½ ,,  $\times$  3  $\times$  1½ A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet  $\times$  16½ feet  $\times$  1½ brick thick = 305 cubic feet, or 11½ cubic yards, and contains about 4, soo bricks with about ya cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 3 British metres, a rod of brickwork is as square metres metres, a rod of brokwork is as square metres.

This broks thick = very nearly to cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of soe weighs about 1 ton 12 cwt. 1 qr.

A Pice of Wall Paper is 12 vd long × 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. × 18 in. (French).

#### Tumber and Wood.

100	superucial is	19C == 1	ed.	w	ire or nooring.
10	cubic feet of	planks	=	1	ire or nooring. load.
		fimber	=	Ť	shipping ton.
42 208	do.	do.	_	:	stack.
128	đo.	đo.	==	z	cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains see pieces. The Petersburg standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or mas pieces nid in. X nn in. X as it., or ma pieces 3 in. X nn in. X of it. de Batton is not more than 7 suches wide; a Deal

not more than 9 inches; Planks are a to 4 inches thick, and so inches and up in width,

Siene	at	States.
CHEST	Qf	DUNCES.

	,, Large 14×12 ,, , 14× 8 Plantation 13×12 Doubled 13×10
--	--

#### Cubic Measure.

z,728 cubic inches = z cubic foot. my cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

#### Specific Gravities.

Weight of following substances compared with the weight of a similar quantity of water.

Alcohol	0.20	Milk	1.03
Aluminium	s 67	Milk Olive Oil	0.03
Basalt	a 86	Petroleum	0.88
Beer	1.08		BI'45
Blood	z.00	Portland Stone	3,00
Brandy	0.84	Sand, river	1.00
Brass	8 00	_,, pit	1.80
Chalk	z .08	Shingle	z 60
Cider	1,02	Silver	10,21
Clay	1'90	Sodium	0'97
Coal, Welsh .	I.QO	Steel	7.75
, Newcastle	1'84	Thames ballast	1.90
	8'94	Tin	7.89
	0 84	Turpentine	0'87
	1.60	Umpe	I.OI
Glycerine	1.96	WATER	I '00
Gold		Wine, Bordeaux	0.00
Gravel, coarse	1.82	Wood:	~ <b>yy</b>
Iridium a		Beech	0.85
	7.30	Cedar	0.Qz
	7'79	Cherry	0.42
Lead		Ebony	1,33
Limestone	a'50	Poplar	0.38
Marble	3'70	Walnut	0,64
Marl		Zinc	7.19
Mercury			• -9
		a ambia dant mari	142-1-
to mu the well	SILV OX	a cubic foot, mu	iribia
6a 3az lb. by the s	becino	gravity. To find	a rpe

number of cubic feet in one ton divide 35 943 by the specific gravity.

#### Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A cubic foot of fresh water = 63½ lb. salt water 63½ lb. Timber—ash 49 lb.; beech 43 db; birch 49 lb.; cork 12 lb.; elm 36 lb.; pine 4x lb.; oak 59 lb. A cubic foot of clay weighs ras lb.;

of loose earth of b.

A cubic yard of anthracite coal, solid, weights 2,750 lb; bitteminous 2,031 lb.; cannel 2,400 lb.

A cubic yard of doal stacked in usual way = 2,260 lb. A cubic yard of compressed hay = asg lb.; of hay in stack, 225 lb.; of compressed straw, 245 lb.; of straw in stack, 90 lb.; of grain, so bushels.

#### Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count .-Thread = : \* yards. Lea or Skein, 4kn. = 100 yards. Hank, hk. = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards. Spindle, spdl. = 18 Hanks.

Counts = the number of Hanks in z lb.

Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or so lb. Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards they must be marked correctly

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, So yards; Hank = 56e yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count, -The Hank or Les is 200 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is see hanks.
West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards,

and the number of hanks in z lb. is the count of the yarn.

#### Temperature Measures.

Variations of temperature are measured by thermometers, which are graduated on three different systems, viz. :-

The Fahrenheit thermometer.

The Centigrade, or Celsius thermometer. The Réaumur thermometer.

In the Fahrenhest thermometer the distance In the reasons point of water the distance from the freezing point of water to the boiling point is divided into zee degrees. The freezing point is marked zee, and the boiling point zee.

In the Centifyrade thermometer the freezing point is marked e, and the boiling point zee.

In the Recumer thermometer the freezing

point is marked o', and the boiling point so'.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit,

multiply by and add 32°.
To convert Réaumur degrees to Fahrenheit,

multiply by and add 3s°.
For example:—

20° Centigrade = 20 × ; + 32=68° Fahrenheit. no Réaumur = so × 1 + 3s = 77° Fahrenheit.
To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by §.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Réaumur,

subtract 3so and multiply by 1.

For example :-

68° Fahrenheit = \$ (68 - 32) = 26° Centigrade.
7° Fahrenheit = \$ (77 - 32) = 26° Réaumur.
To convert Centigrade degrees to Réaumur

degrees, multiply by i To convert Réaumur degrees to Centigrade degrees, multiply by 4.

For example .

 $30^{\circ}$  Centigrade =  $30 \times \frac{1}{4} = 16^{\circ}$  Réaumur  $30^{\circ}$  Réaumur =  $30 \times \frac{1}{4} = 35^{\circ}$  Centigrade.

#### Time Measures.

Measurements of time are based on the time taken by the earth to revolve round its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. motions are not exactly commensurable with one another, it has been necessary to adopt average or mean intervals of time for ordinary use.

Of these the first is the Day, which com-mences at midnight and is divided into a4 hours

of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds.

The hours are counted from midnight up to saat noon, and again from noon up to ze at midnight.

For the Astronomical Day see p. 90.
With the Jews and Muhammadans the day begins, not at midnight, but at sunset on the previous day, and the hours between sunset and midnight belong to the succeeding day in the Jewish and Muhammadan calendars.

The Week is a period of 7 days.

The Month in the ordinary calendar is approxiand December have each at days.

April, June, September, and November have

each 30 days.

February has s8 days, except in leap year.

when it has s9 days.

The Jess and Muhammadans use the lunar month, based on the length of time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. The mouth commences, not at true new moon, but at sunset of the day when the new moon is first seen after sunset. The length of the lunar month varies; so the Jewish and Muhammadan months have sometimes 20 and sometimes 20 days.

The Muhammadan year always consists of twelve lunar months, and is sometimes 354 and

sometimes ass days in length.

The Year is the length of time that the earth takes to complete one revolution round the sun, takes to complete one revolution round the sun, which is 565 agas mean days. The ordinary year is taken as 365 days, and every fourth year, called Leap Year, has 365 days. Every year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is leap year. But the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder is not a leap year. For example, the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days.

Old and New Style.—Various expedients have been adopted from time to time to reconcile the period known as the year (363 days) with the period of time occupied by the earth in its journey round the sun (365 mass days). Julius Cesar inserted an extra day every fourth year, but four Julian years thus consisted of z.46z days. an error in see years of z. zz days. Certain days, an error in ago years of gras days. Certain expedients were adopted in the reign of Augustus, but towards the close of the 16th century there was a difference of ze days between the civil and astronomical years, and in z58 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 25th should be called Oct. 25th; and that only every fourth (instead of every) end-century year should be a leap year. This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1362; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1582, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700-1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 8 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This "Western" Calendar was selected by January 1882 Chips in case Bulgarie adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Soviet Russia in 1917, and by Yugo-Slavia and Rumania in 1919. It is anticipated that Greece will also adopt it. The difference between the Old and New Styles since 1900 is 13 days (12 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800 and 13 days after zooo).

New Year's Day.—The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland) commenced with March 25, "Lady Day" or "The Feast of the Annuciation," until 2752. But on and from 1752 the civil year has commenced with Jan. 1. The Old Style reckoning is still maintained to come artes the the British Transmission and create in the British Transmission and contains and contains and contains a still maintained to The Old Style reckoning is still maintained to some extent by the British Treasury, and certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days; while the "Financial Year" is still reckoned as commencing on "Old Lady Day," April 5. Scotland in 1869 changed New Year's Day from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1828, Germany in 1828. Spain Portugal and the Royman Catholice. in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Notherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Notherlands 1583, Russia 1793, Tuncian 2754.

#### Time and Watch on Board Ship.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour. In the morning; bell sounds at sago a.m., and every half hour the number increases until 8 bells at 4 a.m.; then x bell again at 4.30 a.m. to 8 hells at 8 a.m.; x bell at 8.30 a.m. and 8 bells at noon. In the afternoon x bell sounds at at noon. In the determinant recipion is the stage at a noon, after which is the First Dog Watch (r bell 4.30, a bells 5.0, 3 bells 5.0, a bells 6.0) and the Second Dog Watch (r bell 6.30, a bells 7.0, a bells 7.0, and thence r bell at 8.30 to 8 bells at midnight.

WATCH.- For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard (right side, looking forward) and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided .-

Afternoon Watch .. .. noon to 4 p.m. First Dog ,, Second Dog ,, . 4 p m. to 6 p.m. .. ... 8 p.m. to midnight. \*\* ... midnight to 4 a.m. Middle •• 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. Morning Forencon

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the fternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having Dog Watches, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

For TIME AT SEA sec p. 95.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Messures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the Cran, containing 37½ imperial perial gallons, or Quarter Cran of 3½ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the Maze, which contains s long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the Last, which contains 13,800 fish. They are counted by the Warp, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Iong Hundred, 13s; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,380, 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,800. Cured herrings are to include the capacity of which, in Sociland, must always be a6% imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of x3'; gallons. Herring barrels on thalf-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the magismu and wases it they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force. A Quantet of fish (Newfoundland, dc.) is see ib.; a barrel of anchories = 30 lh.; a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.

#### Geographical Measures.

The North and South Poles are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The Equator is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of Latitude are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of Languitude are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered The North and South Poles are two points at These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered in autical miles in one hour. The Nautical

from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A Geographical Mile is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6.045 feet at the Equator to 6.085 feet at the Equator to 6.085 feet at the Equator to 6.085 feet at the Equator to 6.085 feet at the Equator of the geographical mile is 6.065 feet. length of the geographical mile is 6,076 feet. The Nautical Mile is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the Admiralty Kunt of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 calles, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet. The Polar diameter of the Earth 187,899 English

miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = r fathom.

roo fathoms = r cable length. 15 feet, or 5 yards, is called a chain; and 1,000 fathoms make a nautical mile, or knot, in practical navigation.

#### Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The Ton-register, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of xo Quarters of wheat = xoo cubic feet. cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of al! the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by zec. Net tonnage is the gross tonnage less certain

deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo. Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is

the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the

load water line (q.v.).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to

the load water line (q v).

Load water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep

as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship." or "light," or "in ballast

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve huorancy that will keep a vessel affeat with two compartments holed.

## Speed of Ships.

The Knot is a measure of speed of ships; the

Mile = 6,000 feet (the Statute Mile being 5,200 feet and the Geographical Mile 6,006 feet). The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles:—

Knots.	Miles.	Knota.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
2	1'4515	25	17'8787	29	33.3039
	3,3030	16	18,4242	30	34 5454
3	3'4545	17	19'5757	31	35'6969
4	4.6060	18 1	30'7372	32	36 8484
5	5'7575	19	21.8787	33	37 9999
6	6,0000	20	23,0303	34	39'1515
2	8.0006	21	34.1818	35	40.3030
3	0,8181	23	25.3333	35 36	41'4545
9 1	10.3636	23	26.4848	32	42'6060
10	11'5151	24	a7.6363	37 38	43'7575
22	12.6666		28.7878	39	44 9000
12	13.8180	25 26	a0.0303	40	46 0606
13	14'0506		31,0008	41	47'2121
14	10,1213	27 28	38'2484	42	48.3636

# Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

m4 sheets = z quire. so quires = z ream.

Printing Paper,

516 sheets = 1 ream. 2 reams - 1 bundle. 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Sizes of Printing Paper.

	17	×	131%	inche
=	20	×	15	••
=	20	×	16	,,
=	2314	×	17	,,
=	34	×	19	11
=	25	×	20	,,
=	25	×	1515	,,
=	27	×	17	,,
=	2735	×	801 í	**
=	30	×	20	,,
=	30	×	32	,,
=	34 1/2	×	#352	,,
=	36	×	26	,,
				,,
		= 20 = 22 1/2 = 24 = 25 = 27 = 27 = 30 = 34/2 = 36	= 20 XX= 20 XX= 24 XX= 25 = 27 XX= 27 XX= 27 XX= 230 XX= 236	= a0

unie Post = 32  $\times$  40  $_{\odot}$ ,

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	-	72	×	48 inches.
Antiquarian	===	53	×	Э́т ,,
Double Elephant	==	40	×	261, ,,
Atlas	==	34	×	<b>26</b> ,,
Colombier	=	34 1/2	×	*3½ ,,
Imperial		30	×	88 ,,
Elephant	=	28	×	23 ,,
Super Royal	=	27	×	19 ,,
Royal	==	24		19 ,,
Medium	=	22	×	1712 ,,
Large Post	=	2034	×	164 ,,
Copy or Draft	=	20	×	<b>z</b> 6 ,,
Demy	=	20	×	15/2 ,,
Post	=	19	×	15% ,,
Foolscap	=	17	×	131, ,,
Brief	=	161/2		
Pott	=	15	×	13/2 ,,

#### Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	×	<b>36</b> i	inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	X	39	**
Elephant			×	24	**
Double Four Pound	=	31	×	21	,,
Imperial Cap	=	39	X	23	**
Haven Cap	=	æ6	X		. 22
Bag Cap	=	34	X	191	ź »
Kent flon	-	27	×	rà	7

Sizes of Bu	und	Book	W.		
Demy 18mo	=	51/	×	33/	inch
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	21/	×	41/	,,
Crown Svo	=	71/	×	5 5 ½	,,
Large Crown 8vo	==	8′	×	51/4	
Demy 8vo	==	833		35%	,,
Medium Bvo	===	932		6	,,
Royal Svo	=	10			,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	101/4		6%	,,
Imperial evo	=	11			,,
Foolscap Quarto (4to) .	-	81/2		61/2	,,
Crown ato	=	to	×	772	,,
Demy 4to	=	111/4	Ŷ	814	"
Royal 4to		121/			,,
Imperial 4to		15		11	
Crown Folio	_	15			"
Demy Folio				111/4	"
Royal Folio .	=	20			"
Music					**
music	=	14	^	1014	

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named Nonpared (6 point)

The column contains 75

The type chiefly used in this Almanackis named Nonparei (6 point) The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

The Point System — The basic unit in American

The Point System — The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the "point" of o or 3837 inch, and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses.

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in Brilliant would contain za4 lines, and about 7,500 letters

Picture is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing it the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters-Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5)/2 point). 87 lines, 3,740 letters — Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpared (6 points), 75 lines, 3,000 letters -Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro Minion (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters--

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters 
Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (xx point), 43 lines, x, 120 letters -Printing is the art of producing i Pica, (x2 point) 37 lines, 890 letters-

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters -

Printing is the art of pro

Printing is the art o

Printing is the

#### METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Tables for the conversion of British and Metric Weights and Measures will be found on page 454, headed: "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures.

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made per-missive in the United Kingdom in 1807. In the Metric system, the standard of length

is the Metre, the standard of weight is the Kilogram, and the standard of capacity is the Litre. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent value of the nearest British measure is given.

#### z .- MEASURES OF LENGTH.

```
zo millimetres = z centimetre = 0.3937079 inch.
       (mm.)
zo centimetres = z decimetre = o'328084 foot.
                           (dm.)
ze decimetres = z METRE (m) = z 093614 yard.
ze metres ... = z dekametre = z 9884 poles.
```

(dam.)
ze dekametres = z hectometre = e'497z furlong. (hm.) se hectometres = x kilometre = o 6x14 mile.

(km.) A kilometre is approximately 1/2 mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as g miles.

#### a .- MEASURES OF WRIGHT.

20	milligrams	= 1	centigram	==	oʻz543 grains.
	(mg.)		(og.)		
-	contigrome		dealaram	_	-14400

= 1.243= " (dg.) ze decigrams = z gramme

=15'4343 ,, (grm.) = 1 dekagram = 5.6438 drams. zo grammes

(đag.) zo dekagrame = z hectogram = 3'5274 oz. (hg.)

no heotograms = 1 KILOGRAM = 2 204628 lb. to kilograms = 1 myriagram = 1'5747 stones.

so myriagrams = z quintal (q.) = z'9 ze quintals ... = z tonne (t.)... = o'984s ton.

# 3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

millitres (mil.)	= z centilitre = (cl.)	o'0704 gill.
zo centilitres zo decilitres	= 1 decilitre(dl.)= = 1 LITRE (lit.) =	o'8700 quart.
zo litres	= x dekalitre = (dal.)	a,1994 Bajs

so dekalitres = 1 hectolitre = 2 7497 bushels. (hl.)

#### 4 .- MEASURES OF LAND.

see sq. metres = z are (a.)..... = 0.068 rood. roe ares ..... = r hectare(ha.) = s.47rr acres. roe hectares = r sq. kilometre = o.366 sq. mile.

#### NOTES.

1	hecto	olitre olitre per hectare al	=	ı ii bushels per s	icre.
1	quint	a hectolitre	=	z 49 bushels per s	icre.
1	**	a quintal	=	43 , a center; a	tal. rter.
7	**	,, (auty)	=	: 22f. 6d.	

#### THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures are those of the United Kingdom, with the following differences:—
Weight.—In the short ton of a coo ib, the Cental of a coo ib, these the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are Two tons, therefore,

the one of s.zeo lb., the other of s.ceo lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of s.zeo 4s cubic inches; its gallon = s688 cubic inches
This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different fondon standard.

Pi C

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of agr cubic inches, five-sixths of the Imperial gallon and = \$5,32,28 grains of water It is divided into 8 pints = 7,385,7 grains of water = 266 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 6 fined ounces. s6 fluid ounces = 455 6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

#### BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

Ohannel Islands. The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of the United Kingdom, the cental of 100 lb. being used as well as the cut, of 112 lb. The Old Island Measures are as follows :-

Vergée (Normandy Jersey. Guernsev. rood) ...... = '44 acre '4 acre. Bushel ..... = 8'9 gallons 5'8 gallons. Pound ...... = 7,562 grains 7,623 grains. Cwt. ......(204 lb.) = 222'3 lb. (200 lb.)= (roo lh.)=

ied <b>e</b>		=	zz z66 inches.
anna		=	arass yards.
ibbra	= za oncia	=	4886 Troy gr.
otdo		=	1'745 lb.

British India. Ungul ..... = '75 inch. Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.

Chittak ..... = 2 oz av. Seer, x6 chittak, or 80 tolas ...... = x 204 lb.

Maund, 40 seers ..... = 82 287 lb. (Madras)..... = s4.68 lb. Seer (Liquid) ..... = 1.760 pints. Candy " ..... = 500 lb.

Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali ..... = 3 pints. 

..... 100 catties = 133 lb.

Rept.
The Metric System of Weights and Measures and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Reypt, The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their English equivalents, are as follows:—

Length-Dira Baladi (used for piece goods)= 29 83 inches Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by

architects) ..... .= 29'53 inches Qasaba(used for agricultural land) = xx 65 feet Area-

z Qirat ......=209'3 sq. yards z Feddân (=24 qirats) .....= z'e38 acres Capacity—

...... 454 bushel z Ardeb (=zs kėlas) .....= 5'444 bushels

1	Weight-	4	, ,	·	7	<u>`</u>	oo lb.	
x	UEG	• • •			********	=	2'75 10.	
Ŷ	Quntar (-	-	m	fal:te		=	po'og ib.	

A Quater of anginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 700 lb.; an Ardeb of wheat = ginned cotton = 700 lb.; an Arabb of wheat = 120 kilogrammes, of beans = 125 kilogrammes, of maize = 140 kilogrammes, of whole leatils = 127 kilogrammes, of split leatils = 127 kilogrammes, of split leatils = 127 kilogrammes. A bate of steam-pressed cotton = 775 Quature; of hydraulically-pressed = 85 Quature; 3 bales of steam-pressed cotton = 1 ton 8g lb.; an arabb of cotton-seed = 190 rotis = 167 lb., 85 arbbb of cotton-seed = 190 rotis = 167 lb., 85 arbbb of cotton-seed = 190 rotis = 167 lb., 85 arbbb of cotton-seed = 190 rotis = 167 lb. seed = r ton.

#### South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.-The coins and the standard weights and measures are British, the standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used —Liquid Measure: Leaguer=about rs8 imperial gallons; half aum = rs/2 imperial gallons; capacity: Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is Morgen, equal to xrst4000 acres; x,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to x,032 British imperial feet. The short ton of s,000 lb is used. Recently a provide for the second part of the short ton of s,000 lb is used. a Bill was introduced to provide for the standardisation of the metric system for weights and measures, with the optional use of imperial standards, except in the case of chemists, who are compelled to use the metric system.

#### FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Metric System has been ladopted by the whole of Europe (except the United Kingdom and Russia) and is permissive in all countries.

#### China.

Tuel weight	==	1'33 UZ.
Catty ,,		1 33 lb.
Picul ,,	===	133'33 lb.
Ts'un	==	z 4z inches.
Ch'ih	==-	1'175 feet.
Chang .	==	11 75 feet.
11		a rrs feet.

#### Greece.

ı ocque	=	a 84 lb. 132'2 lb	z livre		ı'ı lb
r quintal	-	132.2 Jp	z drachme	=	O'II OZ.

#### Japan and Formosa.

R1	_=	2 4403 IIIIIEB.
Square ri	=	5 9553 8q miles.
("ho		5'423 chains.
Square cho	==	2 4507 acres.
Ken	=	1 9884 yards.
Tsubo	==	3 0538 sq. yards
Liquid koku	==	39'7033 gallons.
Dry koku	==	4 '96ag bushels.
Koku of capacity	==	o's ton.
Liquid sho	==	1'5881 quarts.
Dry sho	==	o rolls pecks.
Kwan	==	8 2673 lb.
Kin	==	z zaal ib.

#### Russia.

The standard of length is the Sajen, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Funt = o'coses lb.

#### 1 .- MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	vershok	=	1	arshin. sajen.
3	arshin	=	1	sajén.
500	sajen	=	1	verst.

.00	sajen	_=	z verst.
	verst	*	1166'66 yards (o'65256 mile).

z sq. arabin = 5'4444 sq. feet
z sq. sajen = 5'444 sq. yards,
z sq. sejen = 5'4444 sq. yards, z sq. verst = 0'4394 sq. miles,
3.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.
r zolotnik = 65 8306 grains.
a zolotnik = 1 loth.
as loth = 1 funt.
40 funt = 1 pood (36 1128 lb.).
zo poods = z berkovetz.
4MEASURES OF CAPACITY.
r toharka = o 2:64 pint.
z shtoff (zo tcharkas) = z'olez quarte.
r vedro (re shtoffs) = 2 705 imperial gallons.
r chetvert (8 chetveriks) = 5'771 imperial bushels.
Siam.
Niu = 83 inch.
Ru'p = 10 inches,
Sen = 44'4 yards.
Roeneng = s'sas miles.
Tael = 936 as Tr. gr.

z sq. vershok = 2'o6ss sq. inches.

## Chang .... = 2.675 lbs. Turkey.

Oke = 400 drams	== 2.8264 lb.
Batman = 6 okes	== 16.0€8 lb.
	= 124 3616 lb.
	= 508 752 lb.
Kileh	= o oxao bushel.
Muscal (Ess. of Rose)	1'5 drams = 74'171 grains.
Arshin (cloth)	= a6.06 inches.
Endaze	= as sss inches.
Arshin (land)	= sg'830 inches.
Deunum	= 1098'765 84. Yards.
	- 1030 \02 ad. 1 at as.
Djetib (hectare)	= 2'47 8CTOS.

#### OLD MEASURES.

# Old British and Irish Messures.

	Cubit	=	18 inches.
1	English Ell	_=	45 inches,
	Scottish Ell		
İ	Hand (horses)		
			1,984 yards.
	Irish mile		
	Scottish acre	=	<b>6,150 4 sq.</b> yards.
	Cunningham acre		
	Irish acre		
	Cheshire acre		
	Hide	=	120 acres (average).
	Yard of land	.22	¼ of a hide.

#### Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet; Foot = 12.789 in. Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46.77 in. league, 3,000 toises = 3 6 miles. Perch, 22 feet or 6 sunes = 23 44 feet. Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1.26 acres. Pound = 7.554 grains. Setier = 34.317 gallons, Boisseau (1) = 2 86 gallons. Pinte = 1.76 pints.

#### Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit = 21.014 in.: Rgyptian Cubit = x8's4 in. Cubit of Ezeklel = ag's6 in.; Reed = xgx'6 in. Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.

shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of s beka, 4 rebs, so gerah. Rath (fluid), Epha (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 7s log = 6 477 U.K. gallons. Cor or Homer (so ephas) = 8 3gz bushels.

# Bouble Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*:—I centimetre = 0°393 inch and I inch = 2°490 centimetres. I metre = 1°493 yards and I yard = 0°314 metre. I kilometre = 0°481 mile = 1°494 kilometres.

	-	<del></del>							
Centi-		Metres.	Yards.	Kilo- metres	Miles	Hectares.	Acres.	Square Kilometres.	Square Miles.
5 of	2 0'393 2 0'787 3 1'181	0'914 1 1'8e9 8	1'093	3,818 1,000	1 o 6st	0.404	2 4'942 4'942	2'592 5'184	2 0.386 1 0.386
7 6ac	2 4 Z'E74	2.743 8 3.657 4	3'200	4.8a7 6.437	3 1'864 4 2'486	1'814	3 7'413 4 9'884	7'776 20'368	8 1'158 4 1'544
28°700	5 1'966	4'571 5 5'486 6	4'374 5'468 6'56z	8.046	6 3'106	2'023 2'458	5 18'355 6 14'8a6	15'552	9 1.030
17.76	7 2755	6 400 7	7.655	9'655 11'865 18'874	7 4'349	2 832	7 17'297	18'144	7 a 70a 8 3 088
20 300 22 860	9 3'149	8 200 9	9.842	14 482	9 5 598	3'837 3'648	9 22 240	-33	9 3'474
\$0.800	10 3 937 80 7 874	9'143 10 18'287 20	20'936 at 872	32.180 10.003	10 6's13	8,093	10 84 711 20 49 428	51 840 8	7.750
201.000	40 25'748	35 575 40	32 808 43 745	48'279 64'372	30 18 641 40 24 855	18'140	80 74 134 40 98 845		0 15.440
187'000 158'400	1 60 as the	45 719 80 54 86a 60	43'745 54'681 65'617	80'466 96'559	60 37 a8s	20,833	50 123 557 60 148 268	189'600 6	90 23.100 10.300
177'800	70 27 480	64'006 70	76'554 87'490	112 642	70 43'496 80 49'710	28.326	70 172'979	181 440 7	0 37 030 10 30 880
#54'001	35.433	88'894 90	98 486	128'745 144'838	90 55 984	36.430	90 222 403	233 280 8	0 34.740
Cubic	Cubic	1	109,363	160'93a		77. 47.		359'300  10	
Metres.	Yards	Kilograms.	Av. Pounds	Tons.	Long Tons	Metric Tons.	Long Tons	Metric Tons	Short Tons
0'764 1'520	2 2.615	0'453 1	8'804 4'400	1'12 2 24	2 x'784	8,038 1,010	2 z 968	0'907   1 1'814   2	
3.02g	3 3'9a3 4 5'a31	1'360 8 1'814 4	4 409 6 613 8 818	3'36 4'48	8 a 677	3.048	8 a 95a	3'721 8	3.300
3'8zs	6 7 847	2'267 5 2'721 6	11'023	5.60 6.72	5 4'46a 6 5'354	6.080 8.080	5 4'gaz	4'535 8	5.222
\$.351	7 9'155 8 10:463	3'175 7 3'688 8	15 432	7.84 8.90	7 6.346	7'118	7 6.889	6.350 7	7'716
6 88 z	9 11 771	4'082 9	17.636 19.841	10.08	9 8 031	9'144	9 8.857	8.164 9	9,030
7 645 15 891	80 a6 158	9 071 20	22'046 44'092 66'138	11'20 22'40	20 17 848	30.331 10,100	10 9'84z 20 19'684	9°071 10	22.040
20 58s	80 39's38	13.607 30 18.143 40	66'13B 88'184	33.60 44.80	80 a6 772 40 35 696	30'48z	30 ag 5a6 40 ag 368	36'a87 40	
38 as8 45 873	80 65 397 60 78 476	22 679 50 27 215 60	110 231	56'00 67'80	50 44 6so 60 53 544	50.808 60.063	60 49 210 60 50 052	45'359 50 54'430 60	55 225
43 519	70 91 555 80 104 635		154 323 176 369	78.40 80.60	70 6a 468 80 71 39a	71'183 81'884	60 59 058 70 68 894 80 78 736	63'50a 70 78'574 80	77'161
58 810 75 456	100 230'794	40 8a3 90	198 415	100.80	90 80 316 100 89 241	91'444	90 88 578 100 98 481	Bz 646 90	99 207
35 490	120 130 794	1 43 339 100	and dos	0.8		r — ·		90'718 100	
Eltres.	Pints.	Idtres.	Gallons	Gallons (Laquid).	English Gallons (Laquid)	[7 8 Bushels,	English Bushels	necto- litres, per Hectare	English Bushels, per Acre
1.136	1 1'760 3 3'500	4'54s 1 9'08s 2		1'800 8'400	1 0 833 2 1 666	8.003 1.031	3 1.038 3 0.060	o 898 1	1,113
1 704 8 878	8 5'm8z	13'6s7 8 18'170 4	0 661	3 601 4 801	3 2'499	3,004 4,120	8 a 908	2 694 8	2'226 3'339
a 840	6 zo 56a	88'718 B	1,108	6.008	5 4 x 5g	5'157	5 4.847	3'59a 4 4'49z 5 5'389 6	4'45a 5'566
3,408	7 28'388	31 707 7	1'3n3 1'543 1'764	7'80a 8'403 9'603	7 5 832	6.180 2.80	6 5816 7 6.786	6'287 7	6.679 7.792 8.805
4 544 5 118	9 25 043	40.88a 9	2 084 I	10.803	8 6 664 9 7 497 10 8 330	6.983 8.983	8 7.755 9 8.784	7'z85 8	8.802
21.360 21.360	30 35 308	45'4a5 10 90'850 80	8'805 4'410	12 '004 24 '008	20 z6 660	20.630	20 10 388	8'98a 10	11,135
29.24x	80 52 818 40 70'416	135'275 80 181'700 40	6 625 8 8az	36 OL2	80 84.880 40 33.331	30'945	30 ag o83	35'9a6 80	33'397
99.40s	50 zog 6ag	272 550 60	23,831 21,030	28.082 20.082	40 33 321 50 41 651 60 49 981	51 575	50 48 472	44'910 50 53'892 60	44'599 55'662
39.763 45.443	70, 223 800	317 975 70 363 400 80	14 437 17 642	gt.030	70 58 31s 80 66 64s	78'805	70. 67:860	68 874 70	66.994 77.986
82.583	90 159 438	408 8ag 90	ا فيه فد	208.038 36.034	90 74'078	98.835	90 87 249	20.838 80	68.080
- 2	- 3c		VHITAE				96 944	89 8ao (100)	111,384
		v	ATTIVE	SE S A	lmanack,	1921.			

Ready Reckoner, Marketing, or Hourly Wages Cable. 455										
No	¼d.	36d.	3/d. 1d	ad.	3d. 4d	l. sd. (	id. 7d.	8d. 9d.		d. No.
1	0 0% 0 0% 0 0% 0 1 0 1% 0 1% 0 1% 0 2%	e e½ e 1 e 1½ e 2½ e 3 e 3½ e 3 e 4½ e 4½ e 5	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 4 1 6	0 3 0 0 6 0 0 9 1 1 3 1 1 6 2 2 0 8 3 3 3 8 6 3	4 0 5 0 0 2 2 4 1 8 2 1 3 8 3 4 4 4 2 5	0 I 8 6 I 9 6 8 II 6 8 II 0 3 6 6 4 I 6 4 8 6 5 3	2 8 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 8 1 2 6 2 3 4 3 4 2 4 5 0 5 5 0 5 6 8 7	11: 1 2 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	0 234 0 34 0 34 0 34 0 4 0 44 0 44 0 44 0 5	o 5½ o 6 o 6½ o 7½ o 7½ o 8 o 8½ o 9½ o 9½	0 8¼ 0 11' 0 9¾ 1 0 0 9½ 1 1 0 10½ 1 3 1 0 1 4 1 0¾ 1 5 1 1½ 1 6 1 2¼ 1 7 1 3 1 8	8 0 2 2 3 4	2 9 3 3 0 4 3 3 4 3 6 4 3 9 5 4 0 5 4 4 6 6 4 9 6	8 4 7 5 6 4 5 5 5 6 8 8 8 7 1 8 9 9 4 7 11 9 8 8 4 10	6 7 7 7 0 8 8 9 6 9 11 0 10 6 11 1	7 4 8 3 8 0 9 0 8 8 9 9 9 4 10 6 10 0 11 10 8 18 0 11 4 18 9 12 0 13 6 12 8 14 3 13 4 15 0	10 0   11   10 10   11   12   13   14   14   15   15   15   17   17   17   17   17	11 18 11 12 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	0 5½ 0 5½ 0 5¾ 0 6 0 6½ 0 6½ 0 7½ 0 7½	1 1%	1 3½ 1 9 1 4½ 1 10 1 5¼ 1 11 1 6½ 2 0 1 7½ 2 2 1 8¼ 2 3 1 9¾ 2 5 1 10½ 2 6	3 6 3 8 3 10 4 0 4 2 4 4 4 6 4 8 4 10 5 0	5 3 7 5 6 7 5 9 7 6 0 8 6 6 3 8 6 6 9 9 7 0 9 7 3 9 7 6 10	0 8 9 10 4 9 2 11 8 9 7 11 0 10 0 12 4 10 5 12 8 10 10 13 0 11 3 13 4 11 8 14 8 12 1 14 0 12 6 15	0 18 10 6 13 5 0 14 0 16 14 7 16 15 8 16 15 9 16 16 11	14 0 15 0 15 14 8 15 0 15 15 0 18 15 17 18 0 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	18 4 90 19 8 81 0 80 0 88 0 80 TO 88 5 81 8 83 8 88 6 84 0 83 4 85	22 35 27 5 39 30
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 28 39 40	0 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 8 0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 10	1 4½ 1 5 1 5½ 1 6	1 11		7 9 10 8 0 10 8 6 11 8 6 11 9 0 12 9 3 13 9 6 18 9 9 13 10 0 13	4 18 11 15 8 13 4 14 0 13 9 14 4 14 8 12 8 14 7 17 0 15 0 16 4 15 5 16 8 15 10 16 0 16 3 14 16 8 8 15 10 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 1	5 6 19 3 7 0 19 10 7 6 30 5 8 6 31 0 9 0 53 2	22 0 24 22 8 25 23 4 26 24 0 27 24 8 27 25 4 28 26 0 29	3 25 10 28 5 46 8 29 9 27 6 30 5 48 4 31 3 39 2 32 3 30 0 33 5 31 8 34 3 38 6 35 3 33 4 36	3 38 # 34 # 35
41 43 48 44 45 46 47 48 49	0 10½ 0 10½ 0 10½ 0 11½ 0 11½ 0 11½ 1 0 1 0½	1 9 1 10 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 634 3 5 8 7/2 3 6 8 84 3 7 2 9 9 3 8 8 10/2 3 10 8 11/4 3 11 3 0 4 4 1 3 1/2 4 1	7 0 7 3 7 4 7 6 7 8 7 10 8 0	10 313 10 614 10 914 11 315 11 615 11 915 12 016 12 316	8 17 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 24 6 25 2 5 6 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2	3 8 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 9 4 3 3 3 9 3 3 9 3 3 4 3 5 9 3 6 3 6 7 3 8 3 6 3 6 6 7 3 8 8 3 6 7 3 8 3 6 7 3 8 7 3 8 7 3 8 3 6 7 3 8 7 3	9 24 2 37 6 35 0 36 3 35 10 26 0 36 8 44 6 38 4 43 6 38 4 43 3 39 8 43 0 40 0 44 9 40 10 44 6 41 8 44	5 48 4 84 3 45 2 46 1 47
51 52 53 54 56 56 69 69 70 72 78 34 34	1 57 1 5 1 6 1 7	2 2 3 4 5 6 7 2 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 2 3 3 4 6 6 7 2 3 3 4 6	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 6 4 4 3 7 ½ 5 4 4 ½ 5 6 4 4 ½ 5 6 4 4 ½ 5 6 4 4 ½ 5 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8 8 10 9 4 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	12 9 17 13 0 17 13 3 17 13 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	0 16 9 3 4 29 2 3 0 30 0 3 0 32 6 3	6 7 8 9 0 33 5 1 1 1 3 3 5 4 4 5 5 6 4 4 5 6 6 4 4 5 6 6 4 4 5 6 6 6 6	35 4 39 5 36 0 40 8 37 4 4s 0 38 8 43 0 40 0 45 0 42 0 47 6 44 0 49 2 46 0 51	3 42 6 44 44 44 45 8 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	53 53 56 66 67 56

# Equibalent Inbestments.

# A TABLE SHOWING THE PROFITS UPON INVESTMENTS IN THE FUNDS OR IN STOCKS AND SHARES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PRICES.

Examples:—Be ascertain the yield of Consels at a price of £73 rgs. cd. look in the column headed self. Pr. Cs. for 73%, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 7s. red. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £98, will yield £6.ss. gd. per cent.

grota 50.85. 3t. per cent.																
Retu Per Ce	rn mt.	Prot,	Pr Ct.	PrCt.	Prot.	Pr Ct	PrÇt.	4½ Pr Ct	Pr <sup>5</sup> Ct	5½ Pr. Ct	PrCt	Pr Ct	7 <sup>1</sup> 2 Pr Ct	Pr Ct	PrCt	20 Pr C
Ca to		100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 13		95¾ 93	104%	1147	183	133 ½ 130 ½	156/3	171 ½ 167 ½	190 1/3 186	209½ 204¾	223/3	266 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	#85¾ #79⅓	304%	342 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> 335	381 372
3 13	ò		200	100	118	127%	145/3	163%	1813	200	318	254 1/3	87824	<b>300</b> %	387	363
2 27		90 87	25%	104%	113	131%		1561/2	174		2082/	2431/3	<b>s60</b> 2	278	3×3	347
3 0		3/3	91%	100	108%		×33/3	150	166%	181½ 181½	900 - 0	*331/3	250	366%	300	333
3 ,0		83 /3 8a /3 81 /4	90 % 80 %	99		113/2		1481/2 1461/4	165 162 ½		198 195	231 227 1/2	247½ 243¾	264 260	297 292 1/4	330
3 .	6	80	<b>65</b>	90	104	IIS	za\$	<b>244</b>	160	176	192	224	340	<b>a</b> 56	388 E	320
	L6	7834	86 1/3	94/2		210%	x26	141/4	157 /2	173%	189	380 1/2	a36½	252	283 ·~	3×5
3 4	6	77 1/2	85% 83%	93	99%	106 /4	124	139½ 137¼	155	1701/2	186	217 21312	#3# 1/2 ##834	248 244	279 274 °:	305
3 6		75	8a 1/2	90 88½	97%	rog	120	235	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 '7		7374	8:1/2				118	1383/4	147/2		177	2061/2	221/4	236	265	295
3 19		72%	76%	85%	94%	101/2	116	130½	145 148 %	159 1/2	174	803	317 2	#3# ##8	261 256	290 285
3 11		70	77	84	91 91	99%	IIS	126	140	254	168	199½ 196	21334 210	224	252	280
3 12	9	68%	75 78	88%	8913		110	12334	1371/2	1514		1021/	2061/4	220	3471 2	<b>275</b>
3 14		67 1/2	74 % 73 %	81 79%	87 1/4 86 1/4		10 <b>5</b>	131 1/2	135 1323	145 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>		189 185½	202 1.2 298 34	316 312	243 238	270 265
3 15		65	72 1/2	78	8414	OZ T	104	117	130	143	156	183	195	208	×34	<b>26</b> 0
3 18	5	63 ¼ 68 ½	70%	76%	84	891/	108	22434	1871/2	140%	×53	17812	1914	304	229	255
4 9	٥	62 1/2	68% 67%	75 73½	81 %		100 98	1101/	135 133 1/2		150	175 171 2	1871/2	200 106	225 220 <sup>2</sup> ,	350
. 4 . 1	7	60	66	7372	79% 78	85 /4 84	96	208	180	134% 138	147 144	168	18334	190	216	345 340
4 5		58%	645%	70%	7614	8a1/4	94	105%	1171/2	129%	141	164	1761/4	x88	311/2	<b>*35</b>
4 9	11	57 1/2	631/4	69	74%	78%	98	103	115		138	161	1731	184	207	<b>#30</b>
4 50	11	56¾ 55	61 1/8 60 1/2	67 %	73%	70%	90 88	99	110	12334	135	157 <sup>1</sup> 2 154	168¾ 165	180 176	202) 198	335 330
4 13		5334	50%	641/2	69%	75%	86	96%	107 1/2	118! i.		1501/2	161 1/4	172	193 %	215
4 18		58/2	57%	63	681/4	731/2	84	9472	105		126	147	157 lm	z68	189	810
4 17		52 1/4	56¾ 55	61½ 60	66¾ 65	71 1/4	8z 8o	98¼ 90	102 1/2		123	143½ 140	153 ¾ 150	264 260	184½ 180	200
5 .		48%	535/s	5814	6314	681/	78	8714	971/2		117	136'	1461/4		1751	195
.5 .5	. 3	47 /2	52/4	57	61 4	661/2	76	85 1/2	95	1041/2	114	133	143 /2	152	171	190
5 8	I	46%	50%	55%	60¼ 58½	64%	74	83¾ 81	98½ 90		111	1891/2	138¾	148	16616 168	185
5 22	3	45	49% 48%	54 58 /2	56 1	63 61½	78 70	78%	873/		105	123 1/2	135 131¼	144 140	157 1 5	175
5 77		48 1/2	46%	51	55%	59 %	68	761 r	85	93 /2	102	119	187/2	136	153	170
_60	0	48 34	4578	50	54 4	58	66%	75	8351 8234		100	116%	125	~ ~~~	150	166
6 5	5	40] 40	44% 44	49 48	53 52	57½	65 1/3	73½ 73	80	8924 88	98 96	114 13	132 ½ 130	130%	147 144	163 160
6 7	8	301/	43/8	47	50%	54#	6873	70%	781	86' .,	94	10973	1171/2	12514	141	x56
6 10	5	3814	48%	46	49 4	537	61 13	69	76 <sup>2</sup> ₁	84 1	92	107 1/3	115	122-3 120	138	153
6 16	4	37/2	42%	45	47 14	Siii	58°3	66	73 <sup>1</sup> 3	80° 31	88	103%	110		1 <u>35</u> 132	146
6 zp	6	35	393°	43	46	501 b	57 5	6412	7123	78	86	100/3	1073		129	143
7 3	10	35	387	48	45 2	49	56	63	70 68	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 10	+	34 %	37%	41 40	44 72	46	54. 53	62 52	661	75%	8a 8o	95%	108		123	136
	10	38/2	35%	39 38	42%	45 -2	Se	387 ·	65	21 2	78	OI I	971/2		117	130
7 17	ZŽ.	3824	34		42	44	50%	57	63.	6953	76	8824	95		•	126
8 6	8	30	3378	37 36	40 30	43: 6	49%	5532 54	6133	67.	74	86/3	92 1/2	98% 96	111 208	133
8 27	. 5	2016	32/8	35	37 4	4033	46%	\$2 1/2	58 3	641	70	8173	871	931/	105	116
8 16	6	28/3	31 % 30%	.34	36%	327	45%	-	5623	6a	68	79/3	<b>5</b> 5	90%	108	113
9 7	10 6	40%	30%	33 25	35 4	2	4434	49%	55	6036 582	66	77	80 1/2 80	88	99 96	110
9 7	2	45.	36	32	33%	36%	42.36	6%	53/3	564	68	74% 78%	77 3/2	85%	93	203
10, 9	ò	-5	27%	30	36/2	38	40	45	50	- 55.	60	79	75	80	90	100

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY. 457

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

oars.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	57	ey.	77
3/2	49	48	48	48	47	44	84 85	<b>20 5</b> 5	17 66	25 36	23.8
x	97	90	2 86	94	93 1 81	45	84 58	20 Z2	17 77 17 8	25 46	13 6t
*	# 01 # 83	1 89 2 78	1 20	2 83 2 67	1 81		24 77	20 85		15 50	13 6
3	z 53	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47 48	25 02 25 26	8X 04	27 98	IS 59	13 何
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39 4 10			21 30 21 34	18 08	15 65	23 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33 5 08	4 21		49 50	25 50 25 73	21 34 21 48	18 17 18 a6	25 72	13 77 13 80
	5 4a 6 a3	5 24 6 00	5 79	5 58	4 77 5 39	52	25 95	21 6s	28 34	25 76 25 81	
7	7 02	6 73	5 79 6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	81 75	18 44	15 86	13 8; 13 86
	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53		22 87	18 49	25 go	13 8g
9	8 53	8 11		7 36	7 08	54	26 37 26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 9
11	9 =5	8 76	7 7ª 8 31	7 36 7 89 8 38	7 50	55	26 77	23 11	18 63	15 99	*3 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	7 8g 8 38		55 56	<b>a</b> 6 g6	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 9
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	7 94 8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 6
14	II 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	<b>27 33</b>	28 43	18 8a	26 10	14 00
15	II 94	II IS	30 38	9 72	9 11	59	27 50	28 53	18 87	26 13	24 04
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	IO II	9 45	60	27 67	22 GE	18 93	26 z6	14 O4
17	13 16	18 17	22 27	to 48	9 76	6z	27 84	22 71	18 98	26 29	14 05
28	23 75	12 66	22 69	zo 83	ZO 05	62	aB 00	22 Bo	19 03	16 aa	34 07
19	14 38	13 13	28 oB	22 26	10 34	63	28 IS	22 89	19 07	26 a4	14 08
10	z4 88	13 59	18 46	22 47	10 59	64	28 30	28 <b>9</b> 7	19 18	x6 a6	14 10
31	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	20 B4	65 66	<b>28 45</b>	23 04	19 16	26 ag	14 11
88	25 94	14 45	13 16	18 O4	11 06	66	a8 59	23 IS	19 20	26 32	14 18
23	16 44	14 86	23 49	13 30	11 87	67 68	<b>28</b> 73	23 19	, 19 24	16 33	24 23
4	16 93	15 25	23 80	18 55	11 47	65	s8 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	24 24
-5	27 42	15 68	14 09	12 78	22 65	69	<b>29 00</b>	*3 33	19 31	16 37	34 IŞ
<b>36</b>	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 IS	23 39	19 34	26 38	<b>34 36</b>
•z	18 33	16 33 16 66	24 64	13 81	11 99	71	39 34 30 34	*3 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
8	18 76		14 90	13 41	12 14	7=	29 36 29 48	#3 51	19 40	16 4z	24 27
9	29 29 20 60		25 24	13 59 13 76	12 41	73		#3 57 #3 63	19 43	16 43	14 18
30		17 29	25 37 25 59	13 76 13 93	12 53	74	29 59 29 70	23 63 23 68	19 46 19 48	16 44	14 19
31	20 30	17 59	15 80	14 08	12 65	75 76	20 8x	23 73	19 51		24 19
100	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75		29 91	23 78	19 53	16 47 16 48	14 80 14 81
33	31 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	77 78	30 01	23 8s	19 55	16 49	14 81
34	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	18 95	70	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 88
35 36	az 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	79 80	30 20	23 9I	19 59	x6 5z	14 88
27	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	84 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
37 38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 Bz	19 58	17 08	14 95	13 m6	95	3x 38	84 40	19 80	16 6o	14 26
10	83 II	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 68	14 27
X	83 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39		-				-4 -/
3	a3 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45		į	IN PERP	ETUITY.	1	
3	a3 98	20 37	¥7 55	15 31	13 51	, ,	33 33	35 00	20 00	26 66	14 28

Example z.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £200, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? Answer:—19 14 years purchase, or £5.914

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11 sy years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be \$2,107 approximately.

Fixaging a -A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annulty of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckned at 5 per cent. How much will be receive? Asswer.—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (9 s.), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 27 years; and

## THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile	English Geog M	French Kilom.	German Geog M.	Russian Verst.	Austra. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg Mile.	Swedish Kile.	Denish Mile.	Bwiss Stunde.
Euglish Statute Mile.		o 1868	z 609	0.514	z . 208	0.212	0.280	0'148	0.121	0,813	0'335
English Geog. Mile	x x53	I,000	z '855	0.320	z '738	0'245	0,333	0'164	o.zgo	0.849	0.386
Kilometer	0.081	0'540	I,000	0'135	0'937	0,138	0.180	0.088	0'094	0,233	0.208
German Geog. Mile	4.610	4 000	7'420	1,000	6.053	0.978	z.333	0.624	0.604	0.062	¥ 543
Russian Verst	0.663	0.575	1'067	0'144	I ,000	O'IAI	0.108	0.004	D.100	0.178	0 222
Austrian Mile		4'080	7'586	1'082	7'IIS	I ,000	z 363	0 678	0'710	I 000	1.24
Dutch Ure		3,000	5 565	0'750	5 815	0'734	1,000	0'493	0 580		1.121
Norwegian Mile		6.00x	11.990	1.283	10.20		8'035	1 000	I 057	1 499	1.350
Swedish Mile		5'764		1'441	10,010	1 400	1,031	0.018	I .000	1 419	8.884
Danish Mile		4.000	7'536	r.ore	7'078	0.994	1.354		0.742	2,000	
Swiss Stunde			4.808	0.648	7.075		. 2				: 967
DW 188 DVUINGS	2 957	s.20s	4 9000 .	a othe .	4 942 .	A 434	0.404	0.482	0.449	0.638	1,000

1001

THE following table is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only. The figures are based upon the mortality in the ten years 1891-1990.

AGE.	OF 2,000 THE NUMBI AT THE E YEAR	OF 2,000,000 BORN, MR NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIVE		EAN LIPPTIME ECTATION LIPE)	AGE.	THE NUMBE	cee Born, R Surviving D OF EACH OF LIFF.	MEAN AFTER-LIPETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		
	Male	Female.	Male.	Female		Male	Female	Male.	Femal	
•	1,000,000	1,000,000	44 13	47.77	53	40E ola	553,208	17 01	18.28	
1	8s8, 136	859,348	58 88	54 53	54	487,621	543,384	16.40	17 91	
	784,090	859,342 816,810	54'18	47 77 54 53 56 34	55	475,849	533,105	15.79	17 24	
3	767,754	800,357	54 26	56'40	56	463,629	522,319	15'10	16.20	
4	757,631	789,683	53 98	56.92	57	450,898	510,950	14.61	15 95	
5	750,981	782,144 776,618	53 50 52 88	55 79 55 18	58	437,623	498,950	14'04	15.34	
	744,936 741,061	772,562	52.16	55 10	59 60	483,814 409,518	486,304 473,037	13 48	14 71	
7 8	738,215	769,537	51.36	54 47 53 68	6z	394,793	459,185	13,30	14 10 13 51	
9	736,053	767,198	20.21	52 84	62 4	379,695	444,788	11.87	13.04	
10	734,999	765,267	49 <sup>-63</sup> 48 73	51 '97	63	364,255	489,844	11'35	18 37	
22 /	738,788	763,498	45 73	51 og	64	348,478	414,361	10.84	11 81	
18	73x,064	761,65s	47 84	50'81	65 766	33*,344	398,299	20°34 9°86	11.84	
23	729,260	759,671	46 96 46 08	49 34 48 48		315,830	381,624	9786	10 74	
14	787,364	757,618			67	298,956	364,339	9.38	10.33	
15	725,373	755,499	45 21	47 6z	68	<b>281,760</b>	346,471	8.93	9.78	
16	783,159	753,185	44'34	46 75	69	264,295	388,06a	8:48	9 <sup>-24</sup> 8 78	
17 18	720,621	750,574	43 50 48 67	45 98	70	245,630	309,168	8 05	8 78	
19	717,800 714,811	747,731 744,763	41 84	45 '09 44 '27	71 72	228,844 211,034	289,866 270,247	7*54 7*84	8 33 7 90	
20	711,714	741,766	41 '08	43'44	73	193,310	350,434	6'86	7'48	
SI.	708,463	738,69a	40'81	43 44 42 68	74	175,792	230,523	6.20	7 08	
32	705,036	735,530	39 40 38 60	41 80	75	175,792 158,608	230,523 210,688	6.12	6 70	
<b>23</b>	701,445	732,272	38 60	40'99	76	141,891	191,071	5.8x	6.34	
24	697,724	728,896	37 80	40 17	77	185,775	171,836	5'49	5 99	
<b>25</b>	693,894 689,951	725,386	37 'OI	39 37	78	110,392 95,863	153,148	5'I9	5 67	
<b>a6</b>	689,951	781,745	36 28	38 56	79 80	95,803 82,208	135,173 118,068	4.00	5 35	
27 28	685,909 681,778	717,973 714,066	35 43 34 64	37.76 36.97	8z	69,789	101,980	4'68	5.05	
39	677,551	710,018	33.82	36 17	82	58,405	87,034	4'36 4'11	4 77 4 5 <sup>1</sup>	
30	673,200	705,819	33.07	35 39	83	48,198	73,333	3.88	4'26	
3x	673,200 668,68a	701,456	38 89	34 60	84	39, x68	60,949	3'66	4 02	
38	663,058	696,917	31 51	33 83	85	3x,323	49,985	3'45	3 80	
33	658,969	692,191	30.75	33 05	86	24,621	40,267	3,32	3.20	
34	653,708	687,269	*6,68	32 29	87	19,000	31,949	3 07	3 39	
35	648,169	682,147	29 24 28'50	31 5a	88	14,377	24,915	<b>s</b> 89	3.51	
36	648,353 636,835	676,814 671,248	20 50 27 77	30 77 30 02	89 90	10,655 7,724	19,078	2 73 2 58	3 04 2 87	
37 38	629,793	665,410	27 77 27 05	30 05 30 38	91	5,470	10,550	2.43	2.23	
39	623,028	659,324	a6 34	a8 54	92	3,779	7,606	3 30	2 59	
40	615,964 608,632	653,014	25'64	27 82	93	#,543 1,665	5,365	2 17	3'46	
42	508,632	646,518	24 94	27 09	94	1,665	3,700	3 06	2'34	
48	601,063	639,878	84 85	26 37 25 64	95 96	1,059	2,494 1,641	1 '95	8 23	
43	593,876 585,866	626,227	23 56 22 88	25 04 24 92	97	391	1,041	1 85 1 75	2 it 3 2 '04	
45	577,010	619,184	33 80	84 80	98	226	66x	1 67		
46	568,465	6zx,938	21'58	23 48	99		404	1.28	1 96 1 88	
47	559,598	604,453	20.86	82.76	100	**7 68	241	1.21	1 81	
47	550,384	596,704 588,666	80,80	82 D5	IOI	36	141	1'44	1 74	
49	540,815	588,666	19'54	a1.35	102	18	80	1'44	1.68	
50	530,888	580,300	18.80	20'64	103	9	45	8e' 1	1 62	
51 52	500,608 509,977	571,644 562,616	27 63	19.30 19.32	104	4	24	1,03	1,26	
J=	3-7177	202,020	-7-5			•	*3	101	1 48	

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1921.

ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RAFES VARYING FROM 31/2 to 5 PER CENT.

TABLE I.—Showing the Sum to which an TABLE II.—Showing the Amount which One Annuity of One Pound Accumulating at Pound Accumulating at Compound Interest will amount in From Rest will reach in From One to First VEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM al TO 5

_							,,							
Yr	Per ('t.	Per Ct.	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per ('t	Yr	Per ('t	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ot	
1	1,000	1,000	1,000	I .000	1,000	1,000	1	1'0250	1.0300	1 '0350	1 0400	1'0450	1'0500	
2	2 035	2 030	2 035	8'040	8'045	2 050	2	x 0506	I.0000	1'0712	1.0816	1'0020	1.1082	
3	3.076	3.00x	3 106	3,138		3'153	3	1 0769	1'0927	1 1087	1'1240	1 1412	1'1576	
4	4 153	4'184	4'215	4 246		4 310	4	x 1038	1.1520	1'1475	1,1600	2 1925	1'2155	
5	5 250	5 309	5,368	5 416		5.28€	5	1,1314	1,1203	1 1877	1.9164	1'3468	1.5423	
6	6.388		6.220	6.633	6.414	6 802	6	1 1597	1,1941	1,5503	1 2653	1,3093	1,3401	
7	7 547	7 662	7.779	7 898	8.010	8 142	7	1 1887	1 2299	1,5253	1 3159	1,3000	1.4071	
8	8 736	8 892	9.052	9'214	0.380	9'549	8	1,3184	1 2668	1,3168	1 3686	1 4881	3 4775	
.9	9 955	10 159	10.368	10.283	10.802	11'027	10	1.5480	1.3048	1,3020	1'4833	z 4861	1.5513	
10 11	XX 303	11.464	12 731	13.486	13'841	12 578	ii	1 2801	I 3439	1 4106	1 4802	1,2230	z .qzgd	
12	12.483	14'192	13'142	15 026	15'464	15 917	12	1 3121	1.3842	1'4510	1.2332 1.2332	1,0330	1.2103	
13	13 796	15.018	16 113	16.627	17 160	17 713	13	1 3785	1 4685	I 5640	1 6651	1'6959	1 8846	
14	16 510		17.677	18 292	18.032	19.599	14	1 4130	1 5126	1 6187	1 7317	1.8510	1 9799	
iš	17 932	18.200	10,300	20'034	30.284	21 570	15	¥ 4483	x 5580	1 6753	1 8000	1 9353	8.0780	
16	10.380	20.124	20 971	21 825	22 710	23 657	16	1'4845	1 6047	1 7340	1.8430	3,0334	3,1830	
17	20 865	21 762	22 705	23 698	24'742		17	1 5216	1 6528	I 7947	1 9479	8'1134	8,3080	
18	sa 386	23 414	24 500	25 645	26 855	28 132	18	1.5597	1.7024	1 8575	2 0258	2 2085	2'4066	
19	23 946	25 117	26°357	27 671	29'064	30 539	19	1 5987	I 7535	1 9835	3'1068	2'3079	3'5270	
20	25 545	26 870	28.38c	29 778	31.321	33 066	20	x 6386	1,8001	1.0808	2 1911	2'4117	a.6533	
21	37 183	28 676	30 269	31 96 <u>9</u>	33.483	35 719	21	1 6796	1 8603	2 0594	2 2788	2,202	a.7860	
28	<b>28</b> .863	30 537	38.380	34 248	36 303	38.202	22	1 7216	1,0101	2 1315	s,3g00	2 6337	a.0a23	
28	30 584	32 453	34 460	36 618	38 937	4x.430	23 24	1 7646	1.0736	3,30QX	2 4647	8,423	3.0412	
24 25	38 349	34 426	36 667	39 083 41 646	41 689 44 565	44 503	25	I 8087	2 0328	z 2833	a:5633	2 8760	3 2251	
26	34.128	36 459 38 553	38 950 41 313	44 312	47 571	47 727 51 113	26	I 8539	a 0938	2°3632	2 6658 2 7725	3 0054	3'3864	
27	37 912	40 710	43 759	47 084	50 711	54.669	27	I 9478	3,3313	2,2310	2.8834	3'1407	3°5557 3°7335	
28	39 860	48.031	46 agz	49.968	53 993	58 403	28	I 9965	2 2879	2 6202	2 9987	3'4897	3 0301	
29	41 856	45 219	48 QII	52 966	57 423	62.323	29	2 0464	a 3566	2'7110	3'1187	3'5840	4,1101	
30	43 993	47 575	51 623	56.082	61 '007	66'439	80	2 0076	2'4273	a.8068	3 4434	3'7453	4'3219	
81	46 000	50,003	54'429	59 328	64 752	70'76x	81	3 1500	2'5001	2 9050	3 3731	3.0130	4 5380	
32	48 150	52 503	57 335	62'70X	68 666	75 299	82	2 2038	a'5751	3 0067	3 508x	4'0900	4 7649	
33	50 354	55 078	60.34z	66 210	72.756	80 064	88	2 2589	2.623	3 1119	3'6484	4'8740	5'0032	
34	22.Q13	57 730	63 453	69 858	77 °30	85 067	34	2 3153	2 7319	3.5500	3'7943	4 1664	5 *533	
35	54 938	60 462	66.674	73 652	81 497	90,380	85	2 3732	2 8139	3,3330	3 946x	4.6673	5 5160	
36	57 301	63.376	20.00g	77 598		95.836	86	2 4325	2'8983	3 4503	4.1030	4 8774	5 7918	
37 38	59'734 6a *a7	66 174	73 458 77 029	81 702 85 970	91 '041 96 138	107 710	88	2 4933	2 9852 3 0748	3'5710	4 2681	2,0000	6 0814	
39	64.483	69°159 72 234	80.432		101'464	114'005	89	2 5557 2 6196	3 0740	3 6960 3 8254	4 4388 4 6164	5'3262 5'5650	6 3855 6 7048	
40	67'403	75'40I	84.220		107.030	120,800	40	2 685x	3 2620	3 9593	4 8010	2 3020	7 0400	
41	70.088	78 663	88.210		112'847	127'840	41	2'7522	3.3599	4 0978	4 9931	6,0481	7'3920	
42	72 840	82 023	08'607	104'820		135 232	42	2 8210	3'4607	4'2413	5 1928	9.3219	7.7616	
48	75.66z	85'484	96.849	TTO OIS		142'993	43	2 8915	3'5645	4.3892	5 4005	6.6374	8 1497	
44	78 552	89 048	101.33g	115 413		151 143	44	z 9638	3.6715	4 5433	5 6165	6.6361	8'5578	
45	82 516	92 780	105'788	181 029		159'700	45	3.0379	3.78x6	4 7024	5'8412	7'8482	8.0840	
46	84 554	96,201	110 484	126 871		168 685	46	3 1139	3 8950	4 8669	6 0748	7 5744	9 4343	
47	87 668	100 397	115.321	132 945			47	3,1014	4'0110	5'0373	6.3178	7'9×53	9,0000	
48	<b>90 860</b>	104 408		139 263			48	3 2715	4.1353	5 2136	6 5705	8'2715	10 4013	
49	94.131	108'541	135 603	145 834		198 427	49	3 3533	4 2562	2,300r	6 8333	8 6437	10.0813	
50	97 484	112.434	130.998	152 667	170 503	209'348	50	3 437 <sup>1</sup>	4 3839	5'5849	7 1067	0,03sQ	11,4074	
		'											1	

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at ½ per cent for 25 years, take 26 years, £36 ors, and deduct £2-£35 ors.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies, for improvements, building of workhouses, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1848, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed

as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £x00, at the stated percentage, in xo, so, 30, 40, and 50 years :--

Years	3 per	Cŧ	34 1	er Ct	9 4 1	4 per Ct			per	Ot.	5 per Ct.		
20 20 30 40 50	6 8, 11 14 6 14 5 8 4 6 3 17	55	£ 7 5 4 4	8. d 0 5 8 9 13 7 5 3	5	6 7 15 1	7 2 8 0	6	E 12 23 19 2	7. 9 9 9 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	£ 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	8.00	

If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instal-ment as shown above must be multiplied by ro: if for £2,000, then by so, and so on.

**Thituary**, Nov. 1, 1919—Oct. 31, 1920.

Abrahams, Sir Lionel, E.C.B., Assistant Under-

flight, aged s7.—Dec. 19, 1919. Alexander, King of the Hellenes, aged s7.—

Oct. sg.
Alexander, Charles McCallon, American evan-

gelist, aged 52.—Oct. 23.

Amherst of Hackney, Mary Cecil, Baroness, ornithologist and traveller, aged 6s .- Dec. sz,

Babtie, Lieut-Gen. Sir William, FC, K.C.B., K.O.M.G., A.M.S., aged 61.—Sept. 12.
Baird, Sir Alexander, Bart., late Lord Lieut.

Kineardineshire, aged 7:.—June 3:. Bartholomew, Dr. John George, geographer and cartographer to the King, aged 6o.—April 15. Barton, Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G., first Premier of

Australian Commonwealth, aged 70.-Jan. Bexter. Wynne Edwin, a London coroner for

23 years, aged 76.—Oct. z. Bedford, Adeline, Duchess of, G.B.E., social

aged 56.—Nov. 22, 1929.
Brex, Twells, journalist, aged 45.—Jan. 7.
Bright, Rev. James Franck, D.D., historian and former Master of Univ. College, Oxford, aged

88.—Oct. 33.

Broughton, Rhoda, the novelist, aged 79.—June 5
Bullen, Arthur Heury, Elizabethan scholar and critic, aged 63.—Feb. 35.

Burdett, Sir Henry, hospital authority, aged

73.—April as.
Burrows, Dr. Bonald Montagu, Principal of King's College, aged 53.—May 14.
Castle, Egerton, novelist and swordsman, aged

6a.—Sept. 16.
Cobbett, Professor William Pitt, exponent of international law, aged 65.—Nov. 15, 1910.

international law, aged 65.—Nov. 15, 1910. Coleridge, Ernest Hartley, grandson and bio-

grapher of S. T. Coleridge, aged 73 .- Feb. 19. Croker, Mrs. B. M., Anglo-Indian novelist. -

Crosier, Most Rev. John Baptist, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, aged 67.—April 11.
Cunliffe, Walter, 1st Baron, eminent London

banker, aged 64.-Jan. 6.

Dalton, Sir Cornelius Neale, K.C.M.G., late Comptroller General of Patents, aged 78. -Oct. 19. de Blaquiere, William, 6th and last Baron, aged 63 .- July 28.

Deutsch de la Meurthe, M. Henry, pioneer of motoring and aviation in France, aged 73 .-

Non 3, 1919.
Digby, Edward Henry, 19th Baron, former Colonel Coldstream Guards, aged 73.—Nay 12.
Diggle, Bt. Eev. John William, Bishop of Carlisle, aged 73.—March 24.
Downham, William Hayes Fisher, 12t Baron,

former Unionist Minister, aged 67.—July a. Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Ma

Alexandrovna, Duchess of, aged 69.—Oct. ag. Edwards, Sir Owen Morgan, Chief Inspector of Education for Wales, aged 6s.—May 17.

Egerton of Tatton, Alan de Tatton, 3rd Baron, aged 75 .- Sept. o.

Eugenie, ex-Empress of the French, aged 94.

July 22. Faber, Edmund Beckett, ast and last Baron,

banker and newspaper director, aged 73.

Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet John Arbuthnot, ast Baron, the creator of the modern battlefleet, aged 79.—July 10.

Fraser, Sir Thomas Richard, eminent physician arthurity on drugs, aged 78.—Jan. 4.

Frick, Henry Clay, American steel magnate and

art collector, aged 70.—Dec. 2, 2919.

Fysh, Sir Philip Oakley, K.C.M.G., forme
Premier of Tasmania, aged 84.—Dec. 20, 2919. K.C.M.G., former

Galloway, Randolph Henry Stewart, zith Ea.l.

aged 83.—Feb. 7.
Garvice, Charles, the novelist and journalist, aged 69. - March 1. Gilmour, Sir John, Bart., breeder of Clydesdales.

aged 75.-July 20. Gladstone, Rev. Stephen Edward, second son of

the statesman, aged 76 -April 23. Glasier, John Bruce, socialist proneer, aged 60 .-

June 4.
Gorgas, Surgaon - General William Crawford, K.C.H.G., sanitary officer of Panama Canal,

aged 65.—July 3.

Gow, Andrew, R.A., Keeper of the Royal Academy, aged 75.—Feb. r.

Gulland, Rt. Hon. John William, former Chief Liberal Whip, aged 55.—Jan. 26.

Guthrie, Charles John, Scottish Lord of Session,

aged 71. - April 28.

Hacker, A., R.A and R.I., aged 61.—Nov. 12, 1919. Hardy, Herbert Haidy Cozens-, 1st Baron, Master of the Rolls 1907-1918, aged 81.— June 18. Harris, Dr Frederick Rutherfoord, friend of

Cecil Rhodes, aged 64.—Sept. 2.
Hartmann, Felix von, Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne, aged 67.—Nos. 11, 1919.
Heinemann, William, the publisher, aged 57.—

Oct. 5.
Henry, Sir Charles, Bart., M.P and merchant, aged 39. Dec. 27, 2919.
Herkless, the Very Rev. Sir John, D.D., LL.D., Therkless, and Vice-Chancellor of St. Andiews

University, aged 64.—June 11. Howells, William Dean, American man of

letters, aged \$3.—May ro. Hughes, Spencer Leigh, M.P. and journalist.

aged 6x.-Feb as Huntington, Professor Alfred Kirby, metallurgist and pioneer in aeronautics - April 19

Jackson, Sir John, engineer and Admiralty contractor, aged 68—Dec 24, 1939.

Jacob, Rt. Rev. Edgar, former Bishop of St. Albaus, aged 75.—March 25.

Laking, Sir Guy Francis, Keeper of the King's Armoury and the London Museum, aged 44.—

Nov. 28, 1919.
Lascelles, Rt. Hou. Sir Frank, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,

G.C.V.O., diplomat, aged 78.-Jan. a. Leeke, John Cox, D.D., former Bishop Suffragan of Woolwich, aged 76.—Nov. 38, 1919. Leman, General Gerart Mathieu, defender of

Liege, aged 69.—Oct. 17.
Lockyer, Sir Joseph Norman, the astronomer,

aged 24.—Aug. rf. Londesborough, George Francis William Henry, 3rd Earl, aged 28.—Sept. rs. Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings, 12th Earl

of, aged 65.-May 17.

Iowry, Admiral Sir Robert Swinburne, R.C.B., aged 66.—May sq.
Lyall, Sir Charles James, K.C.S.I., C.I.B., Oriental

scholar and civil servant, aged 73.—Sept. a. McCallum, Sir Henry, K.O.M.G., Colonial Governor and engineer, aged 69.—Nov. 24, 1919.
McCallum, Sir John, Liberal M P. for Patsley,

aged 72.-Jan. 10. Macdonald of Earnsoliffe, Susan Agnes, Baroness, widow of Canadian Premier, aged

Sept. 5. Maclean, Kaid Sir Harry, K.C.M.G., General in

Moorish Army, aged 71 - Feb. 4. McSwiney, Terence, Sinn Fein Lord Mayor of

Cork, aged 40 -Oct. 25.
Mather, Rt. Hon Bir William, former M P. and textile merchant, aged 82 - Sept 18.

Mathers, Helen (Mrs. Henry Reeves), author of "Comin' Thro' the Ryo," aged 66 March xx Mathew, Dr Arnold Harris, self-styled " Archbishop of the Old Catholics in England," aged

67.—Dec 19, 1919.
Mathews, Sir Charles, Director of Public Prose-

eutions, aged 69.—June 6.
Mercer, Sir David, K.c B., Adjutant-General of
Royal Marine Force, aged 56.—July 1 Morant, Sir Robert, Chief Secretary to Munistry

of Health, aged 55 .- March 13 Morrison, Dr George Ernest, journalist and political adviser to China, aged 58 - May 30

Moule, Dr Handley Carr Glyn, Bishop of Durham, aged 78 - May 8

Mowatt, Sir Francis, P.C., G.C.B., IS.O., former Permanent Secretary to Treasury, aged 82 —

Nov. 20, 1919 Murray of Elibank, Alexander William Charles Oliphant, 1st Baron, former Chief Liberal Whip, aged 50. Sept. 13 Osier, Sir William, Regius Professor of Medicine

at Oxford, aged 70.—Dec. 29, 1919
Palles, Rt. Hon. Christopher, the last Lord (hief Baron of Ireland, aged 88. Feb. 14

Palmer, Charles, journalist and Mr. for The Wrekin, aged 49 -Oct 25

Parsons, Alfred, R.A., President of Royal Water-Colour Society, aged 72 - Jan. 16 Peake, Hon Archibald Henry, Premier of South

Australia, aged 60.-April 6

Pears, Sir Edwin, European lawyer, author and archæologist, aged 84 —Nov. 27, 1919. Peary, Admiral Robt. Edwin, American explorer

who discovered North Pole, aged 63 - Feb 19. Plowden, Nir Henry Meredyth, former Indian judge, aged 79.—Jan. 8.
Plunket, William Lee, 5th Baron, former New

Zealand Governor, aged 55.-Jan. 24 Queensbury, Percy Sholto Douglas, 9th Mar-

quess, aged 5r.—Aug r Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.1., Deputy Steward of

Oxford University, aged 69. Feb. 8.
Ravensworth, Arthur Thomas Liddell, 5th Bai on, aged 85. Nov. 23. 3939.
Rawnsley, Canon Hardwick Drummond, the poet of the Lake District, aged 69. —May 28.
Rejane, Madame Gabrielle Charlotte, the great French actress, aged 63 -June 14.

Riviere, Briton, R.A., aged 79.—April 20. Roberts, John, former billiard champion, aged

78.-Dec. 23, 1919. Rowlands, James, M.P. and land reformer, aged

60. - March 1. Roze, Raymond, musical conductor and composer, aged 45 .- March 31.

Russell of Liverpool, Edward, 1st Baron, notable journalist and editor, aged 85.—Feb. 20.

Russell, Sir Thomas Wallace, former Irlsh agricultural administrator, aged 79. - May s

cuitural administrator, aged 79.—May s. Sanday, Dr. William, scholar and theologian, aged 77.—Sept. 26.
Schinf, Jacob, American philanthropist and banker, aged 73.—Sept. 25.
Seymour, Admiral Sir Michael Culme, Bart.,

G.C.B., aged 84.—Oct. 21. Sherborne, Canon Frederick George Dutton,

5th Baron, aged 79 - Jan. 3 Shuter, John, Surrey Cricket Club captain and

secretary, aged 65 — July 3. Sidgwick, Arthur, scholar and naturalist, aged 80. - Sept 25.

Smith, Dr. George, C I.E , Anglo-Indian publicist and biographer, aged 86. - Dec. 24, 1919

Smith, Rev. Dr. Isaac Gregory, poot and divine, aged 93 -Jan 27.

Stephenson, Admiral Sir Henry, G.c. v.o., K.C B., tlentleman Usher of the Black Rod, aged 77 .-Dec. 16, 1919 Strong, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Vezey, K.C.V.o.,

K B E , former Lord Mayor of London, aged 63.

-Oct 3 Sutton, Sir Henry, former Judge of King's Beach Division, aged 75 -May 30. Sweden, Crown Princess of (Princess Margaret

of Connaught), aged 38 .- May :. Swinfen, Charles Swinfen Eady, 1st Baron, former Master of the Rolls, aged 68,—Nov. 1g,

IQIQ. Synge, Sir Robert Follett, K.C.M.G., Deputy

Marshal of Ceremonies, aged 66 .- Jan. 21. Thomson, Hugh, black and white artist, aged so. - May

Tilak, Bal Gangadhar, Indian extremist agitator, aged 64 - Aug. r. Tolstoy, Countess Sofia Andreievna, widow of

Russian author — Nov 4, 1919. Frevor, Sir Arthur Charles, K.C.S.I., Indian ad-

ministrator, aged 79 --Oct. 23 Tulloch, Maj.-Gen Sir Alexander Bruce, K.C.B.,

C M G , Crimean veteran, aged 8z .- May a Twining, Major-General Sir Philip Geoffrey

Twining, K.C.M.G., Director of Fortifications and Works, aged 57.—Jan. 15.
Valentine, Sydney, character actor, aged 54.—

Dec 83, 1919 Vanderbilt, William Kissam, American railway

magnate, aged 71. -July 22 Walsingham, Thomas de Grey, 6th Baron, cutomologist and sportsman, aged 75 .- Dec. 3.

Ward, Rt. Rev. Bernard, Roman Cathelic Bishop of Brentwood, aged 62 .- Jan. as.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry, the novelist, aged 68 .--March 24.

Warre, the Rev. Edmond, D D., former Headmaster of Eton, aged 82 -Jan. 22 West, Mrs. Cornwallis, Society leader, agod 66 -

July 22. Whittaker, Sir Thomas, M.P., temperance re-

former, aged 69.—Nvr. 9, 1919. Williamson, Charles Norris, the author, aged 63.

Winans, Walter, horse-breeder, sculptor, and

Wood, Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn, V.C., G.C.B. G.c M G., Crimean and Matiny veteran, aged

8x - Dec. 2, 1919. Woodfall, Robert, former County Court judge, aged 64 .- Feb. 6.

yndham, Rev. Francis Merrik, Canon of Westminster Cathedral, aged St. Nov. 26, ZOIO. . 3 14.

### FUL SECTION TALES

THE KING AND COURT.—(1919) Mey. to. The King and Queen welcomed President and Mine. Pointers on their arrival in London, and Mms. Pointers on their arrival in London, and gave a banquet in their honour at the Palace. II, At the call of the King the Empire rendered homego to the Glorious Dead on the anniversary of Armittice Day by suspending all business for two minutes at man. Their Majesties, with Princess Mary and Prince Albert, attended a banquet given by M. Poincaré at the French Embassy. The Prince of Wales arrived in Washington. 12. M. and Mme. Poincaré left London for Scotland. 13. Prince of Wales had interview with Mr. Wilson at White House. 12. At New York he was presented with freedom 18. At New York he was presented with freedom of city. 22. His Royal Highness received ovation on his departure. 25. He left Hallfax for home on Renown. 27. Princess Mary made her first public speech to Women's Land Army in the City. Dec. 1. Prince of Wales greeted with great enthusiasm on his arrival home. Their Majesties gave a dinner in his honour at the Palace. 2. Prince Albert became a Freethe Frince. 2. Frince Antert Decame a Free mason, joining the Navy Lodge. 18. The Prince was presented with address of welcome by the City Corporation. (1820) Jam. 13. Prince Henry, at Manchester, held his first investiture. 27. The Prince of Wales dined with the Pigrims, and expressed his intention to visit the United States again. 22. The Prince of Wales was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Feb. 3. His Royal Highness visited Econ
College, and was admitted to office of High
Steward of Windsor. 6. The Prince visited
Colchester and presented decorations to and
Leinsters. 10. The King, accompanied by the
Queen, opened Parliament. 23. Their Majesties were present at the Chapel Royal when the were present at the Chapter Royal when the infant son of Lady Patricis Ramsay was chris-tened. March 18. A hearty God-speed was given to the Prince of Wales in London and at Portamouth on his departure for Australia. 17. Queen Alexandra unveiled the statue of Nurse Edith Cavell in London. 22. His Majesty held a levée at St. James's Palace, the first since rays. 27. The King visited Manchester. Prince Albert opened St. Marylebone's new Town Hall. April 1. The Court left London for Windsor.
16. Prince Albert visited Newcastle and inspected the Type shipyards and engineering works. 21. The King saw the City and Suburban at Epsom. May I. The Crown Princess of Sweden, the Duke of Connaught's daughter, died at Stockholm. C. Their Majesties returned to Buckingham Palace. S. The King and Queen of the Belgians flew to England on visit to or the Beignans new to England on visit to Earl Curson. Announced that Queen Alexandra had been suffering from bronchitis. 15. The King, speaking at Buckingham Palace, called on Lord Lieutenants and Lord Mayors to assist in creating an efficient Territorial Army. 18. In the King's presence an installation of Knights Grand Cross of the Bath took place at West-winster Abbay. 24 His Malexty regioned traces minster Abbey. 21. His Majesty reviewed troops of Aldershot Command at Farnborough. 24, Queen Alexandra stated to be progressing, apart from clouding of vision due to rupture of small vessel of eye during recent bronchial cough. 28. The King, accompanied by the Queen, laid foundation stone of new building of London School of Economics. June 2. Their Majesties saw the Dorby. 4. The Birthday Honours were headed by Prince Albert, who was created Duke of York. 5. Their Majesties attended ceremony

of Trooping the Colour in Hyde Park. 10. The King opened the Imperial War Museum at the Crystal Palace. Their Majestics held their first Court since sens at Buckingham Palace. 15. The Royal Family attended Ascot in State. 23. Alexandra Day was celebrated, but the Queen-Mother was unable to take her customary drive. 24. The King and Queen held their second Court. 28. Their Majesties gave garden-party to all living Ver's and their relatives at Buckingham Palace. 30. Duke of York visited Royal Agricultural Show at Darlington. July 3. King and Queen arrived in Edinburgh. 4. Their and Queen arrived in Ediuburgh. Majesties attended service in St. Giles's Cathedral, the King also taking part in special service in Chapel of Order of the Thistle. 5. The King held investiture at Holyrood Palace. 6. His Majesty laid foundation stone of new building of Edinburgh University, and Queen was given honorary degree. 10. Their Majesties and the nonorary degree. 10. Ineir Majesties and the Princess boarded Royal yacht at Gourock. 14. King and Queen and their daughter visited the Isle of Man. 16. The Royal party landed in Wales, and King opened sanatorium near Denbigh. 19. Royal tour ended at Swanses, where the King laid foundation stone of University College. 20. The King and Queen and the King and Queen of Swain attended funeral the King and Queen of Spain attended funeral of ex-Empress Eugénie at Farnborough. His Majesty received archbishops and bishops attending Lambeth Conference. 27. The King attended Goodwood Meeting, being guest of Duke of Richmond and Gordon. 31. Their Majesties, Princess Mary, Duke of York and Duke of Connaught, arrived at Cowes. Aug. 2. The King's yacht Britannia won principal race at Cowes. 17. Their Majestles, with Princess Mary, arrived at Balmoral Castle. 23. Mrs. Lloyd George created Dame Grand Cross of Order of British Empire. Sept. 9. Their Majesties attended the Braemar Gathering. 17. At Inverness Duke of York presented colours to two battalions of Cameron Highlanders and distributed decorations. Oct. 9. King and Queen and Princess Mary reached Buckingham Palace from Balmoral. 11. Prince of Wales was enthusiastically greeted on arriving in London by dense crowd. 17. King unveiled atone cross as memorial to Sandringham men killed in the War. 19. Prince of Wales and Duke of York entertained at informal luncheon by High Commissioners of Australia and New Zealand. 25. Death of Duchess of Edinburgh.

### IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament see pp. s3x-4.)

(1919) Nov. 17. Final report of Dardanelles Commission found that sufficient consideration was not given by Government to measures necessary to succeed, and that operations were hampered by insufficient artillery and munitions. Government decided to discontinue unemployment donation to civilians. Dec. 1. Viscountess Astor, M.P., took her seat in House of Commons, being first woman to do so. 6. Prime Minister, at Manchester Reform Club, defended Coalition and appealed for unity among Liberals. 11. M. Clemenceau arrived in London and commenced series of conferences with Mr. Lloyd George on European situation. 14. M. Clemenceau returned to Paris. 23. Parliament prorogued. (1920 Jan. 8. Sigror Nitti, the Italian Premier, conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and Earl Curzon in London on Adrastic question. 23. Mr. Asquith agreed to contest

vacancy at Paisley. 27. Mr. George Barnes, the Labour member of the Cabinet, resigned. Feb. 5. Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Food Controller, resigned. 40. The King opened the new Session. 12. The Supreme Allied Council met in Downing Street. 25. Mr. Asquith was elected for Paisley. March 1. Sir Auckland Geddes left the Board of Trade to become British whyshes down to the United States. 12. Address. Ambassador to the United States. 18. Addressing Liberal M.P.'s, Prime Minister urged the need of closer co-operation between the Coalition Party. 19. Dr. Macnamara was appointed Minister of Labour, Sir Robert Horne President of Board of Trade, Mr. McCurdy Food Controller, and Mr. J. A. Obyde Lord President of Court of Session. 22. Mr. Morison appointed Lord Advocate, and Col. C. D. Murray Solicitor-Guneral for Scotland. 24. Mr. Asquith declared that rank and Sile of Thank Party and Sile of Thank Party Solicitorthat rank and file of Liberal Party were not going to be harnessed to the wheels of the Tory charlot, Royal Commission on Decimal Coinage reported against any change in existing system. April 5. Sir L. Worthington Evans appointed Minister without portfolio, Mr. Macpherson Minister of Pensions, and Sir Hamar Greenwood Irish Secretary. May 14. British and French Premiers met at Hythe and decided on Spa Conference with Germans, and that Peace Treaty should be enforced in all its details. June 29. White Paper gave National Debt on March 31 as £7,881,893,000, and National Assets £2,976,943,000. July 9. Select Committee on National Expenditure criticised unbusinesslike way in which negotiations for sale of Slough Depôt and St. Omer dump were conducted. 29. Replying to deputation, Prime Minister agreed that there was world-wide conspiracy against British Empire with which Bolshevism and Sinn Fein were associated. Bolshevism and Sinn Fein were associated.

Aug. 11. Government decided to end the bread
subsidy before close of financial year, involving
increase in price. 21. Mr. W. C. Bridgeman
appointed Secretary of Mines, and Major Sir P.
Lloyd-Graeme Parliamentary Secretary to the
Roard of Trade. Sept. 9. Board of Trade
announced adoption of clearing office scheme
clustering of the present of the Secretary to the
stream to fine, were dayly between Britain for settlement of pre-war debts between Britain and Austria. 22. Lord Lytton appointed Under-Secretary for India. Oct. 8. Mr. Lloyd George spoke at Llandudno and declared the Coalition was still essential, and would carry Home Rule.

BYE-ELECTIONS.—(1919) New. 15. Polling took place in the Thanet division and the Sutton division of Plymouth. Viscountess Astor (Coalition) was elected for the latter constituency, thus becoming the first woman M.P. for England. In Thanet Mr. Esmond Harmsworth (Coalition) was returned. (1920) Jan. 3. Result of Spen Valley election was declared, Sir John Simon (Liberal) being defeated by Labour candidate, Mr. Tom Myers. Feb. 20. The Coalition-Liberal and Labour candidates were beaten in The Wrekin division by Mr. Charles Palmer (Independent). 25. Painley result was declared: Mr. Asquith 14,736, Biggar (Labour) 12,025, McKean (Coalition Unionist) 3,795. April 10. In Dartford division Labour candidate, Mr. Mills, polled more than the other four candidates combined. Jurne 16. Mr. T. Wintringham (Independent Liberal) won bye-election at Louth by majority of 2,200 over Coalition Unionist. Aug. 9. Mr. G. Edwards (Labour) won South Norfelk from the Coalition.

INTERNATIONAL COUNTRIESS.—(1919) New 1. The Shah of Parsia was presented with an address by the City of London. 11. President Roloane visited the City and received an address of walcome. 12. M. Poincaré was installed as Lond Rector of Glasgow University and received the Rector of Glasgow University and received the freedom of the city. (1920) Jan. 22. Dr. Vaida Voevod, Rumanian Premier, was welcomed at luncheon at the Carlton Hotel by Mr. Lloyd George. March 13. The Government gave luncheon in honour of Señor Toraquist on special mission from the Argentine Government. May 30. Memorial service to United States soldiers who fell in the war and were buried in British Isles held at 8t. Margaretz, Westminster. July 9. Memorial service for Major-General William C. Gorgas, of Panama Canal fame, who died in London, took place at 8t. Paul's Cathedral with imposing military display. 27. The St. Gaudens tatue of Abraham Lincoln, America's gift, was unveiled at Westminster by Duke of Connaught. Och 12. Princess Clémentine of Belgium unveiled memorial erected on Thames Embankment by Belgian refugees.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—(1919) New. 1. During heavy gale three vessels were wrecked on the Goodwins, about zs lives being lost. (1926) Jan. 10. Steamer Treveal (3, 200 tons) wrecked off Dorset coast, and 36 of crew perished. 12. French liner Lafrique, with 45 passengers on board, went down so miles from La Rochelle, many lives being lost. Feb. 1. P. & O. steamer Berrima, with 200 passengers, stranded on Shingle Sand, near Margate. June 5. Bursting of some lock gates, due to steamer colliding with them, caused great outrush of water in the Mersey, and 16 small craft were sunk. Oct. 27. P. & O. steamer Delta collided with another steamer during fog off Southend, and was beached. Passengers all landed.

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL.—(1919) Dec. 2. Sudden gale, attaining a force of 70 miles an hour in places, caused widespread damage in and near London. (1920) Feb. 24. Five lives were lost in a fire at Aston, Birmingham. Appril 68. St. George's Hall, Wolverhampton, used as billiard saloon, collapsed without warning, two men being killed. May 29. Terrible disaster occurred in Lincolnshire, a sudden flood, caused by heavy rain, sweeping down upon Louth. Bridges and buildings were carried away, and enormous damage was done, while over 28 lives were lost. July 18. Tent in which Sanger's Circus was performing at Taunton caught fire, many people being burnt or injured in the stampede, three children and a woman fatally. 17. Collision between two passenger trains occurred on Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway near Bolton, three persons being killed and number seriously injured. Aug. 13. By flooding of small brook following storm, two children were drowned and much damage done in Birmingham. Sept. 17. Passenger train ran into stationary.goods train at Ramagate, and several persons were injured, 24. By explosion on oil barge on Thames seven lives were lost. 27. Tramcar ran away down hill at Lancaster, a pedestrian being killed and several passengers injured. Oct. 9. By collapse of bridge at pithead near Stoke, one minar was killed, and 20 injured. 14. Train ran-into buffers at Wimbledon and mounted platform,

one woman being killed and three others injured.

20. Fire occurred at Hop Exchange, and continued for some days, causing enormous damage and discoating § R. & C.R. train from Charing Orgas.

27. Nine men entombed by collapse of wall supporting railway embankment at Wemyss. Bay, two being fatally injured.

31. Three firemes killed, and several injured by explosion which followed fire at wharf at Wapping.

AVIATION.--(1919) Nov. 11 Major-General gely resigned office of Under-Secretary for Air. 12. Capt. Ross M. Smith and his brother left Hounslow in Vickers-Vimy on attempt to fly to Australia. 13. Lieut. Roger Douglas and Lieut. J. S. L. Ross cr. shed at Surbiton, just after starting for Australia, and were killed. Dec. 4. Demobilisation of Women's Royal Air Force completed. 10. Capt. Ross Smith and his brother, Lieut. Keith Smith, with two sergeants. arrived at Port Darwin, Australia, and won the Australia Government's pitze of £70,000, having covered 22,804 miles in just under 28 days in their Vickers-Vimy. They both received the K.B.E. from the King 18 Sir John Alcock, pilot of Transatlantic fight, died after his Brench airman, Lieut Roger, with two pas sengers, reached record altitude of 6,000 metres (1920) Jan. 19. Appeal was made by Pince Albert and others for Royal Air Force Memonal Fund to commemorate war work of flying services. 24. (apt Broome and Capt Cockerill left Brooklands in Vickers Viny aeroplane to lett Brookiands in viokers vinny aeropiane to fly to Cape Town. Feb. 3 They arrived at Calio. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, commissioned by The Times, joined aeropiane as passenger. 4. In another Vickers-vinny aeropiane, the "Silver Queen," Lieut. Col. Van Ryneveld and Flight-Lieut. Brand, South Africans, left Brooklands for the Cape. 7. Aero Club of New York announced plans for aerial circuit of Atlantic 10. "Silver Queen arnived at Cano crashed at Korosko 22. Ryneveld and Brand left Cairo in "Silver Queen II." 26 Three R A.F. machines lost on journey from Chester to Dublin. 27. The Times machine crashed at Tabora in starting, owing to failure of one of engines; none of crew seriously hurt. Mar 6. The "Silver Queen II." crashed at Buluwayo, after covering 3,880 miles from Cairo, airmen unhurt. 17. Van Ryneveld and Brand left Buluwayo in another aeroplane supplied by Union Government 20. They reached Cape Town and were awaided £5,000 by Union Government to mark their achievement King appointed each a K.B.E. Aprile9 Four airmen drowned as result of flying boat accident off Felizstowe. May 31 Lieut Mastero arrived at Tokio, after flying from Rome. June 24 Pilot and two passengers killed in aeroplane accident near Peterborough. July 1. German airship 1.72 arrived at Pulham, having been handed over to Great Britain. 9. Lord Londonderry opened 6th International Aero Exhibition at Olympia. 19. New British airship R &c., built by Vickers, made successful trial trip off Barrow. 24. Mr. F. T. Courtney won Aerial Derby on Martinsyde "Semi-Quaver." Aug. 2 Liouts, Parer and MacIntosh arrived at Port Darwin after flying to Australia by easy stages. Sept. 25. In aeroplane accident near Hayes, Middlesex, six persons were killed. 27. Sadi Lecointe won Gordon Bennett air race near Etampes, covering 188 miles in 66 mins. 8 secs.

CRIMES.-(1919) Nov. 23. Near Great Missenden an ex-soldier named Channer killed his sweetheart and committed suicide, and the former's sister drowned herself on discovering the crime. Dec. 10. The manager of a Leeds branch of Yorkshire Penny Bank was shot dead by Albert Edward Redfern, who attempted a "hold up" Redfern was arrested a few days later, and seutenced to death on March sy-but reprieved owing to his mental condition. 24. The SANDHILLS MURDER.—Body of Mrs. Kathleen Elsie Breaks was found, shot by revolver, on sandhills at St Annes-on-Sea. A former Army officer, Frederick Bothwell Holt, was arrested on charge of murder, and after protracted proceedings and an unsuccessful plea of insanity, was on February 27 sentenced to death, and executed. (1920) Jan. 18. The body of a (helsea public-house landlady was found murdered in a cellar; no arrest was made. March 3. A verdict of "Murder against some person or persons unknown" was returned at inquest on Nurse Florence Nightingale Shore, who was found fatally injured in train from London to Hastings, and whose assailant was never traced. GREEN BICYCLE MYSTERY .- On July 5, 1919, Annie Bella Wright, aged twenty-two, was found shot dead on roadside near lattle Stretton, Leicestershire. It was stated she had been cycling with man on green bicycle, hut nothing was discovered until following March, when a green machine was taken from canal at Leicester. As a sequel, Ronald Vivian Light, a master at a Cheltenham school, was charged with the girl's murder. At Leicester Assizes he strenuously denied the charge, and the jury found him not guilty on June zz, and he was discharged THE ANDOVER MURDER -On April 25 motor-car driver named Spicer was found murdered and robbed at Thruxton Down, near Andover. His car was missing, and was next day found abandoned at Swanses. Suspicion fell upon deserter from the Army named Percy Toplis, and search was instituted throughout the country. Some six weeks later Toplis was shot dead at Penrith by Cumberland police while attempting to evade capture and after he had fired at pursuers. 28 A man, afterwards identified as W. Fairlie, shot his wife dead with revolver and killed himself in crowded street of Cheapside during luncheon period. GOLDERS GREEN MURDER - Dead body of woman, identified as Mrs. Evelyn Goslett, was found in River Brent at Golders Green on May 2. Her husband, Arthur Andrew Goslett, was arrested, and was found guilty of wilful murder and hanged after unsuccessful appeal. LONELY COTTAGE CRIME.—On June 11 Mrs. Sarah Ann White was found dead, from severe injuries to the head, in her cottage at Llanvetherine, Wales. Her fifteen-year-old niece, Primrose Kathleen Alice Whistance, who confessed that she had struck the woman with a stake "beetle" because she had grumbled at her, was on Nov. 6 found guilty and ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure. Mastrourne Beach MYSTERY — Irene Muuro, seventeen-year-old London typist, found murdered in shingle on the Crumbles, at Eastbourne, on Aug. 20 WELSH POISON MYSTERY.—As result of coroner's enquiry which followed exhumation, by Home Office order, of body of Mrs. Mabel Greenwood (who died June z6, zgre), her husband, Harold Greenwood, solicitor, of Kidwelly and Llanelly, was arrested and committed for trial on July 3 after evidence of presence of arsenic in remains of dead woman. At Carmarthen Assizes Greenwood gave evidence refuting the suggestion and contradicting much of police testimony, and after sensational trial he was, on Nov. 9, found not guilty and was discharged.

ECULSIASTICAL.—(1919) New. 7. Cardinal Mercier paid a visit to London. 20. The Bishop of Pretoria (Dr. M. B. Furse) appointed Bishop of St. Albans. Dec. 10. The Ven. Arthur Perowne, Archdeacon of Plymouth, became first Bishop of Bradford. 22. Death announced of Br. Arnold Mathew, "Archbishop of the Old Catholies in England." (1920.) April 7. The Welsh bishops elected the Bishop of St. Asaph as the first Archbishop of Wales. May B. Death of Dr. Moule, Bishop of Durham. June 1. Bishop of St. Asaph enthroned as first Archbishop of Wales. May B. Death of Dr. Moule, Bishop of Durham. June 1. Bishop of St. Asaph enthroned as first Archbishop of St. Asaph enthroned as first Archbishop of St. Asaph enthroned as first Archbishop of Warrington. Dr. T. B. Strong appointed Bishop of Ripon, and Rev. H. H. Williams Bishop of Carlisle. 17. Dr. D'Arcy, Archbishop of Dublin, elected Primate of All Ireland 24. The yooth anniversary of laying of foundation of Salisbury Cathedral celebrated. 28. Dean of Westminster issued appeal for £350,000 for preservation of Westminster Abley.

30. First meeting of National Assembly of Church of England opened in London. July 5. At first session of Lambeth Conference 242 Bishops of Anglican Communion were present. Aug. 11. Appeal to all Christian people for reunion of the Churches issued by the Lambeth Conference. Oct. 2. Bishop of Manchester decided to resign at end of year. 19. Church Congress opened at Southend under presidency of Bishop of Chelmsford.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1919) Nov. 19. Sir Cooper Perry was appointed Principal Officer of London 27. Mr. Balfour was installed as University. Chancellor of Cambridge University Two women were among successful candidates for Beit Fellowships. 29. Sir William Osler died. (1920) Jan. 23. Death of Dr. Warre, former Headmaster of Eton. Feb. 28. Sir A. E. Garrod appointed Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University. Mar. 2. Con-vocation at Oxford passed a statute making Greek no longer compulsory subject for the Responsions examination. May 11. Statute providing that women may be admitted to degrees at Oxford passed by Convocation. 19. Announced that University of London had been offered by Government site behind British Museum for new headquarters of University. June 11. Details of offer of £1,205,000 by Rockefeller Foundation to University College Hospital, London, for medical research and education, announced. July 12. Mr. Ernest Barker appointed Principal of King's College, London. Oct. 7. The first 110 women under-graduates were admitted to Oxford University. 8. Mr. Chamberlain announced Government would grant extra £500,000 a year to the Universities for a term. 20. Senate of London University decided to accept the Bloomahury site offered by Government. 30. Mr. Lloyd George elected Rector of Glasgow University.

IRELAND.—(1919) Dec. 19. Gang of men made a daring attempt to assassinate Viscount French as he motored from Ashtown Station

to the Viceregal Lodge. Volleys of shots were fired, but the Lord Lieutenant was uninjured, though his car was hit. One of the assailants was killed. (1920) Jan. 17. The Irish municipal elections gave Sinn Fein a majority in the southern provinces. 21. Deputy majority in the southern provinces. Assistant Commissioner of Police Redmond was shot dead in Dublin street. Feb. 21. Mr. Robert Barton, Sinn Fein M.P., sentenced to three years penal servitude by court-martial. March 4. Mr. Frank Shawe Taylor, a Galway landowner, was shot dead while proceeding to Galway Fair. 20. Lord Mayor of Cork, Alderman MacCurtain, a Sinn Fein leader, was shot dead in his house. 26. Mr. Alan Bell, resident magistrate enquiring into Sinn Fein movement. was dragged from tramear in Dublin and shot dead. 29. Sir Nevil Macready was appointed to the Irish Command. April 12. Irish Labour Party called for general strike as protest against treatment of Mountjoy prisoners. 14. Hunger-strikers in Mountjoy Prison released and general strike was cancelled. June 1. Office of Registrar of Deeds, Dublin, was raided, and guns and ammunition taken from soldiers. 28. In street fighting in Londonderry 17 men were killed. 26. brig. Cen. Lucas kidnapped by Sinn Feiners while on fishing trip in County Cork. July 18. Raiders entered Dublin postal sorting office and robbed the Castle mail-bag. 17. Party of men invaded smoking-room of County Club, Cork, and shot dead Colonel Smyth, Divisional Commissioner of R I C. 28. Phistography Parts of the Castle mail-bag. missioner of R.I.C. 21. Rioting in Belfast shipyards between Unionists and Sinn Feiners, 18 persons being killed and about see injured during week-end. 30. Mr. Frank Brooke, railway chairman and Privy Councillor, murdered way chairman and Privy Councilior, murdered in his office in Dublin. Brigadler-General Lucas escaped from Sinn Feiners, who, in attempting to recapture him, killed two soldiers. Aug. 17. Lord Mayor of Cork, Terence McSwiney, M.P., convicted by court-martial of having seditions convicted by court-martial of having seditions documents in his possession, was deported and taken to Brixton Prison, where he continued his hunger-strike. 22. District Inspector O. R. Swanzy shot dead at Lisburn. 24. Irish Peace Conference in Dublin passed resolution that grant of full national self-government within the Empire could alone bring peace to Ireland. 25. Rioting occurred in Belfast between Unionists and Sinn Feiners. Major Johnstone, J.P., was killed by shot fired through window of his house at Eden, Co. Donegal. Sept. 20. After murder of police-inspector at Babriggan, armed men in uniform set fire to various buildings, two civilians being killed. 24. Attempt ings, two civilians being killed. 24. Attempt made to assassinate Major-General Sir E. P. Strickland, commanding troops at Cork. 27.
Trim, near Dublin, partially wrecked and burned
by armed raiders alleged to be police auxiliaries. 30. Sir Hamar Greenwood expressed Governmen's view that reprisals could not be countenanced. Oct. 12. Two officers killed at Drumcondra, Dublin, during raid on house of Professor Carolan, who was fatally injured. 28. Alderman McSwiney, Sinn Fein Lord Mayor of Cork, died in Brixton Prison after 73 days' hunger strike.

LABOUR.—(1919) Nov. 1. Labour gained strong position on borough councils. Dec. 5. Settlement reached of dispute between Army and Navy Stores and their employees, who obtained improved conditions after short strike. 39. Transport Workers Federation accepted employers' proposal that dockers' claim to

minimum wage of 16s. a day should be submitted to Industrial Court. (1920) Jan. 15. The National Union of Railwaymen, after declining original proposals, accepted Government's revised offer of immediate increase of 52, weekly till September 30, when at least double pro-War rate would be paid, with a minimum of £2. 22. The moulders decided to resume work under revised conditions, including merease of several and immediate enquiry into working conditions. Strike had lasted as weeks Inspute between Pearl Assurance Company and its agents was settled after strike, unon being recognised and minimum of £3 a week given March 9. Both parties in dispute in road transport industry agreed to refer workers claim to tos. advance to arbitration. 29. Government met miners' demand, with offer of as for adults and 12. for youths extra per shift 30 Cotton spinners asked for a 60 per cent increase of earnings. April 3. The Dockers' Court of Enquiry in a majority report recommended the x6s. a day minimum asked for by the men, and measures to counteract cycle of casual employment. Industrial Court awarded advance of 52. 3 day to road transport workers 6 Independent Labour Party decided to withdraw from Geneva International, but refused to affiliate to Moscow International, 13 Wage mereases granted to railway enginemen to meet use in coat of living. Cotton weavers declined employers mage offer 15. Mimers ballot gave majority of 65,135 for accepting Govenment's oder. 19. Majority report of Dockers Enquiry accepted by employers and men. 26. Northern Counties Textile Workers Federation accepted arbitration for settlement of weavers wage demand. May 1 May Day widely celebrated by labour organisations. 3. Central Wage Board referred railwaymen's claim for flat-rate increase of £1 a week to National Wages Board. 6. Settlement was reached of demands for increased wages by cotton spinnors and weavers

June 4. National Wages Board awarded increases of pay to railwaymen, varying from

78 6d. to 2w a week, which Cabinet accepted.

15. Association of Wireless Telegraphists declared a strike of marine wireless operators to secure minimum wage. 23 Labour Party Con-terence at Scarborough heavily defeated motion to Third (Moscow) International beaten at Labour Conference July 8. National Union of Railwaymen decided to accept recent wages award. 8 Miners Federation demanded reduction of 148. ad per ton in price of domestic coal and advance in wages of as a day. 13. Agricultural Wages Board decided to raise iabourers' minimum wages from 428, to 468 a week. Aug 9. Labour organisations appointed "Council of Action" to arrange general strike if war with Russia should occur. 27. Wireless operators strike settled. 28 Engineering Employers Federation issued lock-out notices against members of Electrical Trades Union as result of latter's objection to employment of a non-union foreman at Sheffield. 31. Miners' ballot on question of strike to secure their demands for cheaper coal and higher wages resulted 606,78s for atrike, 238,865 against. Sept 2. Miners' delegate conference decided to tender notices to terminate September 25.

Portsmouth, and during the week decided on formation of a Labour General Council in place of the Parliamentary Committee. 16. Miners placed their revised demands before Sir Robert Horne. Electrical engineering dispute settled.

17. Sir Robert Horne and miners failed to reach agreement

24 Following conference with Prime Minister, miners suspended strike notices for a week, to enable owners and men to consider output in relation to wages. Oct. 1 Miners' delegates decided to suspend strike notices for another fortnight and to take ballot on owners' offer for increases in wages based on larger output 14. Owners' offer was rejected by 635,008 against 181,488. 16. Work ceased in all mines. 18. Riots in Downing Street followed unemployed demonstration. Prime Minister told London Mayors elaborate schemes were in preparation for winter, Government to pay half cost. 21. National Union of Railwaymen decided upon strike unless miners' claims were granted or negotiations resumed. 28. As result of negotiations between owners, miners' executive, and Government, settlement reached, the as. advance being granted immediately until January 3, when wages would be regulated by sliding scale, to be succeeded by scheme for permanent regulation of wages. Ballot gave small majority against acceptance, but delegate meeting called the strike off.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—(1919) Nov. 18. Switzerland decided to join the League of Nations. Dec. 8. Persia notified its adhesion to the League. (1920) Jan. 16. The first meeting of the Council was held in Paris at the Qual d'Orsay, M. Léon Bourgeois presiding. Earl Curzon was the chief British representative. Feb 11 The Council met in London at St. James s Palace, Mr. Balfour being elected chairman March 5. Council of League adopted resolutions urging that Constantinople and the Straits should be placed under the League. 10. United States Senate adopted a reservation directed against the six votes of the British Empire under the League. April 27. Council gave their reasons to Supreme Allied Council for refusing Armenian mandate. June 25. At meeting of Council in London reports were read of Persia's communications with Soviet Government, proposed mission of enquiry to Russia, and plans for repatriation of prisoners. The Hague selected as seat of Permanent Court of International Justice to be created under the League. Oct. 27. Headquarters of League removed from London to Geneva. The Council met at Brussels and condemned poison gas.

industries minimum wages from 428. to 468 n week. Aug 3. Labour organisations appointed for Council of Action" to arrange general strike if war with Russis should occur. 27. Wireless operators strike settled. 28. Engineering Employers' Federation issued lock-out notices against members of Electrical Trades Union as result of latter's objection to employment of a non-union foreman at Sheffield. 31. Miners' called out question of strike to secure their demands for cheaper coal and higher wages resulted 606,788 for strike, 238.565 against. Sept 2. Miners' delegate conference decided to tender notices to terminate September 25. Liketricians lock-out began. Labour Ministry desided to appoint Court of Enquiry into the decided to appoint Court of Enquiry into the Garden Courts's call to the Bar. Feb. 14.

Death of Mr. Christopher Palles, last Lord Chief Baron of Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

18. Libel actions brought by Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Auckland Geddes against Mr. James Winstone and proprietors of Merthyr Pioneer were settled, defendants consenting to judgment and applications. March 9 House of Lords and apologising. March 9. House of Lords restored verdict of murder in a case on ground that defence of drunkenness was good only when accused could show that he was so intovicated when the act was performed that he was incapable of malice prepense.

16. Settlement announced of slander action brought by Messrs Henry R. Merton & Co. against Mr. Hughes, the Austrialian Premier. 23. The Duchess of Marlborough was granted a decree of restitution of conjugal rights against her husband. Sir Henry II ike allowed intervention of King's Proctor and rescinded decree his granted to Mrs. Bamberger, who was subsequently convicted of perjury and sentenced to nme months imprisonment. April 13. Four women were successful in Easter Bar examination 21. Mr. H. C. Biron appointed Chief Metropolitan Magistrate. May 10. House of Lords dismissed Crown's appeal against decision that De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Ltd., were entitled to compensation for use of its premises by Government during War. June 21. Mr Rigby Swift, K.C., and County Court Judge Acton appointed King's Bench Judges July 30.
Sir Archibald Bodkin appointed Director of Public Prosecutions.

MILITARY .- (1919) Nov. 4 Major Sherwood-Kelly, Ye, was ordered by court-martial to be "severely reprimanded" for sending letters to the Press concerning the North Russian campaign. Dec. 2 kield-Maishal Su Evelyn Wood, F.C., died. 17. Announced that recon-stituted Territorial Force would be recruited on basis of liability for foreign service. (1920) Jan. 13. King approved wearing of emblem on riband of Victory Medal to denote mention in despatches. 20. General Sir J. A. L. Haldane appointed to command in Mesopotamia. The Government approved scheme for reorganisation of Territorial Force. 31. G.H Q Home Forces ceased to exist, duties being transferred to War Office. Feb. 1. Major General G. D. Jeffreys succeeded Sir Geoffrey Felding in command of London District 2. Army Order expressed the nation's debt to Earl Haig. Announced that since August, 1914, 239,126 honours were awarded for services in the field. Recruiting opened for Territorial Army March 3. Lieut. Gen. Sir T L. Napier-Morland succeeded Sir William Robertson in command on the Rhine. April 5. Sir William Robertson promoted to rank of Field-Marshal, June 8. Mr. Churchill announced Foot Guards would nir. Churchili announced Foot Guards would immediately be supplied with full dress, and extension to other units would be spread over some years, khaki remaining working service dress of whole Army. 17. Royal Warrant issued authorising formation of Army Educational Corps. 18. Members of nursing services made eligible for Victoria Cross. 25. Duke of Companyalt unvalled memorial to Lord Welseley. Consaught unveiled memorial to Lord Wolseley on Horse Guards Farade. July 7. Army Council decided Brig. Gen. Dyer committed error of judgment at Jallianwale Bagh, and that sept. 25. Lord Cavan appointed to Aldershot Command, Sir Charles Harington to command

of Army of the Black Sea, and Sir Philip Chetwode Deputy Chief of Raperial General Staff, Oct. 18. Sir Charles Townshend announced his retirement from the Service.

MUNICIPAL.—(1919) Nov. 8. The Lord Mayor's Show formed League of Nations pageant. Sir Edward Cooper was sworn in as Lord Mayor, Edward Cooper was sworn in as Lord Mayor, Dec. 4. The old City wardmotes were revived after an interval of several years. (1920) Feb 14. Addlessing a deputation from local authorities, the Prime Minister urged them to raise mency for housing by appealing to local patriotism. March 16. Mr. J. W. Gilbert was appointed chairman and Mrs. Wilton Phipps Vice-Chairman of the London County Council. May 3. Issue of Housing Bonds inaugurated by meeting at Guildhall. 5. Manchester Council decided to adopt scheme for municipal distribution of milk 17, Lord Jellicoe and Lord French received freedom of the City at Guildhall and were presented with swords of honour. 18 The L C.C. approved an estimate of £5,000,000 or partial development of Dagenham site, on which over 20,000 louses are to be erected.

Sept. 23. King conferred baronetey on Lord Mayor of London and knighthoods on Sheriffs.

29. Mr. James Roll elected Lord Mayor of London for ensuing year. Oct. 26. L.C.C. accepted Government's arterial road proposals for the unemployed. Freedom of City of London given to 500 special constables.

NAVAL -(1919) Nov. 19. Prince Arthur of Connaught laid foundation stone of obelisk near Dover as memorial to the Dover Patrol. Dec. 18. In its trials new destroyer Turan attained record speed of over 45 miles an hour in deep water. (1920) Feb 3 Lord Jellicoe arrived at Portsmouth after his tour of the Empire. June 8 Chilean (tovernment purchased famous destroyer Broke. July 10. Death of Lord Fisher. 20. Blockship Intrepd, sunk in Zeebrugge Harbour during the raid, was raised. 28 Frize Court awarded £22.88 as bounty to officers and men of Grand Fleet for destruction of German vessels in Battle of Jutland. Aug. 5. Two German Dreadnoughts and 12 destroyers surrendered at Kiel brought to Rosyth. 20. l'indictive was refloated at Ostend. Oct. 27. Announced that it was not proposed to publish official account of Battle of Jutland.

TRANSPORT —(1919) Nov. 20. At Roads and Transport ('ongress Sir Eric Geddes said £33,000,000 was to be spent on roads Dec. 27. Announced that shipbuilding output on Clyde! was largest since 1913. (1920) Jan. 24.
Announced that Richborough Port, Kent, constructed by Government during the war, would March 5. Announced that net be sold estimated profit of £2,400,000 realised on sale of ships built for Government. Apri. 5. Shipping companies announced increase in Atlantic freight rates. 9. The Motor Transport Repair freight rates. 3. The Motor transport Repair Depot at Cippenham, Slough, sold for 5, 360,000.

27. Accounts of Ministry of Shipping for 1928-reg showed a deficit of £100,403,700. Sure 15. Select Committee on National Expenditure described Ministry of Transport as grandicae structure, and recommended saving of \$70,000 on salary list. 29. Ministry of Transport's plan for the covernmention of railways in ground. for future organisation of railways in groups issued. July 8. Officially estimated that deficit on working of British railways for year beginning April 1, 1980, would be £54,500,000

Deficit in 2018-20 was £42,249,2320. 26. Railway Rates Advisory Committee recommended further increase in passenger fares of one farthing a mile. August 6. New railway fares came into operation. Difficulties over sale of Chepstow shipyard adjusted. 12. Government accepted recommendations for increase of goods rates et. railways to zee per cent. over pre-war rates, and graduated scale of workmen's fares.

### IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1919) New. 18. Officially announced that the Milner Commission was to draw up a Constitution for Egypt, giving Egyptians increasing share in Government, but preserving the autonomy. 28. Several cases of shooting at British troops reported in Cairo. Dec. 1. Governor-General of Australia formally inaugurated great scheme of constructing dam across the Upper Murray. 9. Announced that attack had been made by Waziris on train near Thal, 36 persons being killed and injured. 15. Thai, 36 persons being killed and injured. 15. Attempt made to assassinate Egyptian Prime Minister, assaliant being arrested. 20. New Zealand elections resulted in defeat of Liberal Party, Sir Joseph Ward being rejected. 22. Attempt at general strike in Egypt failed. 23. British column suffered heavy casualties in operations against Mahauds and Waziris on Indian frontier. The King-Emperor announced that Prince of Wales would visit India to internate the Chember of Princes and the new augurate the Chamber of Princes and the new augurate the Chamber of Princes and the new constitution. 27. One of Winnipeg strike leaders, R. B. Russell, sentenced to two years for seditious conspiracy. 29. The Mahsuds submitted and accepted all terms. 1920.

Jam. 7. Sir Edmund Barton died. 26. Colonel Weigall, M.F., appointed Governor of South Australis. Feb. 6. Canadian Parliament ressembled in its new buildings. March 2. Indian Budget showed anticipated deficit of £14,300,000 against estimated surplus of £500,000. 17. New South African House of Assembly consisted of 43 Nationalists, 40 South African Party, 25 Unionists, 27 Labour, and 3 Independents. 28. Prince of Wales reached Barbados. April 20. Viscount Jellicoe appointed Governor-General of New Zealand. Prince of Wales was welcomed with enthusiasm on landing at Auckland. May 7. Acknowledging his welcome at Wellington, the Prince declared New Zealand to be more British than the British. 15. The Prince was thrown from his horse, but not hurt, at race meeting at Christchurch. 26. The Prince landed at Melbourne, and on subsequent days was received with enthusiasm on every appearance. The Hunter Committee on the Punjab rebellion censured General Dyer for shootings at Amritsar, and he was retired by the Government. June 2. Under medical advice, the Prince agreed to take a week's rest. 7. Mr. H. A. Watt, the Aus-tralian Treasurer, resigned owing to differences with his Cabinet colleagues. 13. Towfik Nessim Pasha, Egyptian Premier, narrowly escaped death from bomb thrown at him. 14. Lord Forster was appointed Governor-General of Australia. 13. Canada accepted from the Imperial Government a modern cruiser, two destroyers and two submarines. 16. Prince of Wales enthusiastically greeted at Sydney. 22. His Royal Highness laid foundation stone of the Capitol at Canberra. 23. Prince Arthur of Connaught appointed Governor-General of South Africa. July 1. Prince of Wales was warmly

welcomed at Perth. S. Company of Connaught Rangers mutinied on Irish question in the Punjab, and were disarmed. 5. The Prince's railway carriage was derailed and overturned near Bridgetown. He escaped unhurt and showed great coolness. 5. Annexation of East Africa Protectorate under name of Kenya Colony announced. 10. Mr. Arthur Meighen became Canadian Prime Minister, succeeding Sir Robert Borden. 12. Prince of Wales arrived at Adelaide. 19. His Royal Highness opened visit to Tasmania. 27. The Prince reached Brisbane, suffering from temporary throat trouble. Aug. 17. Announced that Prince of Wales's visit to India was deferred until next year, to enable him to rest, Duke of Connaught taking his place. 20. His Royal Highness left Sydney on Renown. 22. Lord Rawlinson appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. Terms of agree. Commander-in-Chief in India. Terms of agreement reached between Milner Commission and Egyptian Nationalists included recognition of Egypt's independence. 27. Prince of Wales was warmly welcomed at Samoa. Mr. R. W. Willoughby, Deputy Commissioner of Kheri district, nurdered by three Mahommedans. Sept. 27. Lord Jellicoe arrived at Wellington to take up his duties as Governor-General of New Zealand. Oct. 4. Owners accepted arbitrator's award in dispute between employers and men in Broken Hill mining district, thus ending 18-month strike. 19. Renewed raiding reported on North-West Frontier of India. Four commands established in India, each under an army commander. 27. General Smuts' appeal to all patriotic parties to join in expanded South African Party carried unanimously. 29. Prince Arthur of Connaught left London for South Africa to take up office as Governor-General.

### UNITED STATES.

(1919) Nov. 4. State elections went in favour of Republicans. 8. Judge of Indianapolis Court made permanent injunction against miners' leaders, and ordered them to caucel strike. 11. Miners' leaders obeyed order and instructed unions to end the strike. At Centralia, Mashington, veterans parading on Armistice Day were shot and killed by members of Industrial Workers of the World, whose secretary was killed by the crowd. 14. Senate passed Reservation to Article X. of League of Nations Covenant, amounting to rejection of Peace Treaty. 28. The International Labour Conference at Washington recognised in principle the eight-hour day and 48-hour week. Dec. 10. Coal strike ended, miners' representatives accepting Mr. Wilson's offer of immediate increases in wages of 14 per cent., and appointment of commission to consider further increases. 23. Admiral Sims refused American Distinguished Service Medal. (1920) Jan. 3. By sudden raids throughout Republic, 4,000 Communists were arrested and pamphlets found communists were arrested and pamphiets found proving that attempt to overthrow Government was in preparation. 17. Prohibition came into legal effect. Feb. 18. Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, resigned. 28. Cardinal Logue disavowed Sinn Fein. March 1. Sir Auckland Geddes appointed British Ambassador at Washington. American railways returned to private owner-ship. 2. Senate readopted Lodge reservation to Peace Treaty regarding jurisdiction of League of Nations. 19. Senate again declined to ratify the Peace Treaty, two-thirds majority not being obtained. 22. Severe tornado swept over the Middle West, including Chicago, and over so lives were lost and serious damage done. April 2. New York State Legislature voted for expulsion of five Socialist members suspended for disloyalty. S. Prince of Wales was enthusifor disloyalty. S. Frince of water was enumeratedly greeted at San Diego. S. House of Representatives, by 24s to 15e, passed peace resolution terminating state of war with Germany. 11. An Englishman named Stephens was killed in attempting to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel. 17. The State of Nevada brought suit against Mary Pickford, alleging collusion with her former husband in obtaining divorce. 18. Dr. James Markoo was shot dead by lunatic while taking collection in a New York Church. 19 Sir Auckland Geddes arrived at New York, May 15. Senate passed resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria at an end. 27. The President vetoed resolution declaring peace with Central Empires. Foreign Affairs Committee disapproved Armenian mandate proposal. 28. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee approved resolution of sympathy for Irish people's aspirations for their own government. June 7. Supreme Court declared Federal Prohibition Amendment and Volstead Enforcement Bill constitutional. 12. Republican National Convention at Chicago selected Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, as Presidential candidate.

July 6 Governor Cox, of Ohio, chosen as
Democratic candidate at San Francisco Convention. 22. Mr. W. K Vanderbilt died in Paris. 27. America Cup races ended, Resolute winning three to Shamrock III's two. Aug. 13 Woman suffrage became law. Sept. 14. Maine elected Republican Governor. 16 Explosion, apparently due to bomb, occurred near the Morgan building in New York, about 30 people being killed and 30 injured. 18. Edwin Fischer, believed to be insene, arrested in Canada in connexion with outrage. as. Mr. Jacob Schiff, American banker, died. Nov. 2. Mr. Harding elected President by record plurality.

### FRANCE

(1919) Nov. 4. Two express trains collided on the P.L.M. line, 25 lives being lost. 8. Capt. Sadoul condemned, mentumacion, to death by Paris court-martial for desertion and intelligence with the enemy. 27. M. Clemenceau presided at ceremony of signing Bulgarian Peace Treaty at ceremony of signing Bulgarian Peace Treaty at ceremony of signing Bulgarian Peace Treaty at Conneil was attended by Marshal Foch. Sir Henry Wilson arrived to consuit. (1920) Jan. 10. The protocol relating to reparation was signed in Paris, and the Treaty of Versailes came into force, peace between the Allies and Germany being restored. 12. Elections for Senate resulted in victory for National bloc. 17. M. Paul Deschanel elected President of French Republic by 734 votes out of 888 recorded. 18. M. Clemenceau resigned and M. Millerand became Prime Minister. Feb. 5. Marshal Foch welcomed as member of French Academy by M. Poincaré. 6. The Lyons express ran into goods train near Dijon, and 18 persons were killed and over 50 injured. 19. In his first message to Parilament M. Deschanel appealed for national unity, and insisted that the Germans must be held to the Peace Treaty. 26. Paris-Lyons-Méditerranean railway system paralysed by Strike. 28. General strike proclaimed on railways, but many men remained at work, and service carried on on main lines. Magreth 1. After

negotiations with a Government, railwayments urion decided to said strike. April 8, France and Britain exchanged notes regarding former's occupation of German towns. 22. Mr. Caillaux was found guilty of correspondence with the enemy, and was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment (which he had served), to years deprivation ment (which he mat served), to years deprivation of civil rights, and g years interdiction from residing in specified places.

30. General strike called on French railways. May 3. Near Dijon Rome express to Paris met with an accident, one person being killed and 17 injured.

5. Railway strike began to collapse, and several leaders were arrested. 21. Strike leaders ordered work to be resumed 24 President Deschanel fell through window of sleeping compartment while journeying to Monthrison. June 18. Essad Pasha, former tuler of Albania, shot dead in Paris street by young Albanian. July 11. The death occurred in Spain of ex-Empress Engénie Aug. 25. French Socialism definitely rejected Bolshevism. 29. Cardinal Amette, Archiishop of Paris, died suddenly. Sept. 8. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst appointed to succeed Lord Derby as British Ambassador in Paris. 11. M. Jean Guitry, well-known Parisian actor, killed in motor accident near Deauville. 18 M. Deschanel, the French President, decided to resign owing to ill-health. 23 M Millerand was elected President at the National Assembly by 695 votes out of 892 recorded 24. M Georges Leygues accepted position of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. Oct. 2. Confederation General de Travail at Orleans decided against third Internationale. 9. In railway accident just outside Paris 45 people were killed.

### GERMANY.

(1919) Nov. 7. Germans attacked Libau and bombarded Riga. Herr Hause, Independent Socialist leader, died of wounds when shot outside Berlin Reichstag. 29. German Government informed Allies that, in scuttling German fleet, Von Reuter acted in accordance with " seamen's usage." (1920) Jan 14. Germans commenced evacuation of Slesvig towns. 31 British troops moved into Flensborg owing to German attempts to intimidate the Danes. Feb. 13. German Charge d'Affaires, Herr Sthamer, arrived in London. 16 The Allies conceded Germany's request to try war criminals before the Leipzig High Court. 25. Herr Erzberger, German Finance Minister, resigned. March 6. Two French officers assaulted in Berlin hotel by mob headed by Prince Joachim Albrecht. 9. German Foreign Minister apologised for attack on French officers. 12. Herr Helfferich was fined 300 marks for libelling Herr Erzberger. 13. Revolution broke out, and Ebert Government fied from Berlin. Dr. Kapp assumed office of Imperial Chancellor. 15. Dr. Kapp abandoned attempts to form Government, and revolution ended. 18. Ebert Government returned to Berlin.

April 1. Berlin Government and the Ruhr delegates reached agreement. 6. French troops occupied Frankfut, Darmstadt, and Hasan, pending withdrawal of German troops from Ruhr district. 24. Allied Council at San Esmo. agreed to issue Franco-British manifesto insisting on the Treaty and disarmament of Germany.

May 17. The French evacuated Frankfurt and other occupied towns. June 9. Elections for new Reichstag gave rre seafs to Majority Socialists, 88 to Centre, and So to Independent Socialists. 25. Herr Fehrenbach formed a

ministry. 30. Lord d'Abernon was appointed British Ambassador at Berlin. July 5. The Spa Conference between Allies and Germany opened. 3. Mr. Lloyd George at Spa told German delegates their country would be allowed to keep force of spe,ece men until October, and reduce this to se,ece by January r. S. Germans signed document containing Allies' disarmament conditions. 18. Realising Allies were ready to occupy German territory, German delegates at Spa undertook to deliver s,eco,eco tons of coal monthly. 18. Prince Joachim, youngest son of ex-Kaiser, committed suicide.

### RUSSIA AND BORDER STATES

(1919) Nov. 15. Omsk, seat of Admiral Koltchak's Government, captured by Bolshevists.
25. Soviet envoy Litvinon held his first conference with Mr. O'Grady, M.P., at Copenhagen concerning exchange of prisoners. Dec.13. Reds captured Kharkon and Poltava from Denikin. 17. The Reds captured Kieff. (1920) Jan. 5. Dvinsk captured by Poles and Letts. 9. Bolsevists reported that remnants of Koltchak's armies had surrendered. 27. General Yudenitch arrested. Feb. 2. New peace offer made to Poland by Soviet Government. 7. Admiral Koltobak and his Prime Minister murdered at Irkutak by Revolutionary Committee. S. Bolsheviat troops captured Odessa. 12. Red armies opened offensive against Whites on Archangel front. 24. After sitting of Peace Conference in London it was announced that border states of Russia would be supported in war against the Soviet only if they were attacked in their own territory, that the Moscow Government would not be recognised until it conformed with civilisation, but that trade with Russia would be encouraged. 28. Soviet Russia sent new peace offers to Allies, March 28. Bol-shevists captured Novorossisk on Black Sea, and resistance of Denikin's army completely collapsed. April 5. Japanese troops entered Vladivostock. May 12. The Ukrainians occu-pied Odessa. 19. On northern front Polish army fell back under enemy pressure. 27. M. Krassin, Soviet Government delegate, arrived in London, and later conferred with Mr. Lloyd George. July 7. The Reds' advance in Poland made considerable progress, and Rovno was captured. Polish army retired on whole front. 10. Allied Premiers at Spa considered Polish situation. Mr. Lloyd George called on Soviet Government to conclude armistics at once. Aug. 8. Soviet Government rejected British proposal for tenday truce between Russia and Poland. 11. Freuch recognition of General Wrangel's administration in South Russia announced. 18. Poles took the offensive and defeated Bolshevists on Warsaw front. 23. Polish delegates at Minsk rejected Soviet peace terms. Sept. 7. Polish Govern-ment appealed to League of Nations for media-tion in dispute with Lithuania concerning territory. 10. Political negotiations between territory. 10. Political negotiations between Britain and Russis were suspended owing to attempt by Soviet Government to subsidise London Deathy Herald, whose directors declined offer of £75,000 in gold. 11. M. Kameneff left London for Moscow. 15. Poles captured Kovel and 3,000 prisoners. 21. Rigs Peace Conference opened. Poles advanced beyond line assigned by Supreme Council. 27. Grodno taken by by Supreme Council. 27. Grodno taken by Poles. Get. 2. In operations against Red armies Poles captured 4s,eee prisoners and red gues. 8. Bolshevists accepted all Polish peace

proposals. S. Vilns occupied by Poles, but Government disavowed this step.

### OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1919) Nov 1. In railway accident near Copenhagen as persons were killed and 30 injured. 17. Holland and Belgium reached agreement on the Scheldt question. 24. Coalition Cabinet formed in Hungary by M. Huszar Dec. 1. King of Italy opened Parliament, Socialists walking out before he read his speech. 27. Available at rules sanstorium and batel et 27. Avalanche struck sanatorium and hotel at Davos, Switzerland, six persons being killed. (1920) Jam. 23. Netherlands Government declined to give up the ex-Kaiser. Feb. 16. The Allies exhorted Holland to reconsider advisability of allowing the ex-Kaiser to remain near German frontier. 27. Number of Armenians massacred by Turks in one district of Cilicia estimated at nearly 20,000. March 2. Admiral Horthy elected Provisional Chief of Hungary. 5. The Netherlands Government again refused the ex-Kaiser's extradition. 11. The Emir the ex-Kaiser's extradition. 11. The Emir Feisal proclaimed King of Syria. 16. Constan-tinople was occupied by Allied troops under General Milne. 18. Allies informed Turks that Constantinople would be left to Turkey on condition of good behaviour. President Carranza of Mexico May fled, and revolutionaries occupied capital. 16. Canonisation of Joan of Arc took place at Rome in presence of the Pope. 24. News arrived that Carranza had been shot. Señor Adolfo de la Huerta elected President. June 4. The Hungarian Peace Treaty was signed. 7. British garrison was withdrawn from Resht, Persia, which the Bolshevists occupied. 15. Turkish Nationalists attacked British troops at Ismid. 21. Passengers and crew of Russian ice-breaker Solovei, shut in ice in Kara Sea since January, were rescued. 24. The Greeks commenced their authorised offensive against Turkish Nationalists. 25. Greeks completely defeated Turkish Army Corps. July 15. Greeks concluded their campaign in Asia Minor, having destroyed or put to flight all opposing Turkish force. 16. French troops opened hostilities on the Emir Feisal owing to his refusal to recognize 21. Passengers and crew of Russian ice-breaker the Emir Feisal owing to his refusal to recognise French mandate for Syria. 21. Emir Feisal accepted French terms. 24 French troops occupied Damascus. Adrianople occupied by Greeks. 27. Greek army in Thrace in five days completely defeated Nationalists under Jafer Tayar who was captured. Aug. 3. War Office announced number of disturbances in Mesopotamia by tribesmen. 10. Peace with Turkey signed at Sevres. 12. Attempt to assassinate M. Venizelos made in Paris by two supporters of ex-King Constantine. The Greek Premier was wounded, but not seriously. 19. Further risings announced in Mesopotamia north and south of Raghdad. Sept. 1. King and Queen of the Belgians left Zeebrugge for Brazil. 7. Considerable damage done by severe earthquake shocks in Tuscany, over 300 lives being lost. 17. Italian Government intervened in dispute between workers and masters in metal trades, and imposed syndicalist control upon owners. International Finance Conference opened at Brussels. Oct. 14. Garrison of Samawa in Mesopotamia, invested since September 2, re-lieved. 17. General Leman, defender of Liege, died. 28. King Alexander of Greece died from effects of monkey bite. 20. Frince Paul, his younger brother, declined the throne.

# Retrospect of Sport.

# THE DERBY, 1780-1920.

The Distance of the Derby is 2 mile 4 farlongs, so yards. (See Notes below.) Sir J. Hawley coored four rescouses with Teddington, Beadsman, Muglid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lety James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year.	NAME AND GWNER OF WINNER.	No. of Starters.	Jockey.	Year.	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER.	No. of Starters.	Jookey.
1780 1781 1783 1784 1784 1786 1787 1798 1799 1799 1799 1799 1800 1801 1804 1805 1805 1806 1806 1806 1807 1808 1808 1808 1808 1808 1808 1808	Sir C. Bunbury's Diomed Mr. O'Kelly's Young Eclipse Lord Egremont's Assassin Mr. Parker's Saltram Mr. O'Kelly's Serjeant Lord Claremont's Aimwell Mr. Panton's Noble Lord Claremont's Noble Lord Claremont's Noble Lord Groves's Sir Peter Teazle Tord Grovesnor's Rhada- Lord Grovenor's Rhada- Duke of Bedford's Skyscraper Lord Grovesnor's Dedalus (Sir F. Poole's Waxy Lord Grovesnor's Dedalus (Sir F. Standish's Spread) Eagle Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry. Sir F. Standish's Shidelot Duke of Bedford c by Fidget Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry. Sir F. Standish's Archduke Mr. Wilson's Champion Duke of Grafton's Tyrant Sir C. Bunbury's Eleanor Duke of Grafton's Tyrant Cardinal Beaufort Lord Egremont's Hannibal Cardinal Beaufort Lord Egremont's Election Sir H Williamson's Pan Lord Egremont's Election Sir H Williamson's Pan Duke of Grafton's Pope	9 15 16 11 10 9 7 13 4 11 12 9 6 8 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	S. Arnull. Hindley. S. Arnull. Hindley. J. Arnull. Hindley. J. White. S. Arnull. W. Smith.	78:6 18:7 18:8 18:9 18:8 18:2 18:4 18:5 18:3 18:3 18:3 18:3 18:3 18:3 18:3 18:3	D. of York's Prince Leopold Mr. Payne's Azor Mr. Thornhill's Sam Duke of Portland's Tireslas Mr. Thornhill's Sallor Mr. Hunter's Gustavus Duke of York's Moses Mr. Udny's Emilius Sir J. Shelly's Cedric Lord Jersey's Middleton Lord Beremont's Lapdog Lord Jersey's Mameluke Duke of Rutland's Cadland Mr. Gratwicke's Frederick Mr. Chifney's Priam Mr. Lowther's Spaniel Mr. Ridsdale's St. Giles Mr. Sadler's Dangerous. (Mr. Batson's Plenipoten- tiary Mr. Bowes's Mundig Ld. Jersey's Bay Middleton Lord Berner's Phosphorus. Sir G. Heathoote's Amato Mr. Ridsdale's Bloomsbury (Mr. Robertson's Little Wonder Mr. Rawlinson's Coronation Col. Anson's Attilla Mr. Bowe's Cotherstone Col. Peel's Orlando	11 13 16 16 13 13 11 17 18 19 15 17 18 18 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Wheatley. Robinson. S. Chifney. Clift. S. Chifney. S. Day. Godison Buckle. Robinson. Robinson. Robinson. Robinson. Robinson. K
1812 1813 1814	Mr. Ladbroke's Octavius Sir C. Bunbury's Smolensko Lord Stawell's Blucher Duke of Grafton's Whisker	14 12 14	W. Arnull. Godison. W. Arnull. Goodison.	1847 1848	Mr. Pedley's Cossack Lord Clifden's Surplice (Lord Eglington's The Flying Dutchman)	32 27	Templeman. Templeman. Marlow.

### Fuller details, 1850 1930.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting	Jookey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs.
1850 1851	Lord Zetland's ‡Voltigeur Sir J. Hawley's Teddinton	3 to 1	J. Marson J. Marson	T. Taylor	23
1852 1853	Mr. Bowes's Daniel O'Kourke	6 to 4	F. Butler	J. Scott J. Scott J. Day	28
1854 1855 1856	Mr. F. Popham's Wild Dayrell	Evens	R. Sherwood	Rickaby T. Dawson	18
1857 1858	Mr. W. I'Anson's †Blink Bonny	zo to z	Wells	W. l'Anson G. Manning.	30
1850 1860 1861	Sir J. Hawley's Musjid	4 to i	Wells Custance Bullock	M. Dawson	30
286s 2863	Mr. Snewing's Caractacus	40 to x	J. Parsons T. Chaloner	W. Smith J. Godding	34 31
1864 1865 1866	Mr. W. I'Anson's *Blair Athol	5 to a	H. Grimshaw	W. I'Anson T. Jeunings	89
1867 1868	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit	zooo to zg	Daley	G. Bloss J. Porter	32.4
1869 1870	Mr. J. Johnstone's *Pretender	an to F	I. Osborne T. French	T. Dawson	f 🗱

.4/-	rective poor of sport		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Year	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER.	Betting	Jockey.	. Trainer.	No. of R'n're
1871	Baron Rothschild's Pavonius	g to z	T French	J. Havhoe	17
1873	Mr. H. Savile's Cremorne,		Maidment		23
2873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	45 to 1	F. Webb		13
1874	Mr. W. S Cartwight's George Fredrick	g to 1	Custance	T. Leader	20
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	a to z	Morris	J. Dawson .	z8
1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisher .	4 to x	Maidment		15
1877	Lord Falmouth's Silvio .	200 to 9	F. Archer	M. Dawson	17
1878	Mr. W. S Crawford's Seftou	too to xa	Constable	A. Taylor	23
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	so to x	G. Fordham		23
188a	Duke of Westminster a Bend Or	a to z	F Archer	R. Peck	10
1881	Mr. P Lorrilard's Troquois	m to a	F Archer	J. Pineus	15
1682	Duke of Westminster's "Shotover	za to s	I. Cannon	J. Porter	14
1883	Sir F Johnstones St Blasse	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	11
•	(Mr. J Hammond's St Gatien   dead	xoo to B	C Wood	R. Sherwood	_1
z884	Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester   heat	100 to 7	S Loates	Jewitt	15
z88<	Lord Hastings & Melton	75 to 40	F Archer	M. Dawson	12
1886	Duke of Westminster s * Ormonde	4 to 9	F Aicher	J. Porter	9
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	roo to q	J Watts	Gurry	11
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	s to 6	F Barrett	G. Dawson	9
188g ·	- Duke of Portland's 1Donovan .	8 to rr	T. Loates		
2800	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	roo to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	13 8
1801	Sir F Johnstone's *! Common .	to to ix	G Barrett	J. Porter	II
1892	Lord Bradford's Sn Hugo	40 to x	F. Allsopp	1. Wadlow	13
1803	Mr. McCalmont s *! Isinglass .	4 to 9	T Loates		11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas .	a to g	J Watts .	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's #Sh Visto	g to z	S Loates	M. Dawson .	15
1896	Prince of Wales & Persummon .	5 to 1	J Watts	R Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's * Galtee More	x to 4		S Darling	II
1898	Mi. J. Larnach's Jeddah	zoo to z		R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *  Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon .	J. Porter	13
1900	Prince of Wales s * Diamond Jubilee .	6 to 4	H Jones	R Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C Whitney's Volodvovski	5 to 2	L Reiff .	J. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins s Ard Patrick	roo to ra	J. H. Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's * Rock Sand	4 to 6		G. Blackwell	2
1904	Mr. L de Rothschild's *St Amant	5 to 1	K. Caunon	A. Hayhoe .	8
1905	Lord Roschery's Cicero	4 10 11	D. Maher .	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E Loder's Spearmint .	6 to 1	D Maher	P P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr R Cicker's Orby	100 10 9	J. Reifi	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev Ginistrelli's Signorinetta	roo to r	W Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s * Minorn .	7 to 2	H. Jones		15
1910	Mr. "Fairle's" Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J B Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G Stern	C. Morton	<b>2</b> 6
1912	M1 W. Raphael's o'l'agalie	200 to 8	J Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr A P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	zoo to z	E Piper M MacGee	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr H B Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to x	S Donoghue	T. Murphy	30
1915	Mr S Joel's *Pommern		S Donoghue		17
1916	in a marting of the contract o			R Dawson Taylor	10
1917	Mr Fairie's *Gay Crusader Lady J Douglas's *Gamsborough	7 to 4	S Donoghue		12
1918	Lady J Douglas's *Gransborough .		F Templeman		13
1919		33 to 5	F. O'Neill	P P Culnin	13
1920	Capt G Loder's Spion Kop ,	100 10 0 1	a. o nom . (	2.2. Griptii	19

Marked \* also won the Two Thousand Gumens, 1 the Oaks, 3 the One Thousand, and I the St. Leger
Nors = 1865 - Gld dateur, first French bred hots; that won 1869 - now fell during the day: 1872 - start aftered
to New Level Post, 1876 - Kisher the first Hungarian bred hots; that won 1873 - Mr. C. Bower Leinay's Craganous
(J. Reifl) trainled first, but was disqualified for boring 1893 - The Derby was made a stake of \$6.900, with at least
\$400 to the sec and and \$200 to the third according to the subscriptions 1875 - Owing to the War the race was
decided over the Sufolk Stakes Course (17 miles) at Asymarket, also in 1816, 1877, and 1878
1844 Running Rein frand | Record time, 2 min 34 secs by Spion Kop in 1820; previous best, 2 min 182 secs
by Lemberg in 1840

EOLIPSE STAKES	OAKS. ST LEGER	2,000GUINS 1,000GUINS		
	het Maght Hawk . Pinners Borie Rlack Jester . Snow Matten No race War Rimula . No race War No race War My Dear . My Dear . No race War Royada .	Kennymore . Princess Borrie Pommern Vaucluse Clarissimus Canyon		
* Stakes Course, at Newmarket				

1000 before of Epota Tuesting Lactorias. , 415					
	ASCOT CUP.	GOODWOOD CUP.	DONCASTER CUP.	GOLD VASE, ASCOT.	
1914 1915-8 1919 1920	By Jingo sy 9st 4lb	Sen-in-Law 3y 7-7 (car. 7-8 No race—War Queen Square 4y 9et Mount Royal 3y 7st 7lb	No race-War	Glorvina, gy 7st 2ib No race—War Silonyz gy 7st 2ib Kentish Cob 47 9st 4ib	
	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT) Now a miles 6 fur 85 yds	NEW STAKES (ASCOT). 5 furlongs 244 yards.	HUNT CUP (ASCOT) New mile (7 fur. 266 yds.)	T. Y. C. 6 furlongs.	
1914 1915-8 1929 1980	St. Eloi 7v ost 7lb	Let Fly Set zolb (zg) No race—War Orpheus Set zolb (z)	Lie a-Bed zy 6st	Golden Sun ay Set milb No race—War King Sol sy 9st Western Wave ay Set 71b	
***************************************	CESAREWITCH, Now a miles a fur N	CAMBRIDGESH. ow last m.&sec yds. A F	AND PRIX DE PARIS	B. POSS.OF WALES' ST Newmarket ast July. 2 mile 4 fur.	
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	Son-in-Law 4y 8st glb Sanctum 4y 7st glb ] Furore 4y 8st flb ] Air Raid 3y 8st zlb ] Ivanhoe 6y 7st zalb	Bilver Tag 3v 5st 3lb No Eos 3y 7st 6lb No Brown Prince 3y 7st 7lb No Zinovia 3y 8st zalb No Brigand sy 6st zolb Mi	Rothschild's Sardanaples race—War race—War race—War race—War race—War A de Rothschild's Gallopis E de St. Alary's Comrade	Rossendale 3y flat mlb Nassovian 3y 7st selb No race	
	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. From 2900 2} miles	LINCOLNEH. HDCP.	
1914 1915 1916-8 1919 1920	Poethlyn gy 12st 7lb Troytown 7y 12st 9lb	Maiden Erlegh 5y 8st 9lb Black Jester 4y 9st No race—War Royal Bucks 6y 7st 9lb Cornsack 4y 7st 5lb	Tangiers 4y 7st 9lb	View Law 4y 6st alb No race—War Royal Bucks 6y 7 st alb Furious 4y 7st 4lb	
	CHAMPION STAKES (NEWMARKET). snd October Now x mile 2 fur	N'MARKET STAKES. Newmarket and Spring. z mile s fur	MIDDLE PK. PLATE (NEWMARKET). 6 furlongs	DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET). Last 7 fur. of R.M.	
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	Hapsburg 3y 8st 7lb (a) Let Fly 3y 8st 7lb (5) Clarissimus 3y 8st 7lb (3) Gay Crusader 3y 8st 7lb (4) My Dear 3y 8st 4lb (4) Buchan 3y 8st 7lb (5) Orpheus, 3y 7st 7lb (6)	Coreyra est	Friar Marcus est 3lb (7). Argos Sat 3lb (20) North Star (7). Benevente (6) Stefan the Great Streib(9) Tetratems est 3lb (g). Monarch, 9st 3lb (8).	Let Fly get glb (7) Atheling Set ralb (20) Telephus Set glb (8) My Dear Set 7/b (6) Knight of Blyth Set glb (6) Frince Galahad Set ralb (7) No race—Coal Strike.	
THE TURF IN 1980.					

(At the close of the Newmarket Second October Meeting).

THE five classic races of last year were won by five different horses as follows:—

Two Thousand Guineas, Tetratema; One Thousand Guineas, Cinna; The Derby, Spion Kop; The Oaks, Charlebelle; St. Leger, Caligula.

Tetratema, the best's year-old of 1919, proved to be a non-stayer. This was conclusively proved in the Derby, the fastest on record. Spion Kop after winning the chief classic at Epsom, was sent over to France for the Grand Prix, and the race was won by his stable companion, Comrade. In the St. Leger Spion Kop gave an unaccountable display, finishing last but one. Caliguis, the winner, though a son of Tetrarch, inherits staying power through his dam, Snoot, who has the Musket blood.

Record prices were paid for bloodstock at the Doncaster sales. Lord Glanely purchased the yearling colt by the Tetrarch—Blue Tit—for the world's record price of 14,500 guineas. This was bred at the Sledmere Stud, and the thirteen yearlings from this stud realised 4,650 guineas, an average of 4,303 guineas each. The huge total of 296,000 guineas was realised by the four days sales.

Trotting.—Fastest m., in America, z min. 54; secs., by Uhlan, 1913. Fastest pacing m., z min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906.

### WINNING JOCKEYS

" TITLE OF TOUR TOUR				
_		Mount	ı.	Wins.
۱×.	Donoghue	454		127
11.	. Builock	420	•••••	8g
J.	Unitas	220		85 66
B.	. Carslake	مكع	•••••	66
ıv	Smyth	408	*****	
A	. Whalley	200	*****	47
		-35		7/

### WINNING OWNERS

WINING	LOUT	MAG.	
TĤ	orses.	Races Won,	Value
Sir R. B. Jardine	15	87	£18.620
Lord Derby	IZ	24	24.402
DIT W. Neison	S	8	22.00
Mr. W. Raphael	6	22	20.500
Mr. J. White	z6	30	10.116
Capt. G. Loder	4		20,036
			,

A. Taylor headed the trainers with 45 races won of the value of £34,479. Polymelus headed the list of winning sires when the coal strike caused a suspension of racing.

### BOXING IN 1920.

World's Professional Champions (Oct. 21, 1920):—
Fly Weight—Jimmy Wilde.
Bontom—Pete Herman.
Feathers—Johnny Kilbane.
Weiter—Jack Britton
Middle—Mike O'Dowd.
Light: Essay—Georgee Carpentier.
Heavy—Jack Dempsey.

## 'W CRICKET EN 1920.

MIDDLESEX won the County Championship for the third time. Previous victories were in 1878 and 1903. Last year's success was gained by a sensational fitted to their match with Surrey at Warner, the Middlesex winning by 55 runs P. F. Warner, the Middlesex captain, had a great personal triumph on his retirement from the game

### CRAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

County.	Playe 3	Wen.	Won on ret Innape	Lost on	Lost	Punte Obtair ed	Punts Pessible	Porcentage
Middlesex (12) Lancashire (5) Nurrey (4) Yorkshire (1) Kent (a) Nussex (12) Notta (2) (Honosster (8) Essex (14) Momerset (5) Hampshire (7) Warwick (15) Leiogster (9)	20 26 23 24 25 28 18 17 24 20 25 24 22	15 19 25 15 16 18 10 8 9 7 7	1 2 3 1 0 0 2 0 2 3 2	2100220041121	2 5 6 6 8 6 9 10 14 13 14	77 9/ 79 8z 8z 90 54 40 45 39 41 39	100 130 115 120 125 140 00 85 110 100 125 120	77 00 74 61 63 69 67 50 65 60 64 28 60 00 47 05 41 90 32 80 32 50 31 81
Northants (12) . Worcester) .	20	3	0	1	16	15 5	100 85	16 co 5 88
Derbyshire (9) .	17		0	0	17	Ü	85	-

The figures within parentheses after the name of the county indicate its final position in the County Championalin table in 1919. Worcestershite did not compete, Somerset and Lancashne were bracketed fifth, and lancaster and Derbyshire initi.

Eleven matches, in which a result on the first immings was not obtained, are ignored. The mothed adopted last year was—percentage of points obtained to missimum, win necknos 6 points, who on first innings 3, if no usuall on first innings thematch is genered. Three day metches were nevered to, with statis for the most part on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

### MISCELLANFOUS CRICKET RECORDS

MISCELLANFOUS CHICK ET MECORDS

Highest score, A. E., Stoddart, 485, Hampsteadr Store, 1986, A. E. J. Collins (ape 23), 686 in house match at Clifton Cellege 1890. English largest gross score, Orleans Club w Hickling Green, 280, Aug. 3d, 1882. In a first class match, Norkshire, 889, w Waxwickshire, May 8, 1896. Also in flist class cracked highest individual score, A. O. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire w Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895. Lowest score in an immage rate by Oxford University one man absents w M. C. and Ground, at Oxford, May 2897. Most mus made in a ver in England, 338 by T. Hawward in 1906 in 62 immings (8 times not out), aver 66 37, pic vious best 3300 by Abel 1902, in 68 immings (8 motors), aver 55 15. Also T. Hawward in 1906 cipalled C. E. Fix's record of 23 centuries in one season. England : Aug tralia matches 5 2 in Australia 42 in England : England as Won 4 and Australia 35, drawn 30. Total 94. In 1912 a Triangular Tournament was held in England. Ingland won 4 and drew 9 instelles. won 4 and drew s matches, Australia won s, drew 3, and lost z; and South Africa drew z and lost g games

### ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Ninner				
1908 1909 1910 1912 1914 1919 1919	Harrow won by so wickets brawn Mon won by quins brom won by quins brom won by quickets brom won by a wickets brom won by a wickets brom won by a wickets spr8, no match War. Brom won by a cerum brom won by a cerum brom won by a wickets.				

Totals, Eton 38, Harrow 35, drawn 18.

### TRADING AVERAGES RATTING (ALL MATTHES).

Butsman.	Anmher o	Tunes Not Out	Total Rume.	Most in an Innings	Avrage.
Hendren, E H (61 ap) Hobbs	47 59 44 46 45 51 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	6 3 2 7 2 6 6 1 2 1 4 5 3 4 3 1	2500 2148 671 2054 2054 2054 2059 2158 2299 2762 2604 2904 366	236 215 215 251 251 252 252 252 253 253 253 253 253 253 253	61 46 58 89 58 59 55 69 51 51 50 68 49 65 44 39 43 71 43 30 41 95 42 12 40 93 40 66

The figures in brackets are those of 1919. In that year (1 dinm) was on top with 63 68, Hendren being second The number of centuries made in first class ortheted was 195, of which Hobbs made xx. Holmes made the highest source of the senson, 302 not out, and Hobbs had the highest aggregate 289.

### BOWLING (ALL MATCRES)

Bowler.	0ACLB	Marden.	Runs	Wickete	Average.
Hobbs Mannots, C S Rhodes (27, 72) Rhodes (28, 42) Wilson, E R Burrows, Capt M B Woolley, F E Mills (27, 15) Mills (18, 56) Parker (24, 55)	530 48 5 1135 4 308 2 1069 4 86 1	21 100 201 210 8 116 74 275 274	201 627 2123 886 155 2633 748 2382 1974	17 52 161 64 11 185 52 156 125	11 82 13 21 13 18 13 84 14 09 14 23 14 38 14 88 15 79
White, J U (14 94) Dr in R (30 07) Bridges, J J (19 37) Hambling, M L Waddington Parkin Jardine, M R Fuirsetvice (22 29)	992 4 553 4 93 5 97 2 391 1 71 3	286 232 164 20 264 77 17 211	2216 2004 1400 249 2358 1111 226 1973	138 124 86 15 141 64 13 213	16 05 16 16 16 27 16 60 16 72 17 35 17 38 17 46

Rhodes was the best bowler of the year, but Woollev had the largest number of wickets, 126 Twenty-two bowlers secured 100 wickets or over. Figures in brackets are previous year's averages

### LAWN TENNIS IN 1920.

THERE was a great Lawn Tennis "hoom" in roso. with enormous attendances. Many foreigners with enoughous accommended in neuroling A H. Gobert (France), N. Misu (Rumania), J. Nissem (India), S. E. Wu (China), I. E. Olivares (Spain), d. R. Sherwell (S. Africa), W. T. Tilden, R. N. Williams, and S. G. (tarland (U.S.A.), and I. Shimidzu (Japan). Most of these met with success, and some carried off the highest honours.

Men's Singles Challenge Round, — W T Tilden (U S A )
beat of L. Patterson (holder)
Men's Doubles, — (S Garland and B N. Williams beat
A R F Kingscote and J. C Parke
Ladies Singles — Mdlle, Lenglen (holder) beat Mrs

Lambert Chambers
lies' Doubles. -- Mille Lenglen and Miss Ryan
(holders) beat Mrs Lambert Chambers and Mrs

Lancomb Mired Doubles -G L Patterson and Mille. Lenglen iset R Lyoett and Miss Ryan (holders). All England Plats -F G. Lowe beat (P. P. Dixon

Davis ('up Australasia beat British Isles by 4 matches to z.

### ATRICTICS IN 1880.

ATRIBUTION IN 1890.

AMATHUR ATMILETTO GELAMPIONEMIPS.

100 parda.—H. F. V. Edwards, 20 secs.

200 parda.—H. E. V. Edwards, 20 secs.

200 parda.—G. B. D. Rudd. 49 secs.

200 parda.—G. B. D. Rudd. 49 secs.

200 parda.—G. B. D. Rudd. 20 secs.

200 parda.—G. B. D. Rudd. 20 secs.

200 parda.—H. Burton., 20 secs.

200 parda Hurdles.—D. A. Trowbridge, 181 secs.

200 parda Hurdles.—E. H. Wheeler, 37 secs.

210 Pardy.—Achilles Olub, 3 min. 39 secs.

201 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 26 secs.

201 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 26 secs.

201 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 26 secs.

201 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

201 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

202 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

203 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

204 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

205 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

205 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

206 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

207 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

208 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

208 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

208 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

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208 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

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208 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

208 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

208 parles Sieples 22.—P. Hodge, 12 min. 36 secs.

208 parles Sieples

Oxford won the University Sports by \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\$—their first win since 1909. England easily won the International Sports at Crewe, beating Scotland and Ireland.

\* English Championship Record.

### OLYMPIC GAMES 2000.

The Olympic Games were held at Antwerp in August The international placings were—United States, 6e points: Finland, 37 nonts, Great Britain, 37 points; Sweden, az points; France and Italy, 8 points; head Africa, 6 points; Norway and Canada, 3 points; leasnark, Holland and Australia, a points; Bolgium, 17 Three points were counted for a win, two for a second place, and one for a third

### Individual Stadium Events.

zeo metres.—C. W. Pad lock (U.S.A.), zot secs zeo metres.—A Wood-ing (U.S.A.) za secs deo metres.—G. B. D. Rudd (South Artical, 495 secs 800 m-tres.—W. A. Hill (Great Britain), z min 535 secs z,500 metres.—A. G. Hill (Great Britain), 4 mins.

3000 metres —J Guillemot (France), 14 min 4 553 secs.
10,000 metres Walk — Frigerio (Italy), 48 min 4 63 secs.
3000 metres Steeplechase.—P. Hodge (Great Britain), zo mins of sec.

onins of sec.

zo, soo metres. - P. Nurmi (Finland), 2x mins 45f secs
3, seo metres Walk \*--Friverio (Italy), xz mins 24f secs,
2xo metres (Hardles) \*--E. Thoupson (Canada), 44f secs,
4xo metres (Hurdles) \*--F. Loomis (U.S.A.), 5x secs.
High Jump \*--R. W. Lauder (U.S.A.), 5x 4 4 ins.
Jung Jump \*---A. Petterson (Sweden), 7 25 metres.
Putting Shot.--Pornola (Finland), 14 5x metres.
Putting Shot.--Pornola (Finland), 12 ft. 5x ins.
Weight (Sh.), --J. P. J. McDonald (U.S.A.), 35ft. xx in Marathon Race \*--H. Kohlemainen (Finland), 2 hrs.
2 min 34f sec

Jamin 35 see to the above there were numerous other vertes, including the Decathlon, won by Lovland (Norway) and modern Pentathlon, won by Lethonen

\* Olympic record.

### CHIEF CLYMPIC ARCONDS.

Event	Name.
**************************************	R. C. Canige U.A.A., 10/fig. cont.st. D. F. Edppfucott, U.S.A., 10/7 2005.st. A. Hahn, U.S.A., 11/2 2005.b.
300 ,, 7,500	C. D. Reidpath, U.S.A., 28) secs.s. J. E. Meredith, U.S.A., 2 m. 529/10 s.c. A. N. S. Jackson, Gt. Ba., 3 m. 565 secs.s. H. Kolehmainen, Finl nd, 8 m. 569/10 s.c.
5,000 ,. 20,000 ,. 220 Hurdles	,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
3,000 , Walk 20,000 , , Long Jump	Frigerio, Italy, 13 mins 24; secs.d. G. H. Goulding, Canada, 46 m 185 s.a. A. L. Gutterson, U.S.A., 760 metres.g.
Pole Jump Hammer Weight	Landon, U.S.A., 6 ft. 4‡ ins.d. F. Foss, U.S.A., 4*co metres.d. M. J. McGrath, U.S.A., 54*13 metres.a. P. J. McDonald, U.S.A., 15*34 metres a
	H. Kohlemainen, a hrs 3amins. 3gts.d. zz. b St. Louis, 2904. c London, 2908. d Antwerp, 1920.

### AMATEUR GYMNASTICS IN 1920.

After being in abeyance six years owing to the war the Amateur Gymnastic Championships were revived in April, 1920. A. G. Cockaedge (Northampton Poly. G.C.) won the Individual Championship; W. C. Whittaker (Bromley G.C.) the Championship of London and Southern Counties with Sharpionship of London and Southern Drill Championship of London and Southern Counties; St. James's Gymnasium the Ladies' Team Championship for the same district; Miss Grace Shepard (Tollington Park) the Ladies' Individual Championship of London and Southern Counties.

### HOCKEY IN 1920.

Ireland won the International Championship for the first time, beating Wales 9-3, Scotland o-o, and England 3-s. Positions :-

	Played	Won.	Lost	For	Against	Point	
Ireland	. 3	3	•	21	5	6	
Kngland	. 3		x	18	3	4	
Scotland		1	2	3	18	ė	
Wales	3	0	3	3	19	•	

### [OTHER RESULTS.]

Oxford b. Cambridge, 3-z; Army b. Navy 3-z. Army Cup won by Plymouth Garrison Artillery. At the Olympic Games England went through the tournament undefeated.

### AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

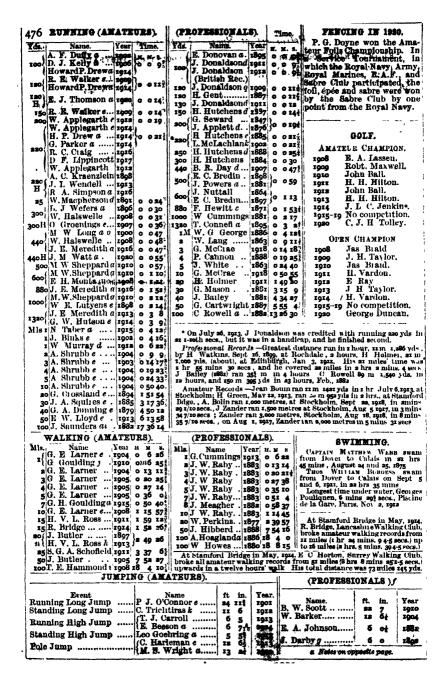
AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

200 yds., 9.4:th secs., by A. F. Duffy (U.S. A.), 1902, on grass W. A. Schick (Harvard), 2904, C. H. Patching, 2922 (best. Championship performance), and W. R. Applegarth, 2914, 120 yds., 1

OTHER RECORDS — Putting the Weight is 1h., 7 ft. sq.), sz ft. hv Ralph Rose a, 250; (50lb.), 43 ft. zi in. hy Matt McGrath, America, 252; (world record). Throwing the Hammer fol lh., 9 ft. civelel, P. J. Ryan, 259 ft. 64 in. 252, in New York. J. Flangram, 226 ft. 4 in. 252, in New York. J. Flangram, 226 ft. 4 in. 252, in New Form 7 ft. circle. A A.U. rules, wire handle with loops. The british record is 276 ft. 44 in., by Flangram, 256 ft. 4 in. Copenhagen, 293. His British record is 24ft. 64 in. London, 2512. Free Style, 256 ft. 44 in. K. Niklander, Tampere, Finland, 2512. Javelin Throwing, 256 ft. 251 in., by E. V. Lemming, Sweden, 256 British record, 256 ft. 25 in., by E. V. Lemming, Sweden, 256 British record, 256 ft. 25 in., by E. V. Lemming, Sweden, 256 British record, 256 ft. 25 in., by E. V. Lemming, Sweden, 256 British record, 256 ft. 25 in., by E. V. Lemming, 256 ft., 56 in., sp. 25. Javelin Throwing (held in the middle), 65 metres 55. J. Myrra, at Stockholm, 2529.

The pole-jumping record is held by an American amateur, Frank Foss, 13 ft. g iu. (2920).

London to Brighton Walk.—Record by H. V. L. Ross. 8 hrs zz mins. zz secs., Sept. 4, 2009. London, Brighton and back record, T. E. Hammond, 28 hrs. zz mins. 27 secs., 2807. Record in a six days, professional contest, 6



		•	
LUGHY WHICH POOTBALL.	ASI	SOCIATION FUOTBAL	it.
LAND. E.L. E. LORGAMPIONSHIP.	ENGLIAND s. SOOT LAND, g. s Scotland, 3 to No match—War.	ASSOCIATIO	N-CUP.
spra   England a s = Midfand Counties. No match—War. No match—War. One drop ped.  Span   England a s = Midfand Counties. No match—War.	No match-War.	No match—War. and raro—No League Chan 4 Aston Villa & Hudderst	opionshipWar.
The record attendance for a football match	is 227,307, at the Inte	ernational between Scotla	nd and England a

at. Hamplen Fark on Mar 23, 2922. The largest amount taken was 59,722 at the English Cup Final hetwesh Aston Villa and Huddersfield Town at Stamford Bridge, Chelsea, on April 24, 1922. The England record attendance is 220,032, at Cup Final between Aston Villa and Suuderland at Crystal Falsoc, April 25, 1923.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1919-90.

In the season of 1919-20 there was a great revival of "Socer" Attendances were very large. The King was present at two matches, in a cup-tie at Chelsea and a league match at Manchester. "Soccer

### THE INTERNATIONALS.

Wales won for the second time, taking a points for

Wales won for the second time, taking 4 points one win and s drawn gunes.
Oct 35, at Belfast, Ireland, z, drew England, z
Feb. 24, at Belfast, Ireland, z, drew Wales, z
Feb. 30, at Cardiff, Wales, z, drew Scotland, s
Mar. 15, at thiagow, Scotland, z, beat Ireland, o
Mar. 25, at Highbury, Wales, z, beat England, z
April 20, at Sheffield, England, g, beat Scotland, 4

### AMATEUR INTERNATIONALS.

Nov 15, at Dorby, England, 5, beat Ireland, o Jan 14, at Merthyr, England, 9, beat Wales, o Feb 27, at Brussels, Belstom, 3, beat England, 1 April 5, at Rouch, England, 5, beat France, o

PRINCIPAL CUPS.

Excussion — Aston Villa beat Huddensield Town, z o, at Chelsen. Attendance, 50,000; record receipts, £9,732, AMATUR—Dulwich Hamlet beat Tufnell Park, 2 o, at New Yors. Attendance, 29,000; receipts, £1.650, an amateur record

Routish—Kilmarnock beat Albion Rovers, 3 2, at Hangden Park Attendance, 95,000; reveipts, £3,39x Wit in — Curdiff City beat Wrexham 2-, at Wiecham Isins —No final Cup awarded to Shelbourne Arm.—R M L. (Aldershot) beat 7st Hants, 2-0 Navi —R M L. (Chatham) beat R N Buracks

(Devonport), 3-0 LONDON.—Chelsea beat Crystal Palace, z-o LONDON AMATEUR.—Leytonstone beat Banking, 5-z

### LEAGUE COMPETITIONS

English Pootball League were first in the Inter-League matches by beating the Scottish and drawing with the Irish League. Southern League took no part. The following are winners of the various competitions—League II—West Bromwich Albion
League II—Tottenham Hotspur

Scother League. —Potenment Hotspir Scother —Glasgow Rangers Irish —Belfast Celtic. Central —Blackpool. MIDI AND.—Chesterfield Municipal LONDON LEAGUE —Custom House LONDON COMBINATION -! -Tottenham Hotsom SOLTHERN AMATEUR — Merton INTIMIAN — Dulwich Hamlet ATHENIAN — Luton Clarence BIRMINGHAM — West Bromwich Albron

### POLO IN 1920.

Champun Cup—Old Cantabs
Of en ("up (Rochampton)—Old Cantabs
Of en ("up (Rochampton)—Old Cantabs
..., (Ranelaph)—Freebooters
Coronation Cup.—Freebooters
Inter-Reprinental Cup.—XVII Lancers
Runelaph War Cup.—Northamptonshire \ economic
Pather Schools Cup—Old Wellingtonians
Universities.—Usford best Cambridge, 4-3 ill R II
Clympic Touriament (Belgium)—England won from
America, Belgium and Spain.

RUGBY UNION IN 1919-90. For the first time in the history of International matrices England, Scotland and Weles were equal, each playing a matches, winning and losing z. France, with z win and z losses, was fourth, and Ireland, with 4 defents, last Results and England, at Swames, by 4 goals a dropped and z pensity) and a try to z goal lan z. England beat France, at Twickenham, by a goals (z pensity) to a try.

Feb 7 Scotland beat Wales, at Edinburgh, by a pensity goals and a try to z goal.

Feb zs. England beat Weles, at Edinburgh, by z goal nil z tries to z goals (z pensity) and a try.

Feb. Z. Wales beat Rennee, at Paris, by z tries to z

and i tries to a goals (a pensity) and a try

Yeb. 22. Wase best france, at Paris, by 2 trees to 2

Fob. 28, Scotland best Treland, at Ridinburgh, by 2

goals (a pensity) and a tries to pil,

'the war as we wassed trees to pil,

'the war as we wassed trees to pil,

'the war as we wassed trees to a proper goal

Mai 20, England best Scotland, at Twickenham, by

2 goals and a try to a dropped goal.

April 3, France best Ireland, at Dublin, by 5 tries to

'a dropped goal and a try.

On a frostbound ground at Queen a Club, 'ambridge

I'micraity beat Oxford by 2 goals (a dropped, a pensity)

to 3 goals.

to z goal The County Championship was won by Gloucestershire, who heat Yorkshire by 3 goals 4 tries to z try.

### NORTHERN UNION IN 1919-20.

In the Northern Union League Huddersfield took premier honours. Huddersfield also won the Challenge Cup. Hull won the Club Championship.

### ARRIAL DERBY (1912-20).

1013	(+	O M. Sopwith Hamel	Bleriot 70 h 1 Morane 76 h 1		59 m 1) h
1014	W	L Brock	Morane 80 h 1	٠.	72
TOIG	(;	Gathergood .	Airco 450 h j	,	139'S
1920	1.	T Courtney	Martinayde .		-53 5 ···

### GORDON-BENNETT AERIAL CUP (1909 20).

		31116	
Place	Won by	Pilot per li	r Machine
2909 Reuns 2920 New York .	America.	G. (urtiss 47	Curtus
1910 New York .	4t Britam	White co	Bleriot
rozz Fastchurch	America .	Weyman 70	Nieuwrt
rors Chicago	France	Vedrines. zoa	Deperdussin
1313 Reims	France	Prevont 224	Deperdussin
orgao Etampes	France	Lecointe 173	Mennet.
The (	ap was won	outright by Fr	ance

### RACKETS IN 1920.

Singles Champsonship - E. M. Baerlein (A. E. Leitham forfeited).

Army Singles Championship .- A. J. H. Sloggets. D.s O., Rifle Brigade.

Public Schools Championship.—Malvern (C. G.

Robson and J. A. Deed,

niversity Matches.—Oxford won the Doubles

(J. C. Simpson and V. G ('azalet) and Singles (J. C. Simpson).

a Made in America. b On grass. c In New Zealand.
d Made in Australia e British anadeur records. f Not
Meude Hall exhibitions, but all doubtful. g With
ankles tied. h On the same day Boss walked az m. in
a bettra. Se mins. a socca, and az m. azer joks in a heura.
i A. W. Shachar walked see seles to make a remins, a sec.
i a see, ta a innatch against time. The A.A. have to

ree miles record on their books. 7 Made in Canada-k Made in Athens. 11 This record was not peased until late in say, when previous figures to Goulding were dis-allowed. 12 In London, in 1890. Tom Griffith walked se-miles in alpha, 27 mins, 25 seco, in a match, against time. Take in 1885 the Indexinational Athletic Recording ag-powed the records. 25 translational, 7 Made-Indi. Artics.

### HENLEY WEGATTA, 1920.

Grand Challenge Cagai-Magd. Coll., Oxford. 7 m 44 s Ludies.—Christo Church, Oxford. 7 m 32. Stewards.—Magd. College, Oxford. 8 m 32. Visitors.—Merten, Oxford. 8 m 32. Visitors.—Merten, Oxford. 8 m 32. Nyfold.—Thaines R. C., 8m xs Damond Sculls.—J. Beresford, junior.

### OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1920.

Wingfe'd Sculls -J Beresford, junior, 22m 558 Tham & Sensor Sculls—J. Beresford, Dogget's Coat and Badge—H. Hayes, Deptiord

### BILLIARDS IN 1919-20.

A new Professional Champion appeared in 1920 in William Smith, of Darlington The Amateur Champion is Mr. S. H. Fry, who also won in 1863, 1867, 1900, 1916 and 1939. During the past year all matches were placed under the rules of the amalgamated bodies now called the Billiards Assonation and Control Council.

Propersional Championship — W. Simith beat C Falkiner by 3,500 m 16 000. Smith 8 tiesk of 795 is the highest ever made in a championship match. Imman, who had held the championship for inner years, took no

America Crameromanie, -Mr. R. 41 Fry beat Mr.

W. B. Mayshall by grain 3,000 up
Victors Tot RNAHENT - T. Newman (rec. 1,500) won 4 i
games, x; C. Falkiner (rec. 2,500) won 3, 3 surers, 4.

M. Imman (scratch), T. Reece (rec. 1,500), and H. W.

M Intuan (scratch), T Reces (rec. 1,500), and H W Stevenson won remns each
Breaks—On Feb 27, 39 o, Falkmer made 870 with
invery balls Newman is record of 84, made Oct 1795, was
massed Best "spot break (exhibition match 3 304, by
J Peall, 1890; instell for money, 2021, by M Peall,
1898 Best spot braned breaks, 1 392, by John Robsets
1893 mid 1,467, by T Tavlor, 1892 With come setton
ladis the highest breaks are 2,106 (292 mid 1,502 off the
red, by George Gray, 1921, 1,205, by H W Stavenson
(under B C C Rules), Oct., 2922. Best breaks with 1903
balls are 1,393, by George Gray ander B C C Rules,
302, by H W Stovenson Feb, 1905 recognized by B A,
and 82s made by John Roberts, in Section W Cook, in
June, 2907, 280104 42 926. The highest freak break was
499,125 by T Rices—with the anchor annon in 1907

### CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1920.

Quarter Mile—A. White, 328 secs. (Manchester)
x mile—A. White, 2 mins 4x secs. (Coventry)
5 miles—A. White, 2 m min 25 secs. (Coventry)
25 miles—A. White, x h 8 min 24; secs. (Long Eaton)
59 miles—W. R. Smith, x h 47 min 36 secs. (Herne Hill)

WORLD S CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS, Autweip. 2020

1,000 metres (P. ofess one))—Spears (Australia) 30 sees, load Distance Road Race (nominally 105 kilometres, actually 25 kilometres 500 metres). Wuming Country France Competitors del times, 29 in 50 nm 43 sees. First man to finish, Stougust (Sweden), 4 h o mus TE BOCH

### OLYMPIC EVENTS

oos metres 7 andem - HERyan and FLance (Eng

s.cos metres Taudem—11 E Ryan and F Lance (England, a min 49) sees,
4,000 ms 1 a Team Pursant—Italy, 5 min 14; sees Thenglish tourn won, but was disqualified owing to A. White undetectently fouling an Italian idea 2,000 ms 178—Peeters (Holland), no time 5 k-loundres—Henri George (Belgium), 3 to 5 m 43 a george (Champie Borens die Sia seconing (three for a fired, but Olimpie Borens die Sia seconing (three for a fired, but the points, and Bouth Africa, Netherlands, and Swaton word seconing with five notific and sould with the points, and Bouth Africa, Netherlands, and Sweden equal second with five points each

Miscellassons Records—The Land's End to John o' Groats record (about 900 miles) 'safety (H. Green), at aph 50 m. 1008 London to Brighton and back safety (B. H. Grubb), sh 900 4884, 1922, taudem safety (G. H. Grubb), sh 900 4884, 1922, taudem safety (G. H. Friault and A. E. Ward, 48 3200 4884, 00 Aug. na 1909, York to Edinburgh (J. W. Kiffel), 12th, 5420, 1923; I tricycle (R. W. B. Martin), 3th, 564, Oct. 22, 3222. London to York (F. R. Govind), 3ch, 1820, London to York (F. R. Govind), 3ch, 1820, Cot. 24, 1925. Bath to London, 1922, 1924, 1

### WORLD'S SCULLING CHÂNPIONSHIP.

i car.	vy miner.
2908	R. Arnst S. W. Webb (in New Zestand).
1909	R. Arnst b W. Webb (in New Zealand).
1910	R Arnst b. E Barry (on the Zambesi)
1912	E Barry b R. Arnst.
roran	E Barry b H Pearce.
zgząb	E Barry b Jas Paddon
1919	A Fel on b E Barry
2020	E Barry b A Felton (in Australia).

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instatuted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elhott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879. A second cup was finally won outlight by R. Barry when he beat burnan in 1872, that have carrying with it both World and English Championship finals.

a First race for a third cup b The title of English Champion was also included

Champion was also included

### BADMINTON IN 1920.

Men's Singles Championship-4. Allen. Ladies' Singles-Miss K. McKane Men's Doubles-A Fee and R dn Boverav Lades' Doubles-Miss I. ( Radeglia and Miss V Elton.

### CROQUET IN 1920.

County Championship — Middlesex best Championship — P. D. Matthews Ladiest Championship — Mrs. W. H. Hope Mixed Donobes Championship — R. C. J. Ikaton and Mrs. Beston

Gold Medid (Men) — Douglas Hey . (Ludies) — Miss D. D. Need Campion Cup — Capt. C. L. O Callaghan ... (Lulies) — Miss D. D. Stiel

### COURSING-WATERLOO CUP.

Year	Nominator	WINNER
1912 1923 1914 1915	Mi J W Fullerton. Mi S Hill Woods Mi A. F Pope Si Thomas Down. Mi E Hulton	Tide Time Hung Well Dilwyn Winning Number Harmonicon.
1920	In rore 18 and ro not d	Fighting Force.

. 01	CTIME DW	COTTOT	THOMPT	TTO.
Inst	N uns	Place	Year	, Time
kılo   r   P	E Wel's Guignard	Paris Auteurl Paris Muurch	1909	M. M. b O 0 538 O 0 399 O 3 351 O 6 44 O 35 258 O 47 138 O 53 7 33 20 503 O 2 58

" All these twoods were made with motor pacing and wind shields. | Flying starts

### INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Inst	Name	Place	Time	Year .
Metra 500 1,000 2,500 5,000 20,000	O. Mathiesen. O. Mathiesen. O. Mathiesen { K. Strom O. Mathiesen	Norway Davos Thaves Davos Trontiheim Christiania	H N 5. • • 43 • • 31 • • 31 • • 31 • • 37 • 8 39 • 17 20	1980 1999 1980 1914 1917 1913

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT BACK

Year	Winner	m s	Won by
2900	Oxford	22 32	as lengths/
Z90s	Cambridge	19 9	g lenghs f
хооз	Cambridge .	IP 35	6 lengths a
2904	Cambridge	9Z 34	44 lengths.
1905	Oxford	20 35	3 lengths.
1906	Cambridge	19 24	3 lengths.
1907	Cambridge .	Bo a6	4 lengths.
zgoß	Cambridge	19 19	at lengths.
1909	Oxford	19 50	3 lengths.
1910	Oxford .	30 I4	3 lengths a
1911	Oxford	18 29	at lengths o
tôza	Oxford	23 5	6 lengths h
2023	Oxford	20 53	l of a length.
1914	Cambridge .	20 23	41 lengths
1920	Cambridge	31 11	4 lengths
,	1915-19 No	nace —	War

a Rowed on a Wednesday, f Oxford used short boat. Best on record, h Race rowed twice owing to both a towed on a Welnesday. I Oxford used short boat, Best on record. h Hace rowed twice owing to both boats snking on first occasion—the second lace was rowed on Monday. In 1822 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily 10 24 mm. 20 secs. but the race was not then an annual event. 2005. Putney to Mortlake, Cambridge beat Harvard, om 18 secs. 2 lengths

### UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

Boat Race—Orford 38, Cambridge 32; dead heat, 1877 Cricket—Cumbridge 35, Orford 35; drawn c Ruthy Football—Oxford 39 Cambridge 16, drawn 9 Assoc atton Football—Cumbridge 30, Orford 18, drawn 4 Sports-Cambridge 17, Oxford 16, ties 3

### WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS. Men-Free Styl' zoo yards-D P Kahanamoku, U.S A 0 531 \*

100 metres—D P Kahanamoku USA	3		2
go vards—C M Damels, U.S A	3	3	2
noo metre - C M Daniels, USA	2	2	6
zo vards-Norman Ross USA	2	2	4
no vards—Norman Ross, U.S.A	3	2	41
oo metres - F E Peaurepaire, Australia	3	5	o
oo metus—J G Hatfeld England		ž	z)
ao valde F E Beamemue Australia .	-	2	3
coo vards—J G Hatfield, England	ē	•	21
oo metres-J G Hatfield, England		5 5	6
So yards-li Taylor, England	11	ă	51
1,000 yards- 1) Billington, Fugland		3	
	14		
1,500 metres-G R Hodgson, Canada .		ĭ	
760 Jards-G R Hodgson, Canada		3	
MEN-BREAST STROKE.	_		"
too metres—W Bathe, Germany			
soc yerdB Toldi, Hungary		3	
noo metres-P Courtman, England		9 5	
oo metres-P Courtman, langland		5 2	4
soo metres—P Courtman, England	- 1	7 5	į
Mrh-Back Sthoke			
no metres—Otto Fahr, Germany			
150 yards—M Weckesser, Belgium		5	
no metres—Otto Fahr, Germany		4	병

# 400 metres-H. Pentz, Germany ...

200 yards—Miss F Durack, Australia. 200 yards—Miss F Iburack, Australia.
200 metrs—Miss E Bleibtrey, U.S.A.
200 yards—Miss C M Joins, Nottingham
300 yards—Miss It did James, Garston
500 netros—Miss E Bleibtrey, U.S.A.
400 yards—Miss E Bleibtrey, U.S.A.
500 jards—Miss Hilds James, Garston
500 jards—Miss Ilidia James, Garston
500 jards—Miss Ilidia James, Garston
500 jards—Recast Stroke—Miss Lucy Motion, z 13f\*

Blackpool pards, Back Stroke — Miss May Spencer, Garston .....

### TENNIS.

Amateur Championship.—E. M. Baerlein. University Matches.—Oxford won both Doubles V. A. Cazalet and G. S. Huband) and Singles

(V. A. Cazalet).

M.C.C. Prizes—(Gold) Capt. R. K. Price; (Silver) E. A. C. Druce.

our-Handed Chub Championship.—Manchester (R. M. Baerlein and W. Renshaw).

		7.	
-	ENGLISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS,	J-e	, 80.
-			1. 100
	soo yards, Breast Stroke—R G. Lassam, Ravens- bourne S C	*	43
	440 yards, Salt Water—H. E Annison, Croydon S C	5	44 32 t
	40 yards, Salt Water—H. E Amuison, Croy- don S O  50 yards—H. E Annison, Croydon S C  Half-mile—H E Annison, Croydon S C  Mile—H E Annison, Croydon S C  Mile—H E Annison, Croydon S C  Mile—H E Annison, Croydon S C  Mile—H E Annison, Croydon S C  Mile—H E Annison, Croydon S C  Mile—H E Annison, Croydon S C  Mile—H E Annison, Croydon S C  Mile—H Davidson Sinethwick with the S  Plumetine—H Davidson Sinethwick with the S  Mile S C  Mile	25 25	81 } 85
	Plunging—H Davidson, Smethwick, 7z ft 9 ins. Water Polo—Hyde Seal beat Hammersmith zo	4	<b>50</b> ,
i	Seni 8 C Plunging—H lawidson, Smethwick, 7s ft. 9 ins. Water Polo—Hyde Scal beat Hammersmith 2s goal to 2 Dring—H Clarke, Wandsworth 8 C Diving (Women)—Miss C M Jeans, Netting ham Ladies		
t	ham Ladies o 150 yards (Women), Back Stroke—Miss Lucy Morton, Blackpool	_	IĄ
,	soo yaids (Women)—Miss C M Jeans, Notting ham Ladies 150 yards (Women), Back Stroke—Miss Lucy Morton, Blackpool 200 yards (Women)—Ereast Stroke—Miss Lucy Morton, Blackpool 2150 yaids (Women)—Miss C M Jeans, Notting—ham Ladies Long Distance [5 m 60 vds] (Women)—Miss Long Distance [5 m 60 vds]		6
	ham Ladies Long Distance (5 m 60 \ ds \ (Women)—Miss (`M Jeans, Nottingham Ladies r	8 18	et tot
	Long Distance (5 m 60 vds.) (Women)—Miss C M Jeans, Nottingham Ladies International Water Polo—Encland-heat Ireli goals to 0. Wales beat Scotland 6 goals to 5. E beat Scotland 7 goals to 3 County Water Polo—Lancashire.	ngi	anc
	BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS		
	MEN,  100 yards—C. M. Daniels, New York S.C  150 yards—C. M. Daniels, New York S.C	И 0 1	s. 55
	roo yards—C M. Daniels, New York S.C	3 5	2 2 2
٠	500 yards—J G. Hatfield, Middlesbrough 880 yards—H Taylor, Chadderton 1,000 yards—D. Billington, Bacup	13 13	다 등 기
	150 yards, Breast Stroks—(i. H. Webster, Sowerby Bridge	24 Z	2) 54]
	Bruge	•	42
,	Women. 140 yards—Miss D. Curwen, Liverpool 150 yards—Miss C. M. Joans, Nottingham	ı	II AÇÎ
	220 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston 300 yards—Miss Hilda J mes, Garston 440 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	4 5	59 30
	240 yards—Miss D Curwen, Liverpool 150 yards—Miss D Curwen, Liverpool 150 yards—Miss C M Josas, Nottaugham 250 yards—Miss Hida James, Garston 1500 yards—Miss Hida James, Garston 1500 yards—Miss Hida James, Garston 1500 yards—Miss Hida James, Garston 1500 yards—Miss Vers Neave, Emfeld 1,000 yards—Miss Vers Neave, Enfeld 1,000 yards—Miss Neave, Enfeld	7 24 26	31 25
	150 ) ands, Back Stroke — Miss May Spencer. Garston 200 yards, Breast Stroke — Miss Lily Morton,	*	12 431.
	Plungung—Miss Hilds David Livernool 56ft 61 m	3 1	
	<ul> <li>Not yet passed by International Roan! I claims for records made in America are in abeyon</li> <li>OLYMPIC GAMES ANTWERP, 1920.</li> </ul>	ee.	a
:		M. E	a. I
-	200 metres, Breast Stroke—Reakona, U.S.A. 200 metres, Breast Stroke—Malmroth, Sweden 400 metres, Free Style—N. Ross, U.S.A.	3	4
-	1,500 metres, Free Style—N. Ross, U.S.A	10 10	7
	ners.  no metres, Fice Style-Kahamanoku, U.S.A  no inetres, Back Stroke-Kealcha, U.S.A  no metres, Breast Stroke-Mahamoth, Sweden  400 metres, Fice Style-N. Mass, U.S.A.,  400 metres, Fice Style-N. Ross, U.S.A.  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Mahamoth, Sweden  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Mahamoth, Sweden  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Mahamoth, Sweden  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Mahamoth, Sweden  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Mahamoth, Sweden  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Mahamoth, Sweden  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Mahamoth, Sweden  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Mahamoth, Sweden  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Nass, U.S.A.  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Mahamoth, Sweden  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Nass, U.S.A.  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Mahamoth, Sweden  1,500 metres, Fress Strike-Nass, U.S.A.  1,500 metres, U.S.A.  1,500 metres, U.S.A.  1,500 metres, U.S.A.	~ .	<b>-</b>
)		*	-
	100 metres, Free Style—E. Blobbrey, U.S.A 200 metres, Free Style—E. Bleibrey, U.S.A High Plain Diving—Frjand, Desmark, Spring-Reard Diving—Alleon Ryagis, U.S.A., † Weild's Record	1, 1,	₩Y 

# 🕆 The British Empire.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

· Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population
In Europe	121,512	45,878,500
In Asia	2,187,550	323,158,000
In Africa	4,652,900	60,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	7,458,000
In ('entral America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Australasia	3,300,000	6,800,000
Total	14,272,782	445,388,500

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.-The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human rare. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Remisphere The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons. one half of the Empire enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.-By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West, East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Empire in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. remaining 370,000,000 include 31 51,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 7,000,000 (filiese, and 7,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000

"Red Indians" in Canada.
RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over are,eco,coo are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, So,000,000 Christians (67,000,00- Protestants, 73,000,000 Catholies), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 720,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.-There is no fundamental law upon which the Const.tution of the Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Americka, New Zealand. and the Union of South Africa. "The second half the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly;

principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the Imperial Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the Imperial Conference (post).

SELF-GOVERNMENT .- (1) The United Kingdom. -The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive Ministry, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and

the Judicature. (See also p. 487).
(a) The Indian Empire.—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council (the Council. in this case, being the Council of the Governor-General) acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

(3) Imperial Dominions.—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a dominion un'ess that dominion is specially mentioned. If the legis-lature of a dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing dominion exercises within its borders

are governed :-

(a) Those having responsible government. The executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, New-foundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

(b) Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown. In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius,

and Malta.

(c) Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown. Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settle-

ments, Trinidad.
(d) Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone. In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no

power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) Protectorates. The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King-Emperor. The protectorates of the British Empire include Egypt, British East Africa, Som-a lland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Swaziland, and Nigeria

(f) Spheres of Influence A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(g) Mandatory Spheres, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by man-date from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish govern-

ments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the Imperial Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Imperial Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Imperial Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the Imperial House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which has for many years been accepted in great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Gyerseas administration.

The Imperial Dominions may be divided into the flow of the Dominions, generally, four classes, according to the way in which they provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government. Questions affecting the general strategical defence of the Empire are considered and determined by the Imperial Defence Com-mittee, which co-ordinates the work of the sea and land forces of the Empire. In the War of 1914-1918 all the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.-The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their countries at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 2807, 1908, 1909 and 1919, and in 1909 the title of "Colonia" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. In spry and 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The constitution of the Conference is as follows:— President, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; Chauman (in the absence of the President), The Secretary of State for the Colonies : Members, The Prime Munisters and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, N. w Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India; Secretary, Sir H. C. M. Lambert K.C.M.G., C.B.: Assistant do., C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.

THE LEGISLATURE .- The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parisments constituted by itself, while retaining a general ampervision of Imperial affairs through the medium of the Colonial Office. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the Imperial Dominions varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State. (See also "Self-Government" and "Imperial Conference,"

ante.) THE JUDICATURE. - The Sunreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Cominittee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (see p. 267) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are helding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Domin-India and the Itominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme-Judicial Authority for the United Kingdom is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a mose or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective

governments. Universities and University Colleges have been established and degrees are reopherred. Trader the will of Ceell Rhodes scholarships were founded at various colleges of Oxford University. These Rhodes Scholarships are tenable for three years, are of the annual value of £300, and are open to scholars of each Province of Canada, of each State of Australia, of New Zeeland, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape of Geed Hope (a), Jamaica, and Bermuda. Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and ag scholarships, each of £350, were formerly in the nomination of the German Emperor, but this provision has since been reacined by an Act of Parliament. Organising Secretary, Rhodes Scholarship Trust, Sir George Parkin, K.O.M.G., Ll.D.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1924-1928 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Grown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. In the Ciyil Service Estimates for 1920-32 the following "Grants in Aid of Local Revenues" were included:—Weitheinvei, £7,900 (an increase of £3,900 over 1928-19); Somaliland, £20,000; including £80,000 for the investigation of oil deposits (increase of £20,000); 38. Hetero, £2,800 (decrease of £4,800), Uganda, an instalment of annuities in repayment of advances under the Ballway Act, £319,123; and Cuprus,

£50,000. PRODUCTION.—In 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 452,200,000 quarters, of which \$3,750,000 quarters were produced in the British Empire. India, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and Egypt are the principal wheatproducing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. Barley, oats and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in the United Kingdom exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A. Cotton is extensively grown in India (4,827,000 bales of 400 lb. in 1916-17), Egypt (632,000 bales), and its cultivation is increasing elsewhere—West Africa (11,900 bales in 1917), East Africa (20 700 bales), Sudan (23,000 bales), and West Indies (3,000 bales). Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Empire (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa and Australasis; it is produced also in Borneo, British Rast Africa, British Guians, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South mel. supply. of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds.
Petroleum is produced in India (8,900,000 barrels)
of 45 gallous in 1997), Trinidad (1,600,000 barrels),
Egypt (1,000,000 barrels), and Canada (200,000
barrels) and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

EXTERNAL TRADE. — The Imports of all Nations were valued in 1924 at \$2,500,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000,000 the difference in the totals being made up by the value of services rendered in transport and insurance. The value of the earnings of British Mercantile Shipping in carrying merchandise exchanged by the various nations is stated to amount to \$250,000,000,000 (reven higher, for the year 1926, Before the War the value was generally reckoned at about \$250,000,000. The total trade of the British Empire in 1929 was valued at \$4,300,000,000 (Imports \$2,400,000,000; Exports \$2,500,000,000, India (\$257,000,000,000 The United Kingdom (Imports \$2,500,000,000), India (\$257,000,000,000). New Zealand (\$2449,000,000), Australia (\$200,000,000), New Zealand (\$250,000,000), South Africa (\$258,000,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, x9x5, there were xx,353 vessels (over xoo tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9, 385 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,068 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include x0,218 steam vessels of x0,830,928 tons (U.K., 8,675 vessels of x9,235,705 tons; Dominions, x,543 vessels of x3,255,213 tons) and x,232 sailing vessels of x37,487 tons. In the War of x94-x928 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 39,359,528 gross tonnsee, of this total x,277 (x35,000 tons) were British, 236 (60,545 tons) French, 230 (x4x,355 tons) Italian, 29 (x0,x75 tons) Japaness, and 80 (24x,321 tons) U.S.A. In x932-x938 merchant vessels (over x00 tons) of xx,274,000 gross tons were launched by Allied countries and others not at war with them, the British tonnage so launched being 3,703,000 gross tons. On Sept. 30, x90x, the gross tonnage of steamships under construction in all the shipyards of the world was 7,555,000 tons, of which 3,73x,000 were building in British and x,77x,000 in American shipyards. On June 30, x90x, the gross tonnage of steamships under construction fall steamships under all flags fitted for oif fuel was x50x, with a gross tonnage of x955,750 tons, an increase of x15 ships (80x,650 gross tons) over x038-x9; in addition many ships were built (or under construction) with oil engines as the propelling power.

Towns.—Capital, London (England). Population (xpxx), 4,522,963 (with suburbs, 7,252,963). At the Census of xpxx there were in the British Empire 3 cities with over x,000,000 fuer b. xp2, and 82 others with over x00,000 (see p. xp2), and 82 others with over x00,000 inhabitants. Uf these 94 cities 50 were in the United Kingdom (England 4x, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 3), 39 India, 4 Canada, 4 Australia, 2 Egypt, and x-each in New Zealand, Smith Africa, Ceylon, Engag Kong, and the Straite Settlements.

## AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

infection to the state of the s					MALIYA OND.	
Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Hetimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1916-9).	Schal Bassocka
Europe.	1		1	-	Ţ.	1 40
United Kingdom		1 .:	, Z2Z,090	45,800,000	z,639,000,000	930,000,000
Isle of Man		•	230	50,000	-,-3-,,	33-1-1-1
Isle of Man Channel Islands Malta and Gozo	Duke of Normandy	2066	70	50,000 97,000	-	7
Gibraltar	Treaty Cession		290	20,000	3,000,000	\$00,000
	" n	-7-3	•		3,000,000	
Asia.	Congnest and Conston		i			
Indian Empire Coylon Straits Settlements	Conquest and Cession Treaty Cession	2757-1897 1801	1,900,000	315,000,000	120,000,000	272,000,000
Straits Settlements	, ,	178K-1000	25,500 1,660	700,000	82,000,000	72,000,000
Foderated Malay States	,, ,,	1874-1888	27,500	E,000,000	9,000,000	m6,000,000
Other Malay States Hong Kong	,, ,,	1909 1842-1906	84,800	800,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
	., ,,	1808	390	440,000 260,000		70,000,000
North Borneo Brunei Sarawak	Cession Treaty Cession	1877	31,100	204,000	1	1
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888 1	4,000	30,000	3,000,000	B,500,000
Current	Protectorate	1888 1914	50,000 3,600	650,000	,000,000	8d9,000
Cyprus	Annexation . Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	150,000	275,000 2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000
l'alestine	" "	1914-1918	-3-,	_,,		
Africa.	1					1
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	877,000	l, 1		1
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,400	g,200,000	i	l
Transvaal	,	1900 1900	210,400	1 3,,	1	1
South West Province	Conquest	1900	50,400 322,350	zao,000	49,000,000	34,000,000
Basutoland	,,		10,300	350,000	1	i
Basutoland		1895	875,000	126,000	1	1
Rhodesia	Treaty Cession	1889 1807	450,000	2,750,000		
Gambia Gold Coast Sierra Leone	Trouty Cession	1672	4,000 92,000	146,000 1,650,000	1,900,000 3,000,000	2,000,000 6,000,000
Sierra Leone	,, ,,	1787	34,000	I,100,000	. 1,600,000	I,500,000
Nigeria Somaliland		TROT	34,000 363,700	27,400,000	9,000 000	10,000,000
Somaliland	Treaty Cession	1884	68,000	300,000	300,000	350,000
Kenya	Cession and Conquest Treaty Cession	1888-1918 1894	566,000 283,500	23,000,000	3,500,000	3,990,000
Vganda Zanzibar Nyasaland	troity cosmon	1890	1,080	200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nyasaland	Occupation	z8gz	300,000	1,000,000	600,000	510,000
	Occupation	188a	400,000	12,000,000	53,000,000	47,000,000
Manustina	Conquest	1898 1810-1814	1,000,000 720	370,000	4,000,000	3,750,000
Sevehelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	23,000	3,300,000 <b>70,00</b> 0	50,000
Sudan Mauritius Seychelles Ascension St. Helena	Treaty Cession Occupation	1815	40	150		
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,500	50,000	64,000
America.		1	i	1		1
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	2759-2763	407,250	١ :		
Nova Section	" "	1759-1763	706,850	1 :		1
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1687-1713 1763	21,500 28,700	` '		
Quebec. Nova Scotia New Brunswick Prince Edward Island British Columbia	Conquest Settlement	2745-2763	2,200	\ ·	****	
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900	7,200,000	190,000,000	300,000,000
Managora,	,,	1813	251,900	1		1
Alberta Saskatchewan	,,	1670 1670	255,300 251,700	1		ł
North-West Torritories		1070	1,250,000	,		1
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	x583	40,000	240,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Jamaica	Conquest	2655 2629	4,400	850,000 56,000	3,200,000	2,900,000 20,000
Bahamas Leeward Islands		1029	750	240,000	1,000,000	2,010, 700
Windward Islands	Cession Settlement	1763-1783	510	200,000	900,000	2,000, '00
Barbados Trinidad and Tobago	Settlement	2605	270 2,860	zg6,000	3,000,000	8,500,100
British Guiana	Conquest , and Cession	1797 1803-1814	90,300	330,000	5,000,000 4,000,000	5, 00, 00 3, 00, 00
DESUMBLE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	,, and Cossion	1798	8,600	40,500	700,000	720,000
Bermuda Falkland Islands		zóza	20	19,000	735,000	240,000
raikland Islands	Treaty Cession	×77×	6,500	3,240	1,000,000	<b>2,000,000</b>
South Georgia	" " · · · · ·	2772	1,000	- 1	- 1	
Australasia.	I	1	1	. 1		
New South Wales	Settlement	2788	320,400	x,650,000	)	
South Australia	,,	x832 x836	904,000	I,320,000	1	,
Queensland	: ::::::::	1830 1884	670,500	400,000 606,000	95,090,000	107,000,000
l'asmania	,,	2803 28a6	26,220	292,000	, (	* *, a
Western Australia	7	xloS	976,000	#82,000	/	1.4
Viii	Casion from Matives	2845	208,000	X,090,000	26,600,600	30,090,000
Now South Wales Victoria South Australia Queensland Tasmania Western Australia New Zealand Jiji Tasma	Apperation	2874	7,500	200,000	2,000,000 000,000	150.000
Pacific Islands	Common und Commont	-	90,840	200,000	-	1
		<del></del>				

Barope— Malta	to., a cv.o. Governor, a.c.m.a., p.a.o., Governor, a c m.a., Vioeroy and overnor nor Governor nonnissioner nonnissioner sion fef Commissioner Gov Commissioner Gov Commissioner Gov Commissioner Gov Commissioner Gov Commissioner Gov Commissioner Gov Commissioner Gov Commissioner Gov Commissioner	Valletta Gibraltar.
	GCM.G. Vicercy and	
Indian Empire Lord Chelmsford, G.M.S.L., Governor-General		Dełhi.
Madree Lord Willingdon, G C 1 k., Governor Bombay Sir G. A Lloyd, G.C.I. Governor Bombay C 1 F. Governor Barrel Farl of Ronal dalay of the Governor		Madras. Bombay.
Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., Governor United Provinces	onermar	Calcutta Allahabad
Punyab Sir E I) Maclagan, K C I E, C S I, Gover	nor	Lahore Itangoon
Burma Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, s.c.s.1. ( Hibar and Orissa Lord Binhs, r c., s. c. Governor Central Provinces Sir F. Sly, s. c. s. 1. Governor	Governor	Rungoon Patna
Central Provinces Sir F Sly. E C 81 , Governor	··· ··· •	Nazpur Shillong
Assum Assum Assum Rainchustan NW Frontier Provinc: Ajmer-Menwara Ld Col R. E. Holland, c.j.z., Chief Con Ld Col R. E. Holland, c.j.z., Chief Con	nnmissioner	Quetta Peshawar
N W Frontier Provinc: Sir A, H Grant, R C 1,E., C 2,1., Chief Co. Anner-Menwara LtCol R. E. Holland, c.J.E., Chief Com	mmissioner	Peshawar
Coorg W P Barton, C.1 E Chief Commissione	r	Ajmer Merkara
Andamans and Nicoburs Lt. Col. M. W Douglas, C.S. T. C.I. E. Ch. Malcolm Stevenson, C.M.G. High Commit	issioner	Port Blair. Nikosiq.
Cyl rus Malcolm Stevenson, c M. 6. High Comput May. Gen Sir P. Z. Cox, a o t b. k. c s r Palestine Rt Hon Sir Harry S Samuel, a b. s., H	Administrator	Baghdad. Jerusalem.
Palestine Rt. Hon Sir Harry S Samuel, G S E., H Ceylon Sir W. H. Manning, R.C.M.G. F W.R. C B.	, Governor	Colombo
Biruts Settlements Sit I. N. Guillemard, R.C.B. Governor Hong Kong		Victoria
Welhaiwel on o is blewart locknart, k c, a. c . c	mmissioner	Wetharwei
Martwak it it itaja biooke, kugu		Sandakan Kuching
Africa	GC M G , High Commr B F C M G., Governor-	Cuiro
(HR H Pring Arthur of Connaught &	a . (Jover nor (Jener al.)	Khartum
Union of South Africa (Rt. Hon J C Smuts, & C. Premier		Pretoria
UNION OF SOUTH APRICE   I'R H Printe Arthur of Connaught, a Basutoland   Rechammland Protectorate   I. Col. E C F Garraway, o so Conn I Rechammland Protectorate   Single Property	Walince, k n i , c m 6.,	Maseru Mafeking (Cape)
Gambia Administrators Gambia Cocil II Armitage, C M G, D S O, G	overnor	Salisbury Bathurst
Gold Coast Colony Brig Gen F G Guggisberg, C M G , D 8	o, Guvernor	Accra.
Richard J. Wilkinson, c M a, Governor Nigeria. Sii Hugh Clifford, K, c M a, Governor Ge	meral	Frectown Lagos
Somaliland Protectorate Sil G. F. Archer, K C M G. Governor	. c B . Governor	Berben., Nairobi,
Kenya Mag-Gen Sir Edward Nothey, K C M G. Sir Robert T Coundon, K C M G. Gover G. Sir Robert T Coundon, K C M G. Gover G. Sir Robert T Coundon, K C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir Robert T C M G. Sir	10r	Entebbe.
May. F B Pearce, c.m c., Brotish Resi	dent High Commr.	Zanzibaı
Nyasaland Protectorate Sir George Smith, E.C. M. G. Governor and Tanganyika Sirth S. Byatt, E.C. M. G. Governor	a Consul-General	Zomba. Dar-es-Salzam.
Mauritius	0)	Port Louis
Neychelkos Major II G Grant, R.M. L.I., Officer in Ch	harge	Victoria. Ascension
St Helena	•• ••• •• •• •••••	Jamestown.
America	o , Governor-General	Ottawe
Nawloundland Hon Richard Squires, Premier		St. John's.
Bermuda	. K C 3 I ,D S O., Governor neral	Humilton. Kingston
Bahamas Maj H K S Cordeaux, c.B., c m.g., Gov	ernor	Nassun.
Bernuda (786) Signates Willocks, o. u. c. to u. k. to a damaica.  Bahamas Sir Leelle Prolyn, a. c. u. c. u. c. to a. c.	er nor	St. John's St George's,
Bat bados Tunidad and Tobago	overnor	Bridgetown.
Tilidad and Tobaco.  Hittali Guinna Sil W Collet, K c M a Governor.  Hittali Ilonduras Eyre Hutson, c M a Governor.  John Middleton, c.m.a., Governor.		Port of Spain. Georgetown,
Fulkland Islands John Middleton, c.m.g., Governor	********	Belize Port Stanley.
COMMONWALLII OF AUSTRALIA R. Hon. Lord Forster, G C M G. Gover. Rt. Hon. W M. Hughes, Pressuer Sir Wm. Edward bavidson, k.o. M.o., G. Sir Wm. Edward bavidson, k.o. M.o., G.	nor General	Melhourne,
		Sydney.
New South Wates Hon John Storey, Premier Ht Hon, Earl of Stradbroke, K C M G, Vistoria Hon, Str. A. Feacock, K C M, G, Prem	der C v.a., Governor	Melbourne.
South Australia   IA. Col Bir Archivald Weigall, K.O.M G	, Governor	Adelaide.
Queensland   \$\int Lt. Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan Hon. F. G. Theodore, Premier   Sir W. L. Allardyce, R. C. M.C. Governor	1, G.C.M.s., Gosernor	Brisbane,
Tasmana Hon Sir W H Lee, Premier		Hobart.
Western Australia	M. G.S.V.O., GovGen.	Perth.
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND Rt. Hon. W. F Massey, Pressign Sir Ocal Hunter Rodwell, R. C. M.O., Gose		Wellington,
Visio, ia	Commissions	Suva. Port Moresby. Suva. Fil.

	Area	Population.		
Divisions and Capitals.	(Sq. Miles).	1901.	1921,	
England and Wales (London)			Jan W	
England	50,874	30,813,043	34,045,296	
Wales	7,466	1,714,800	2,025,202	
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,472,103	4,760,904	
Ireland (Dublin)	32,586	4,458,775	4,390,219	
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	5+,752	52,016	
Channel Islands	75	95,618	96,899	
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad		367.736	145,729	
Total	121,633	41,976.827	45,516,259	

Religion and Languages.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom are almost entirely Christians, and mainly Protestants, the exceptions being 5 million Roman Catholics (principally in Ireland), 250,000 Jews, and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1860, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership. The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welshspeaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts have been made, under Sinn Fein auspices, to revive the Gaelic language in Ireland. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Year.	Births. 🏞	Rate per z,000	Mai riages	Rate per z.000	Deaths	Rate per z,coo.
1895	1,154,898	20.4	279,746	14'3	735,244	18.7
1900	1,159,922	29'4 28's	311,854	15.1	757,732	18.4
1905	r, r63, 535	27'I	315,090	147	669,638	1 15'6
1906	1,170,688	26.8	325,842	14 9	68x,343	25.6
1907	x,x48,624	26'0	332,228	15.1	678,851	15'4
1908	z,173,759	a6·3	319,857	14'3	675, <b>18</b> 6	15.2
1909	1,146,118	25.5	313,120	13.9	667,765	14'8
TOTO	1,122,984	25.0	380,735	14'3	630,409	14.0
1913	1,102,500	24 I	34#,538	15.0	652,738	r3·8
1914	1,101,836	23.0	353, 124	<b>153</b>	†661,644	14'0
1915	1,024,378	87.0	421,311	18.3	7720,035	15'7
1916	986,8gz	30.0	333,570	14.3	1650,250	14'4
1917	852,192	17 8	309,919	_	†641,160	24'4
1918	8g8,886	17 7	342,408	1 - 1	<b>†769,035</b>	17.6
1919	887,498	18.5	413,133	- '	658.152	_

† Including only civil deaths.

### Immigration and Emigration,

		1		Dest	NATIONS OF	THE (BRITIS	H AND IN	14н) Еміс	RANTS.	
Year	Total Im-	Total Emi-		To the British Empire Abroad				To other Countries.		
			To North America.	To Aus- tralasia	To South Africa.	To other Dominions	Total	U S A.	Else- where	Total.
1911 1911	a61,325 a98,779 350,429	a88,761 618,859 623,425	85,887 256,990 284,860	37,680 45,702 80,770	23,017 27,297 30,767	19,461 19,351	163,594 249,449 315,748	132,192 121,814	15,467 16,207 16,965	195,167 148,399 138,779
1912 1913 1914	340,696 372,618 359,892	656,835 701,691 451,438	186,147 196,278 94,482	96,800 77,934 48,013	25,855 21,124		331,063 331,450 186,015		19,293 19,021 14,381	136,603 148,190 107,189
1915 1916 1917	147,189 95,5 <b>8</b> 3 34,042	126,507 93,889 27,871	19.434 18,953	7,191 —	7,905	15,768	61,808 44,167	37,763 28,884	5,348 3,4 <b>28</b>	43,111 38,318
1919	25,970 293,602	22,824 201,504	79,209	17,000	4.756	14,504	115,369	a3,867	7,699	31, <b>96</b> 6

The total of Emigrants from 290-9 includes only those of Eritish and Irish nationality. The total number of Emigrants of all nationalities to places out of Emigrants of all nationalities to places out of Emigrants from sing. 292-929 is 19,282-929, 292-929. British and Irish and Emigrants of Security and Emigrants. From 1875-1986, the total number of emigrants from the United Kington; and 1995-1986, the total number of emigrants from the United Kington;

### CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Previous to zoor there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till res; that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireiand, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptereds, tisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years-

1570... ..4,160,221 1670 ... 5,773,646 1700 .. 6,045,008 1600 . . 4,811,718 1630 . 5,600,517 1750 ....6,517,035

The first general Census of the United Kingdom was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

z8ozz6,345,646	1861ag,321,a68
x81118,509,116	187131,845,379
182121,272,187	x88z35,241,483
183124,392,485	189136.104,975
<b>284127</b> ,036,450	1901 41,976,827
184187,724.046	EGET 45,370,530†

\*\* The population of the United Kingdom a month before the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918 was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1911 England and Wales, 618 o; Scotland, 156 5; Ireland, 135 6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1911, IRELAND, 1821-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851-1911.+

There are	1	Popt 1 ATIOT		INCRE	ASE.	FAMIL	346.	INHABITEL	Hotars
ENGLAND AND WALKS	Males	Females	Total	Decennial	Per Cent.1	Number	Persons in each	Number	Persons to each
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8.892,536			1,806,723	4 160	¥,575,983	5'64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,65x	10,164,256	1,871,780	14'00	2,142,147	4'74	I,797,504	5'65
1821.	5,850,310	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,080	18 06	2,493,423	481	2,088,156	5.75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,806,707	z,806,56z	15'80	3,911,874	4.77	2,481,544	5 60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,014,148	8,017,351	14'27	**	**	2,943,945	5'41
1841.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,987,600	2,013,461	12 64	3 712,290	4.83	3.278,030	5 47
1861.	9,776,250	10,280,965	80,066,884	a,138,615	II QO	4,401,584	4'47	3,739,505	5'37
		11,653,338	22,713,266	2,646,042	13,31	5,049,016	4160	4,259,117	5 33
	12,630,934	13,334,537	<b>25,974,439</b>	3,262,173	14 36	5,633,102	4 61	4,831,510	5 38
		14,949,624	20,002,525	3,028,086	11 65	6,131,001	4'73	5,451,497	5'32
		16,790,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	13.14	7,036,868	4.63	6.260.842	5'30
		18,624,884	36,070,498	3,542,649	10'80	8,005,200	4 50	7,141.781	5'95
1 - 1	-7,443,000	20,024,004	3-,-,-,-,-,-	3,34-,-43	-000	9,503,290	7 30	7,141.701	2 42
SCOTLAND				l	1	_ 1	1	i	
1801.	739, <b>0</b> 91	869,329	1,608,420	_	-	364,079	4'41	<b>*94</b> ,553	5'46
1811	826,296	979,568	z,805,864	197,444	12 27	402,068	4 49	304,093	5'93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	8,091,521	<b>285,657</b>	15.8z	447,960		34×,474	6.15
z83z.	1,114,456	1,249,930	£,364,386	272,865	13'04	508,301	4 70	369,393	6.40
2841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	<b>255,798</b>	10.83	550,428	4.76	502,852	5 81
x85z.	I,375,479	1,513,263	a,888,742	a68,558	10.82	600,098	4 8x	370,308	7'80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,558	6.00	678,584	4 5x	393,220	7.78
x871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9.72	742,694	4 5= 1	412,185	8 oz
x88x.	1,799,475	x,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11.18	812,712	4.60	739,005	5'05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7 77	876,089	4 59	817,568	4'98
zgoz.	2,173,755	a,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11,00	967,200	4'62	926,914	4 82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,80x	6.46	1,040.147	4 58	1,013,369	4 70
IRELAND.		1				1	- 1	1	
18a1.	3,341,926	3,459,90z	6,801, <b>82</b> 7		-	1,312,038	5 x8	1,142,608	5'95
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14'19	1,385,066	5.61	1,249,816	6'21
	4,019,576	4,x55,548	8,175,124	407,723	5'25	1,472,739	5 55	1.328,839	6 15
1851.	3,190,630	3,36x,755	6,552,385	\$1,622,739	\$19 B5	1,204,319	5'44	z 046,223	6.58
1861.	2,837,370	2.961,597	5,798,967	753,418	Oz x 50	1,128,300	5 14	995.x56	5 83
	a,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	<b>≬386,59</b> 0	06 67	I,071,494	5 04	961,38o	5.63
	a.533.277	2,641,559	5,174,836	237,54 <sup>1</sup>	24 39	995,074	2.30	914,108	5.66
1891.	a,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	470,086	80.00	932,113	2.02	870,578	5'40
1901.	2,200,040	2,858,735	4,458,775	945,975	§2.≈3	9x0,256	4'90	858,158	5'30
rorr.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	\$68,556	§±.24	9x0,748	4'8s	86z,879	5.09
ISLANDS.	i	1	1			- 1	- 1	1	
1851.	66,854	76,278	143,126		-	- 1		BE,845	6 55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	321	0'28	31,530	4'55	83,018	6.83
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0.83			83,08s	0.03
1881.	66,08z	75,179	141,860	(3,378	\$2.34	- 1	_	24,297	5'84
z8gz.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,58z	4.66	- 1		25,824	574
TOOT.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1.7z	- 1	- 1	27,770	5 43
TOIT.	70, 165	78,749	148,915	91,455	00.00	35,664	4'37	29,220	5.86

Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Scamen Abread.

These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.

1 Decrease.

### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly inwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are and inflamental laws, of which the principal and fafety, the Habous Corpus Act (1679), the Act of Settlement (1701), the Act of Union with Scotland (1707), the Act of Union with Ireland (1800), and the Parliament Act (1911) The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the second established the liberty of the person; the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne; the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom, and the last enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber. The constituent parts of the British Con-stitution may be thus briefly described:

1. The Sovereign —The throne is hereditary in the English house of Windsor with mixed succession the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitu-tional and limited. The King has a right to The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parhament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown tion of right, however, will generally enable an minied subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2 The Legislature -Parliament consists of two Hon-es, the Lords and the Commons

(a) The House of Lords consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, zgxz if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lord-, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the Any Bill by which the maximum amendments duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act Members of the House of Lords are unpaid

(b) The House of Commons. - This body consists of 707 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400.

(2) The Executive.-The Crown (the King in Council) ' makes peace and war, issues charters,

increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Cabinet, under the presidency of the Prime Minister. consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers progre salvice of the ring amounts (see page ser). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure: they may be dismissed at any moment.

The Judicature. - (a) England and Wales. The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases ansing in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court ; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in Eng-land are '(x) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," see p 555) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendary magistrate. (4) The Court of Criminal Appeal has power to hear appeals

against convictions and sentences.

(b) Scotland.-Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (see p. 530) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges a d the Channen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(c) Ireland.—The higher courts in Ireland are to resumm.—Ine higher courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, and there are Resident (stipendiary) Magistrates (see p. 539) who have jurisdiction in petty cases.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1989). The subjects which local bodies administer are, inter alia the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating inquors; the provision to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, and the Parish Conneils with Chairmen. Ireland has a more elaborate system of local government than Great Britain with popularly elected Councils for Counties, Boroughs, and Rural Districts, the municipalities having Lord Mayors or Mayors,

### POLICE.

The authorized strength of the Police force on Sept. 29, 1926, was 55,657 in England and Wales, 5,953 in Scotland, and 10,887 in Ireland. The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office, and those of Ireland by the Irish Secretary's Office. The LONDON POLICE. consists of the City Police and of the Mctro-politan Police. The City Police district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (see p. 273). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 10,657 night residents. The Force comprises a Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 103 Sergeants, and 1,006 Constables; also zz Constables on private service duty. The cost of the maintenance of the City Police in 1919-1920 was £370,302 (in 1891 the cost was £120,460)
The Metropolitan Police district embraces an

area of 447,656 statute acres, with a popula-tion of about seven millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, North London, Lambeth, Mariborough Street, Marylebone, Old Street, Thames, Tower Bridge, Westminster, West London, Tower Bridge, Westminster, West London, Greenwich and Woolwich, South Western, and West Ham (see p. 274). The Force on Oct. 76, 2220, consisted of 40 Superintendents, 689 Inrgeo, consisted of 40 Superintendents, 58; Inspectors, 3,071 Sergeants, and 17,809 Constables, making a total of ax,609, with 30x horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 30, 1950, was 12,663. The cost of the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police in 2019-1920 was £6,445,511 (the fines at Metropolitan Police Courts reduced the gross amount by £88,499). On March 31, 1920, there were 20,288 Police pensioners, of whom two were over 34 years of age.

sioners, of whom 530 were over 75 years of age. .

For the Women's Division of the Metropolitan
Philos, 222 (all ranks) in 2226, 222 (all ranks) in 2226, 222 (all ranks) in 2226, 222 (all ranks) in 2226, 222 (all ranks) in 2226, 222 (all ranks) in 2226, 222 (all ranks) in 2226, 222 (all ranks) in 2226, 222 (all ranks) in 2226, 222 (all ranks) in 2226, 222 (all ranks) in 2226, 2226 (all ranks) in 2226, 2226 (all ranks) in 2226, 2226 (all ranks) in 2226 (all ranks Supplement:

The following table shows the number of Convictions at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland from zorz to zorz :-

### (a) Indictable Offencis.

ENGLAND AND WALLS.		Scor	LAND,	IRPLAND	
Con-	Com- mitted.	('on-	Com- mitted	('on- victed	Corr- mitted.
24,949 24,862 28,173	10,193 5,776 5,143	17,046 16,166 13,769	277 384 483	1,977 1,780 1,604	2,049 1,622
	27,230 24,949 24,862 28,173	W41.85.  Convicted mitted.  27,120 12,557 24,949 10,193 24,862 5,776 28,173 5,143	W41.85. Scor Con- victed mitted. Victed 27,120 12,557 17,618 24,949 10,193 17,046 24,862 5,776 15,126 24,853 5,735 3,13,759	Wilhs. Scotland.  Control Committed. Victed milited  27, 120 12,557 17,618 287 24,949 10,193 17,046 277 24,862 5,776 16,165 384 28,173 5,143 13,769 483	Wahaa Scotland lar Con- Con- Con- Con- Con- Con- Con- Con-

### (b) Non-Indictable Offencer.

ENGLAND AND

	W'A	lds	Scor	II AND	IRL	AND.
Yen		-			. – –	
	' Con , victe i	Dis- charged	vi ted	Dis- charged	Con- victed	Dis- charged
		1				
1914	491,760 423,399	152,016 185,022	76,313	40,393 39,700 42,985 35,305	136,823 127,020	27,882 3×,595

## 1917 362,823 140,115 51,350 31,392 87,472 21,599 DEFENCE

The Royal Navy (see pp 275 9) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom.

The Army (see pp. 280 4) is recruited by voluntary enlistment in normal times, but was raised to the requirements of the War by the Military Service Act of 1916. It is administered by the Army Council (similar in membership to the Board of Admiralty).

The Royal Air Force (see pp 285-6) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the Air Ministry.

### EDUCATION.

### I .- ELEMENTARY.

Statutes require parents in England and Wales to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in Scotland, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in Ireland, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In order to give effect to these requirements Local Authorities are empowered to make free provision for school accommodation, attendance of pupils and teaching-staffs, whilst the State supplies nearly one-half of the maintenance funds conditionally upon receipt of satisfactory reports from government inspectors appointed by the Board of Education for England and Wales, by the Committee of Council on Ednortion for Scotland, and by the Commissioners for National Education in-Ireland. In rero attendance was not enforced in sy per cent. of the Urban Districts and Towns, and in as yet cent. of the

Rural Districts. It may be remarked—(i.) that there is no definition of, "school" in the Acts; (ii.) that efficiency of instruction given is, so, tested except in publicly-managed achools; (iii.) that Local Authority schools increase in number though still fewer than voluntary (non-provided) schools. The latter are maintained by the Authorities whilst the responsibility for the buildings remains with the foundation-managers. Of such schools there are about 33,000 in all including some designed for particular purposes, e.g., Higher Elementary and Central for older pupils, special for "defectives" and the like.

Teachers number 200,000, women preponderating. Except in Scotland there is a considerable proportion of teachers who are not fully qualified. The war has lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing. State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannustion Act of 1918, by which it is hoped to render

the profession more attractive.

Twenty per cent. of the population are of the pupilage School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling, the minority proceeding to some other kind of dayschool. Recent legislation requires Local Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction, to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14, and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession: also nursery-schools for children under five.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical natters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, etc.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, etc., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

### II,-EDUCATION BEYOND ELEMENTARY.

The Education Act, 1918, has in view powers for compulsory, and therefore free, education of a continuative kind in part-time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years, and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter.

Secondary

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, etc., employments

(i.) England.—The number of Secondary schools deemed efficient by the Board is 1,073, containing 42,000 pupils, of whom about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholaships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Most secondary schools are over full. Of these "efficient "schools about apper cent. Féoriev boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas." Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property ferm a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim

at securing graduate Teachers as far as possible. As in Elementary schools, there is a shortage of fully-qualified teachers; but the recent Act. for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive.

(ii.) Wales.—The system is much the same as in England, through the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are colled "Intermediate" in many cases. The number of efficient schools was (in 1924) rass, and of pupils, 22,000, girls preponderating Three per cent. of the schools do not receive government grants, and 8x per cent were provided by the Local Authorities. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board,

(iii.) Scotland: Intermediate and Secondary Schools—Three kinds of courses are provided: "Higher Grade and Intermediate with post-Intermediate." The former are taken in 196 schools by 33,000 pupils, and the latter in 56 schools by 20,000 pupils. All are under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as are the

Elementary schools

(iv.) Ireland — Intermediate Education is under a Special Board who have recently gained fresh statutory powers and a State grant analogous to those in force elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Up to 1917 their operations were chiefly examinational, though grants for inspection results had already been authorised and are made. Their report (1917) contains reference to schools in so far as their pupils (11,000) were presented for examination. It seems that 346 schools were affected, with some 12,000 pupils. There are also "Commissioners of Education in Ireland," whose powers are confined to certain endowed schools (800 pupils) mostly in Ulster.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities), 3,r43 in number, and attended by 417,148 students on whom State grants are paid, and of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses (24), Tutorial Classes (120), Technical Institution Courses (24), with 1,169 grant-carning students, Day Technical Classes (127), held in 38 Institutions, with 97,265 students on whom State grants are paid; and also 151 Schools of Art, and 49 Art Classes.

Art, and 49 Art Classes.

In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner, but in Ireland by a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom go per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the pulpose

Universities

There are 18 Universities in the United Kingdom, of which 10 are in England, 4 in Scotland, 1 in Wales, and 3 in Ireland (see pp. 301 5); and 4 independent University Colleges. Most of these Universities and University Colleges receive State grants in respect of technical and professional work under the Board of Education Regulations. The Acts of 1918 employer Local Authorities to give aid to University work. There are 30,000 full-time students at these. Universities and Colleges.

FINANCE. The Revenue and Exponditure of the United Ingdom for the six years ended March 22, 1984, Stated as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
2914-15	£379,334,000	£x,138,654,000
1915-16	336,767,000	x,559,706,000
1916-17	573,438,000	a,198,113,000
1917-18	707,335,000	a,696,221,000
1918-19	889,081,000	a,579,301,000
1919-20	1,330,570,000	1,665,773,000

Gross Expenditure (i.e., the "Grants for Supply" added to "Appropriations in Aid") for the 8 years 1913-14 to 1900-21 (the last two years being Budget estimates and the first two audited expenditure:—

1913-14	£207,817,437	1917-18	£2,983,673,332 3,146,475,568
1914-15			3,146,475,568
1915-16	1,592,276,752	1919-20	s,106,063,145
1916-17	2,302,001,324	1920-21	1,252,374,000

### The Budget, 1920-1921

The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced, on April 19, his Budget for the financial year April z, 1920 to March 31, 1921. The final balancesheet, after allowing for the changes in taxation, summarised below, shows a total estimated Revenue of £1,418,30,000, a total expected Expenditure of £1,2184,108,000, and a Balance for Debt Reduction of £324,198,000

### Changes in Taxation.

Excess Profits Duty .- Increased from 40 to 60 per cent. as from Jan. z, zozo. If a war levy on profits be imposed the increase of 20 per cent. 15 to be cancelled.

Companies' Profits - A special tax of is in the companies of limited liability companies after the first £500.

Motors. - The existing tax of 6d. a gallon on motor spirit and the present licence duties on Committee report.

Katımated	Damanna	

	20,000,000
Excise	198,650,000
Motor Véhicle Duties	4,500,000
Estate, &c., Duties	45,000,000
Stamps	25 200,000
Land Tax and House Duty	8,500,000
Income Tax (including Super-Tax)	385,800,000
Excess Profits Duty, &c	
Corporation Profits Tax	3,000,000
Land Value Duties	500.000
Total from Taxes	1,025,150,000
Postal Service	37,000,000
Telegraph Service	5,750,000
Telephone Service	10,250,000
Crown Lands	650,000
From Sundry Loans, &c	
	9,500,000
Miscellaneous	320,000,000
Total from Non-Tax Revenue	383,150,000
TOTAL£	1,418,300,000

chargeable against Capital ...... £10,366,000

Borrowings to meet Expenditure

" motor cars and cycles abeliahed at from Janes, ited said, and the following system of taxation submits tituled;—Motor cars and cycles used fer tower purposes to pay a new scale of duty according to weight; vehicles used as heckney marringes to pay by seating capacity; private motor cars to pay for horse-power unit or part of unit; with a minimum of £6.

> Alcoholic Liquors .- Duties on spirits increased from 50s. to 72s. 6d. the proof gallon. Beer duty raised from 70s. to 200s, the standard barrel. Wine duties doubled, and sparkling wines to pay 40 per cent, ad ralorem.

> Cigars.-A 50 per cent suitax ad valorem on imported cigars.

> Income and Super Taxes .- Income tax standard rate of  $6\kappa$ , in the £ unchanged, but proposals by Royal Commission adopted for differentiation and graduation. Super-tax exemption limit lowered from £3.500 to £2 000, and rates increased up to a maximum of & in the £ on a graduated scale. Scheme for permanent relief from payment of double meome tax on the same income within the British Empire.

> Stamps.—Companies registration duty increased from 5s to £x per cent. Duties on transfer of stocks and shares doubled Stamps on receipts and scrip certificates increased from rd. to ad. Duty on fire, accident, sickness, and indemnity policies raised from rd. to 6d. The scale of ad. valorem duties on sea insurances increased.

### Land Values .-- Duties repealed

Postage -On inland letters ad for 3 ounces and 1.d. per additional ounce (present rate 1/2d. for 4 ounces) On newspapers, rd. up to 6 ounces, and 14d, on additional 6 ounces.

Telegrame .- Twelve words for 18., additional words vd. each.

Telephones - Rates to be increased when Select

### Estimated Expenditure, 1920-1921.

National Debt Services

Inside the Fixed Debt Charge Outside the Fixed Debt Charge	. £24.500,000 . 320 500.000
Road Improvement Fund Payments to Local Taxation	
Land Settlement Other Consolidated Fund Services	12,000,000
Navy	1,730,000
Army	125 000.000
Air Force	497,318 000

Customs and Excise and In'and Revenue Departments 10,468,000 . Post Office Services. 49.689.000 Add Supplementary Estimates 20,000,000

Balance available for Dest Reduction ...... #34, rg8,oco

TOTAL .....£1,412.300,000

Expenditure chargeable against. Capital...... fination

£ 150,000,000 |

## THE INCOME TAX. ... : 12

Under the Finance dot of uses a radical alteration has been made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of carned income as compared with investment income, and is the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs are replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employs two terms not previously mind in connection with the Income Tax, viz., \*\*\* assessable income" and "taxable income.

"Assessable Income" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income

as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"Taxable Income" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable moome" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income. Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made, not as heretofore by reducing the rate of tax chargeable upon such income as compared with investment income, but by deducting one-tenth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £200 for any one individual The "asse-sable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

Total Exemption -- Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with limi, £225. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £150 and £350 respectively.

See above

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to urrive at Taxable Income -Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable meome in order to arrive at the "taxable income." The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income

Personal allowance may be claimed of £135, in the case of an individual whose wife is

living with him, £225.
Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £225 is increased by a sum equal to nine-tenths of the amount of such carned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) House-

kerper taking Charge of Children .- A deduction of £45 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (see below) is given or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose.

If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be

claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mather, tentaining Charge of Children.—A deduction of may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an Unimerrical Person who has living with his wand maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (see below) is given.

Deduction for Children.-A deducti n may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £35 in respect of one ohild, and £37 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is duc.

No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £40 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives .-A deduction of  $\mathcal{L}_{ag}$  may be claimed in respect of (a) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (b) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (c) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity.

The deduction under (a) or (b) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income.—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (i.e., that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, whatever the total amount of the moone. The first £ssp of the taxable income is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax, i.e., for the year ending April 5, 1921, at 3s. in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, i.e , at 6s. in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums. -Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates:—3s. In the  $\mathcal{L}$  on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 3s, rgs, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June sa, sps, a deduction of ye. in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £x,000, of 4s. 6d. in the £ where his income exceeds £x,000 and does not exceed £2,000 and of 6s in the £ where his facous

## U.K. RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, sq13-14-1919-20.

Year ended	ar		Patent	Licences.		Pable	Entertain-	Matches and	
March	Beer.	Spirits.	Medicines.	Liquor Licences	Other Licences.	Waters.	ments.	Lighters.	
1914 1915 1926 1927 1928 1929	13,688,971 15,856,412 33,747,269 31,567,940 19,108,663 25,423,393 71,276,230	£ 19,539,777 80,302,500 a1,525,014 13,843,085 7,111,807 18,663,117 42,633,798	£ 360,377 333,777 627,454 732,943 803,816 1,065,693 1,332,661	£ 4,5x6,679 4,3a5,858 3,5a1,371 3,504,962 2,4a9,a17 1,273,297 1,324,523	£ x,800,603 x,175,889 x,824,256 x,802,523 931,399 x,104,911 x,433,822	1,229,008 1,467,178 1,581,721 1,361,891	3,001,#68 4,987,568 7,520,080 10,479,516	£	

### U.K. RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1913-14-1919-20.

Year ended March 31	Tea.	Cocon and Coffee	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff	Wine.	Spirits	Motor Spirit.	Clocks and Watches,
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	£ 6,498,816 8,627,858 13,962,210 14,312,186 12,519,100 16,054,520 17,750,624	561,841 601,420 1,052,905 2,234,698 2,896,190 3,194,732 3,099,006	£ 3,272,044 3,204,737 8,848,244 17,950,507 15,072,222 27,007,918 40,887,584	£ 18,263,479 19,272,007 25,743,149 27,342,339 33,285,107 46,231,430 60,944,865	£ 1,152,291 1,004,333 1,077,870 887,831 780,914 1,409,233 2,238,502	£ 4,435,500 4 972,005 5 323,780 4,171,421 2,896,190 5,520,039 16,168,973	£3,623 944,648 1,760,965 1,923,084 1,647,354 2,153,590 2,992,485	£ 243,572 456,864 452,960 663,785 919,385

### U.K. RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY AND STAMPS 1913-14-1919-20.

		Estate,	&c., Duties,			STAMPS.	
Year ended March 31	Probate Duty	Estate Duty	Legacy and Succession Duty	Total.	Deeds, &c	Receipts and other Stamps.	Total
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	£ 67,046 27,995 23,987 20,369 26,285 18,779 13,210	£,648,595 22,367,871 24,363,378 25,097,630 25,742,554 25,143,567 36,637,709	5,449,482 6,146,705 6,550,617 6,074 147 5,904,860 5,587,671 6,057,701	87,165,123 88,542,571 30,937,982 31,192,146 31,735,497 30,800,021 42,759,977	5,603,578 3,718,073 3,016,617 3,491,802 3,491,032 5.827,461 11,648,601	£, a, a, 6, 8, 3, 6, 6, 5, 6, 6, 5, 6, 6, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,	9,983,363 7,434,793 6,779,998 7,764,416 8,553,824 12,417,021 22,891,467

### PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1910-11-1917-18.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the eight years 2210-12 to 2217-12 "Land and Houses' represent schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses' and B (Occupation of Land) "Binsiness" i epieson Schedule I (Binsinesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Incommunis" are Schedule I (Birtish, Indian, Colonia and Foreign Government Securities), and "Salaries" are taose included under Schedule E (tovernment, Corporation and Public Company Officials)

Year.	Land and Houses	Businesses	Foreign Investments	Salaries	Total	Rate in	Produce of
1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 1915-16 1916-17	£ x64,604,450 x64,040,579 x64,854,46x x65,567,xa9 x66,308,262 x81,786,899 x72,583,580	£ 485,78x,908 445,586,736 474,883,976 504,587,768 580,893,490 533,048,385 682,053,984	43,814,398 43,912,643 44,718,928 45,409,456 47,369,539 59,800,182	6a,873,276 67,160,629 71,180,182 76,210,512 80,278,013 99,206,199 	£ 697,074,032 720,640,587 755:577.547 791,714,865 014,849,304 873.841,065 1,883,982,884	14* 14* 14* 14* 36*	2,738,912 2,738,912 2,830,830 2,969,591 3,108,810 3,169,614 3,199,034

<sup>\*</sup> The rates of the tax as fixed by the Fmance Acts 1980-21 will be found on pp 410-2 and p. 491.

### THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,563 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1665, which added hearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under added hearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Mariburough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The american War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly (250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 2793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £60x,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised :-

Year. Year Year Year. 56
1793... 4,877,946
180x ...27,305,272
1794... 6,998,389
1795...39,464,882
1795...39,464,882
1795...39,464,882
1795...39,365,873
1797...30,356,873
1798...16,828,323
1798...16,828,323
1805...16,649,801
1799...21,714,863
1807...10,432,934
1812...39,549,38a
1807...10,432,934
1812...30,342,879
1800...23,030,530
1808...12,095,044
1816... 514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1826, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £826,312,000); Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837:—

Year Year. Year S Year S Year. 1817 .. 1,826,824 .. 7,456,559 1831 ... 2,673,858 1818 .. 1,524,666 1825 .. 9,900,725 1832 ... 5,696 1819... 3,163,130 1826... 1,195,531 1833... 1,023,784 1820... 1,918,019 1827... 2,023,028 1834... 1,776,378 18az. 4,104,457 18a8... 4,667,965 1833 . 1,270,050 18as .. 2,962,564 1829.. 2,760,003 1836 . 1,590,727 1823 .. 5,261,725 1830... 1,935,465 1837... 1,985,885 | since March 31, 1919).

At the accession of Oreen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £768,000,000, with an annua charge of \$25,000,000. Small sums were paid of annually from 1837-184, when the Russian Were added \$33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:-Year. Year

1893... 2,971,727 1872... 3,443,023 1886... NU. 1859... 55,441 1873... 6,809,370 1887... 5,909,370 1887... 5,909,370 1887... 2,909,370 1807... 3,909,3613 1875... NU. 1809... 7,426,812 1859... 1860... a,i 1861... 1860... 2,888,254 1874...15,094,607 1888...30,702,875 1805... 381,607 1875... N.U. 1889... 7,426,812 1864... 1,038,371 1876... 7,094,132 1892... 8,626,921 1865... 1,056,831 1891... 4,709,820 Nil. 1892... 5 1864... 9,236,915 1878... 412.251 Nil. 4,054,489 1879... Nil. 1893... 8,789,050 1880.. 4,034,595 1894... 1893... 6,894,203 z866... 1867... 1,886,986 1881... 5,350,543 1895 .. 1809... 1,800,900 1881... 5,350,543 1895... 8,943,447 1808... Nil. 1888... 15,647,752 1896... 7,630,500 1886... 15,647,752 1896... 7,630,500 1887... 6,569,481 1897... 7,630,500 1897... 6,953,853 1896... 6,643,366 1897... 5,303,405 1895... 6,93,383 1899... 6,673,179 On March 31, 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £633,000,600 For the South African and China wars £742 gets to were raised but from Amil

wars £142,752,190 were raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914, the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31,

1914, was £661,473,765.
In the financial year, 1914-15, an increase of £457,546,985, in 1915-16,0f £1,031,931,968, in 1916-17, 0f £1,870,697,264, in 1917-18, of £1,860,404,723 was caused by the War. On March 31, 1920, the total of the Debt was stated at £7,829,476,724, of which the External Debt accounted £1,278,713,405 (a decrease of £86,136,000 since March 31, 1919), and the Internal Debt accounted for £6,550,763,318 (an increase of £408,574,047

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1893-4 to 1919-20.

				****	-,,5 4	,·, <u></u>
Financ al Year	De.d Weight Debt.	Cost of Interest and Management	Gross amount Redeemed	Debt Created in the Year,	Net Decrease,	Net Increase.
	£	E	4	£	<i>t.</i>	£
1893-1894	669,337,676	25,273,996	5,437,775	895,000	4,542,775	~
1894-1895	664,794,901	25,000,000	8,885,973	ml	8,885,973	
1895-1896	655,908,928	25,000,000	7,602,502	nul	7,602,502	
1896-1897	648,306,426	25,000,000	7,183,000	nıl	7,183,000	
1897-1898	64x,x23,426	25,000,000	6,052,791	าเป	6,052,791	
1898~1899	635,070,635	25,000,000	7,049,063	nd	7,049,063	
1899-1900	628,021,572	23,216,657	7,000,010	8,000,000		909,08x
1900-1901	628,930,653	19,835,489	1,460,700	62,000,000		60,539,300
1901-1902	689,469,953	21,685,532	4,454,303	60,000,000		55,545,697
1902-1903	743,015 650	27,282,058	6,236,888	32,000,000		25,763,112
1903-1904	770.778,762	27,000,000,	10,148,985	2,000,000	8,148,985	
1904-1905	762,629,777	27,000,000	8,315,100	757,432	7,557,668	•••
1905-1906	755,072,109	28,025,027	11,852,132	nil	11,852,132	
x906-1907	743,219,977	28,500,000	13,714,432	nil	13,714,438	
1907-1908	7#9,505,545	29,500,000	z8,029,680	ml	x8,029,680	
1908-1909	711,475,865	28,000,000	8,787,968	nıl	8,787,968	
1909-1910	702,687,897	21,757,661	10,442,489	21,000 000	•••	10,557,511
191 <del>0-1</del> 911	713,245,408	24,554,004	28,012,949	nil	28,012,949	
1911-1918	685,232,459	24,500,000	x0,487,978	nil	10,487,978	
1918-1913	674,744,4 <b>8</b> z	24,500,000	13,270,716	nil	13,270,716	
1933-1914	66x,473,765	24,500,000	10,103,674	nil	10,203,674	1
1914-1915	651,270,491	as,668,896	8,953,ozg	466,500,000	•••	457,546,985
1915~1916	1,108,817,076	60,849,3XX	599,598,339	1,631,529,907	•••	1,031,931,568
1916-1917	2,140,748,644	127,250,493	z,295,573,6z6	3,166,270,880	•••	1,870,697, <b>264</b>
rdr5-rdr8	4.BEX,445.848.	1289,851,066 .	204,509,133	e,e61,913,86a.	•••	7.860,404,700.
1918-1919	5,877,850,637	315,000,000	474 /12		***	2,000,404,709
1919-1920	7.829,476,723	33=,033,707	•••		•••	322,438,047

### The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the Funded Debt ("The Funde"); of the Capital Liability in respect of Terminal Annuities; and of the Unfunded Debt, part only of the last-named being included in the Fixed Annual Charge. On March 2s, 1979 and 1980 the Internal Debt amounted to:—

Funded Debt-1919 Consols, &c. ... £317,628,565 £314,952,215 1 nowities 20,645,412 19,313,709 Unfunded Debt-Inside Fixed Charge 454,992,000 204,887,000 Outside do. :--31/2% War Stock 62,745,676 62,745,476 12,804,541 1,976,795,369 64,141,643 41/2% .. 24,347,933 .. 2,011,462,156 •• 5% 56,297,453 4% Funding ....... Exchequer Bonds . 408,933,375 383,658,350 318,576,120 National WarBonds 1,636,204,682 1,475,845,110 Victory Bonds . . 359,531,845 Treasury Bills . .. 957,236,000 1,058,696.000 War Savings ('erts. \$26,971,044 273,540,815

£6,142,189,271 £6.550,763,318

### The External Debt.

The External Debt consists of loans from British Dominions, the United States, and other countries, and was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1919 and 1920 .--

Due to.	1919	zg~o
Canada	£135.488,000	£73 419 000
Fiji	440,000	434 000
Mauritius	535,000	538,000
Straits Settlements	8,280,000	7,656 000
U.S.A. :		
Anglo-French Loan	5x,369.863	5x,369,863
Other U.S. Loans	985.963.000	995.404,000
Allied Governments	*113,500 000	*113,500,000
Argentma	19,200,000	19,200,000
Japan	19,030,000	7.170,000
Netherlands	3,350,000	Nd
Norway	12,487,000	$\Delta d$
Sp iin	2.500,000	2,500,000
Sweden	4,758,000	826,000
Switzerland	3,349,000	Au.
Uruguay	4,600,000	5.954 000

£1,364.850,000£1,278 714.000

### \* See 'Estimatea Assets below

## Estimated Assets

The estimated value of the Debts owing to the United Kingdom by British Dominions and Foreign Countries, and of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and undertakings, is shown below (as on March 31, 1920):—

Um epaid Advances	£,1,415,262
War Louns-	
British Dominions	119 596,313
Allied Governments	1,724,562,088
Loans for Relief-	
Austria	3-794-375
Rumania	1,606,572
Yugo-Slavia	1,257,950
Poland	942,093
Czecho-Slovakia	237,116
Esthonia	200,000
Lithuania	16.81a
Latvia	12.440
Dauube Commission	5,930

iez Canal Shares ther Assets kchequer Balancus	 *****	£23,192,000 82,831,346 9,3 <b>6</b> 9,097
		-

£1,969,040,974

### The Sinking Funds.

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of (a) the New Stuking Fund (temporarily suspended), which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management; (b) the Old Sinking Fund, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt , (c) Terminable Annuties, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable, (d) Victory Bonds Sinking Fund, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept 1 of each year are discharged; (e) Depreciation Fund, under the Finance Act of 2927, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, etc. £86,006,000 of 5% Stock and £10 000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1920); (f) Payments for Death Duties, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act. 1919 (£115,300 4% Funding Loan and £2,849,905 4% Victory Bonds were received in roro- so in payment of Death Duties)

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c on March 31, 1920, these habilities stood at £46,862,866, an increase of £761,853 over the total for the previous year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Linbilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to dischange These habilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or bankrupt estates

The Nommal Net Lability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government—The Nommal Net Lability of the State in respect was stated on March 3r 1920, to be as follows.—Turkish Loan, £3.815,200. Egyptian I oan, £6.098,400. Greek Loan, £4.234,500. Mauritius Loan, £302,700, Transvaal Loan, £302,700,704, Sudan Loan, £3.500,000. Local Loans, £77,058.813; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £8,009,607; (do) £57.038.201. (do) £50.588,555; and Temporary Advance, £436,000

## Cost of the Debt, 1919-1920

Interest of Funded Debt Terminable Annuties Interest of Unfinded Debt Cost of Management	٠.	£7,899,901 . 2,588,332 . 12 397,707 . 887,112

## Outside Fixed Charm

nterest on War Debt lictory Bonds Sinking Fund	£	301,670,467 808,841
ayments for Death Duties	••••	2,500,000
rumal to seamer's		3,191,347

1,308,200,055

Total Cost of the Debt . .. £332,032,707

### OLD AGE PENSIONS.

By the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, every man or woman who has attained the age of 70 years, who has been a British subject and has had his residence in the United Kingdom for so years, and whose means do not exceed £2x xes., is entitled to receive a pension of sm amount which varies according to his or her means of from xs. to ge a week. The scale is as follows: Where the yearly means of the Pensioner as calculated under the Act do not exceed £x, the rate of pension per week age. is exceed £x, but do not exceed £x, but do not exceed £x, the rate is xs.; exceed £x, but do not exceed £x, xos., the rate is xs.; exceed £x, xos., no pension is exceed £x, xos., the conditions arising from the war an additional grant at the uniform rate of xs 5d. was made to pensioners who proved the necessity. The age has been reduced to 5e years in the case of Blind Persons. The following table shows the number of Claims recurred, Pensions payable, revoked, lapsed, &c., during the year ended 3xs March, 2929—

	ENGLAND.	WALLS ancluding Morrouth	SCOTLAND,	IRRLAND	TOTAL
(z) Number of Claums received	98,724	6,417	14,128	22,815	142,084
(2) ,, ,, rejected, teroked and lapsed* . By Pension Committees or on appeal by the Local Government Board on account of—	50,792	2.743	6,583	6,835	7 <sup>1</sup> ,923*
(a) Age	4 376 9,116 18,021 690	299 258 1,333 33	1,171 638 2,257 170	4,435 1,232 3 531 206	10,381 11,344 25,142 1,099
(3) Pensions in force on 3x8t March, x9x9  At 9x	618,845 571,784 14,930 16,692 9,355 6,084	39,973 37,283 838 991 543 318	87,681 83,282 1.345 1.590 861 603	173,699 162,925 3,111 5,209 1,807 647	920, 198† 855, 274 20, 244 24, 482 12, 566 7, 652
(4) Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since 31st March, 1918	70,173	4,759	21.027	E9.7 <b>87</b>	205,746

The number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated was as follows —

1916 1917 819I IQIO England .. 647,100 629,787 630,909 6x8,845 40,800 39,973 Wales 42,001 40,606 Scotland . . 91,656 90,500 95,277 Ireland .. . . 193,785 185,731 180,868 173,699 Total .. . , 978, 112 | 947, 780 | 943, 077 | 920, 198 \* These figures include 17,524 pensions revoked on questions ruled during the year. † Of this number 322,934 pensions were phyable to men and 597,264 to women

# PAUPERS OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Indoor Outdoo Total 3xst March, 1906 ... 61,378 ... 168,096 ... 289,474 xst January, 2916 ... 45,747 ... 8 792 ... 54,539

### PAUPERS AND POOR RELIEF, U.K., 1870-1918.

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Rehef for a series of years, with the amount expended out of the Poor Rates (including Receipts-in-Aid) in Actual Relief of the Poor, except that the expenses of management for Scotland and Ireland (but not for England and Wales) are included.—

Year	England (on ast	AND WALES		January)	(at close of	zst week in nary)	United 1	Кімаром,
10:11	Indoor	Outdoor	Paupers	Depen- dents	Indoor	Outdoor	Total Number	Amount of Relief.
1870 1880 1890 1900 1905 1910 1914 1915 1916 1917	165,324 189,394 195,048 222,647 265,749 299,216 271,463 258,962 226,466 215,285 198,493	914,067 648,636 592,497 508,517 575,613 544,450 389,314 394,843 354,325 321,813 a96,204	79,290 63,009 61,577 65,929 73,363 75,626 66,832 67,632 63,723 60,972 57,620	46,897 35,599 33,463 34,003 37,297 40,955 38,413 33,194 35,279 31,890 199,137	53,687 57,455 44,653 43,820 43,911 41,866 35,325 38,972 35,932 32,975 27,513	19,729 42,735 62,213 58,534 57,909 55,496 37,837 38,072 34,688 35,082	1,278,994 1,036,828 989,451 933,450 1,053,842 1,057,609 839,214 792,703 710,995 697,915 643,949	£, 9,363,798 10,087,985 10,388,442 13,808,378 15,507,650 17,733,1851 17,800,496 17,755,179 18,558,561

N.B.—The figures include casual paupers, and no deductions are made for persons counted twice, such as persons who received indoor and outdoor relief on the days mentioned

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Occupations of the Posnie.

According to the Census Returns of zers, the occupations of the people of the United Kingdom (aged ze and upwards) were as shown in the following tables.

England	and	Wa	les
---------	-----	----	-----

England and Wales.				
СПавлеч	Men,	Women,	Total	-
Industrial Commercial	7,015,605	9,459,533		
Domestic Ser-	2,062,710	151,321	1	E
Agriculture &	387,677	1,734,040	s, 121,717	Sc
Fishing Professional	1,165,654 367,578	94,823 347,943	714,621	Is Ct
Government Defence	248,624	50,975	299,599	"-
Unoccupied	205,817 2,208,535	10,026,379	205,817 18,834,914	
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313	
1	Scatlar	ıd.	1	w
		7	_	Po
С'Інняев	Men	Women	Total	
Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242	He
Commercial Agriculture and	245,621	37,844	283,465	Sn Fa
Fishing	193,731	33,380	227,111	Cle
Domestic Professional		266,578 35,962	201.066 81,675	-5
Government and Defence	42,476	4,932	47,408	sul
Unoccupied	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434	_
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401	1
	Ireland	1.		Ho
Сіпвеон.	Men	Women	Total.	Car She Pig
Agriculture	721,669	59.198	780,867	-0
Industrial Domestic .	434,699 25,831	178.698	613 397	suh
Professional	25,031	144,918 37,531	170,749 141,134	
Commercial Indefinite	xox,396 804,850	9.747 1,768,079	211,143 2,572,929	
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,E19	
· - '	nited <b>Kin</b>	l : gdom.		
('lasses	Men.	Women.	Total.	Wh Bar Oat
				Bes

('lasses	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial Commercial Domestic Agricultural Professional Indefinite	448,096 2,081,054 516,894	2,945,745 198,912 2,055,536 187,400 420,536 13,132,868	11,307,778 a,608,639 a,503,63a a,268,454 937,430 16,454,277
Total	12,140,213	₩.949.997	36,080,210

Aericulture.

The total land surface of the United Kingdom ine total iand surface or the United Migglom is stated at 76,639, seg acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and grazing, in 1988 was 63,418,000 acres. Of the remainder (13,221,125, acres) over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Pr	oductive Ac	reage, 1919.	
Division	A1 (ble	Pasture.	Grazing.
England Wales Scotland Ireland Isle of Man Channel Islds.	897,000 3,408,000 (a) 70,000 a1,000	13,657,000 1,782,000 1,343,000 (a) 18,000 10,000	a.7a3,000 r,398,000 g,48g,000 (a) 35,000 a,000
(a) Figu	res for Irelan	d not availab	le
Acrec	ige under C	rops (U.K.)	)
('rop	1910.	1919	z920.*

('rop	1910.	1919	2920.*
eat, barley, ats, etc atoes, tur-	8,371,016	10,105,323	9,351,450
ips, swedes, tc	4.077,337 32,887 97,711 354,472	3,476,865 16,745 84,837 657,885	3,542,610 20,770 88,670 573,940
rasses	6,670,398	-	

nacturing use or Man and Channel Islands, and ject to revision.
Figures for Ireland include orchards.

Numbers of Line Stock (IT K)

	Transcers of Die Book (C.A.).				
Live Stock	1910	1919	1920 *		
Horses Cattle Shoep Pigs	2,000,415 11,455,009 32,054,786 3,663,716	1,914,933 12,491,427 85,119,220 2,925,093	1,876,000 11,731,000 23,314,000 3,103,000		

Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands, and sect to revision

Acreage and Produce (U K.).

	2924.		zgzg.	
Стор	Acreage (z,oco Acres)	Produce (x,cco Quart'rs)	Acreage (1,000 Acres)	Produce. (z,000 Quart'rs)
Wheat Barley Oats Beans Peas	1,905 1 871 3,878 301 131	7,804 8,066 20,664 1,120 374 (1,000	2,370 1,870 5,117 *	8,665 7,213 25,495 4 (1,000
Potatoes Turnips and Swedes Mangolds Hay	1,197 1,750 526 9,393	7,476 2,476 24,295 9,523 22,403	Tons.) 1,219 1,681 472 8,734	Tons.) 6,322 22,702 7,769 20,708

## The United Kingdom. Seasons and Harvests Acresse of Farms. 497

### GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS,

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Walss, together with the number of cwts, of Wheat and of Wheat Flour imported in the United Kingdom to supply Deficiencies; and the Marriage Rate.

ENGLAND AND WALKS,	Tritte Kingpon.		. 4	
Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 32 years, 1890-1990	Average Price of Wheat per Qr	Imports of Wheat	Imports of Wheat-Flour	Marri- ago Rute
	8 d	rwt	cwt.	-
Average	. 31 11	60,474.280	15.773.336	24°5
Slightly above average	· 37 ° '	66,3x2,96a	76,723,003	, 24.6
Extremely bad	30 3	64.901,799	28,205,009	, 14'5
Extremely bad	26 4	65.461,988	20,408,268	13.0
Slightly below average	28 TO	70,126,232	29,134,605	, 14°#
Extremely bad	23 I	81,749,955	18,368,410	14'3
Very good	26 2 Ì	70,025,980	21,320,800	15,0
Bad	30 3 '	68,740,180	x8,680,669	15'8
Extremely good	34 0	65,837,030	31,017,100	35'4
Good	a5 8	66,636,078	28.945,708	15.6
Bad	. 26 II ·	68,669,490	21,548,131	15'I
Average .	26 9 <sup>°</sup>	69,708,530	22,576.430	15 1
Good	28 I	81,002,227	19,366,341	15.1
Deficient .	26 Q 1	88,131,030	20,601,448	15.0
Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14 7
Good	29 8	97.582,752	11,954.763	14.7
Very good	28 3 I	92,967,200	14,190,300	15.0
Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15.8
Decidedly above average	3a 0	91,131,205	xa,969,855	14 5
Very good	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14 1
Deficient	31 8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14'3
Good	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14.8
Bad	34 9	109,572,539	10,289,476	74 9
Decidedly above average	34 9 3z 8	105,878,108	11,978,153	15.0
Good	34 11	103,026,743	10,000,223	x2.3
Donidadly also assesses	34	88,667,900	10,482,170	18.3
Bad	. 52 10 58 5	100.070,320	9,960,325	14.6
Deficient	75 9	91.435,006	14 339,788	14.3
Good	. 73 Y	57,947,610	26,359,600	14.4
Bad	72 10	71,443,000	17,711,070	10.1
Bad	, ,- 10 ,	/-,443,000	1 .2./11,0/0	
				19'4

Note.— When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1890-1919 by less han one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between o's and o's bushel, the year has been noted as "Singhtly above (or below) Average", when between o's and r's bushels, as "Decidedly above Average or "Deficent", when between x's and z's bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between z's and z's bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad", and when above 3's bushels, as "Extremely good or "Extremely bad."

### Production per Acre

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and 1919, is shown in the following table.

Crop	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Wheat Bahls. Barley ,, Oats ,, Peas ,, Peas ,, Petatoes Tourips and Swedes Mangolds ,, Hay ,,	32 34 28 7 32 52 29 0 39 61 35 6 30 49 25 0 23 0 26 7 6 4 5 9 12 9 11 4 18 36 26 9	42'31 38'5 38'04 35'2 40'18'38'2 38'45'39 4 24'27'18'0 7'07'5'4 14'66'16'8 81'84'17'0	44 99 41 8 50 48 48 7 44 97 31 32 5 91 4 7 16 01 16 4

### A Figures not available.

### Number of Farms (1918).

Size of Farm or Holding (a)	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland.
Not above x acre to 5 acres 5 to 50 acres 5 to 50 acres 50 to xoo acres 50 to 300 acres 200 to 300 acres 200 to 500 acres 200 to 500 acres Above 500 acres Above 500 acres	(b) 81,193 191,375 60,509 (b) 	(b) 17,400 32,768 (b) 23,252 (b) 2,562 (b)	112,987 47,619 321,335 57,476 23,159 8,231
Total	416,668	75,982	574,574

(a) Exclusive of Allotments under the Smill Moddings of Allotments Asi, 1983, of which there were distincted to be 800,000 (1994) and 1,500,000 (1993) in Envisand and Value, (b) Chamberton of Paland only.

#### U.K. WHEAT (GRAIN) IMPORTS, 1905-1918.

Took.	Total Imports.	From Canada.	From India.	Prom Australia.	From U.S.	From Russia.	From Argenting.
• •,	gwt.	cwt.	cwt.	ewt.	owt.	cwt.	cwt. 23,255,900
1905	97,600,750	6,617,630	22,807,623	10,064,700	6,530, zoo	25,560,800	23,255,900
<b>2906</b>	92,967,200	11,846,200	22,636,500	7,7 <b>8</b> 5,100	22,554,400	16,057,500	19,176,500
1707	97,168,000	13,820,500	18,269,600	8,324,200	19,946,100	11,430,100	21,900,600
1906	91,131,205	15,796,695	2,948,900	5,518,200	25,768,900	5,147,110	3x,69x,400
1909	97,854,425	16,615,745	14,633,200	9,700,100	15,504,100	17,844,840	20,037,800
zgzo	105,332,638	x6,449,200	17,916,738	13,117,500	10,948,900	28,941,600	15,131,800
1911	98,067,787	14,373,700	20,161,518	13,910,720	12,939,229	18,106,100	14,748,600
1912	109,572,539	21,551,100	25,379,400	11,908,505	19,973,994	9,005,000	18,783,700
2013	105,878,102	21,787,900	18,766,100	10,126,658	34,067,944	5,011,100	14,756,200
1914	103,026,743	31,457,090	10,708,900	18,113,400	34,220,166	7,234,827	6,497,760
1915	88,667,900	19,725,300	13,956,500	180,300	41,649,000	796,300	12,156,000
zgző	100,070,380	81.441.000	5,6x1,900	3,699,620	64,544,100	12,500	4,495,700
1917	91,435,006	18,408,300	2,744,700	9,843,700	54,208,300	111,406	6,700,600
Egz8	57,947,6zo	15,958 700	621,400	2,013,700	84,757,610	Nil.	14,389,400

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN WHEAT, 1905 1918

Year.	WEEAT IMPORTS—GRAIN		WHEAT IMPORTS-MEAL AND FLOUR	
zoar.	From British Empire	From Foreign Countries	From British Empire	From Foreign Countries
	cwt	cwt	ewt	cwt.
1904	42,703,600	55,078,900	8,174,707 .	12,548,186
1905	39,830,45 <b>a</b>	57,792,300	2,029,390	9,925,373
1906	32,747,000	61,320,200	2,009,000	12,181,300
1907	39,853,800	57,314,200	1,570,420	11,726,946
1908	24,270,095	66,86x,110	1,760,742	11,809,113
1909	41,650,445	<u></u>	2,585,300	8,467,240
1910	48,116,138	57,100,500	3,204,101	6,756,390
TORE	49,176,438	48,891,349	3,762,008	6,303,064
SIGE	59,183,905	50,448,634	4,710,727	5,478,749
2013	50,736,858	55,141,244	4.519,638	7,458,515
1914	54,±68,000	49,638,653	3,477,#33	6,582,990
1915	33,884,200	54,783,700	3,371,360	7,110,810
1916	30,900,520	69,169,800	4,737,171	5,883,154
1917	30,404,000	61,031,006	7.705,641	10,763,861
1918 ,	18,688,600	39,359,010	7,326,800	19,032,800

#### Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the fish landed in the United Kingdom (excluding shellfish and river salmon) were as under in 1914 and 1919. In 1914 shellfish to the value of £401,812 were landed, and in 1919 the value was £691,667. The values of the 1919 catch are still inflated as compared with pre-war figures, but the average value per ton has declined as compared with 1918. The United Kingdom quantities have increased, being practically level with 1914 and nearly double 1918. The quantities for Scotland are still below 1914, but those for England and Wales are slightly above, while those for Ireland have materially improved.

		1924.	1	919
Coasts.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
England & Wales Scotland Ireland	506,240 372,016 29,550	7,846,687 3,143,507 2,86,635	525,423 298,443 40,337	£ 18,495,216 6,063,739 718,706
Total	997.7	-7.m2.0m	Bes.sez	**************************************

#### Forestry.

In rors the estimated area of the forests and plantations (land planted with trees within the preceding to years) in the United Kingdom was 3,098,000 acres, of which 1,730,000 acres were in England, 188,000 acres in Wales, 880,000 acres in Scotland, and 300,000 acres in Ireland. Grants for the development of forestry are made by the Freasury, under the advice of the "Development Commissioners" appointed in 1910. Before the War of 1914-18 the United Kingdom imported annually about 10,000 con tons of timber, valued at about £27,000,000, Of this total, over 85 per cent. consisted of light pine and fir from Russia, Sweden, Norway and Canada. There are in the United Kingdom over 10,000,000 acres of waste land, and about 12,000,000 acres of mountain and heath land, used for light grazing. It is estimated that less than one-third of this total of as,oco,oco acres, if put under trees which can be grown in the country, would supply 95 per cent. of the total requirements, leaving only 5 per cent. (timber which cannot be grown in the British Islands) to be imported from abroad.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The quantity and value of the principal materate won in the following table. The total value (at the mines and quarries) of all minerals won in 1924 was £141,163,032 and in 1928 the value had increased to £327,79,792, with a greatly diminished output. The total number of persons employed

in rars at the 2,075 mines in work was r,000,000, of whom 807,000 (males) were employed underground, and zzo,84z males and zz,96z females above ground. In the 4,36a quarries, 43,222 persons were permanently employed; of these, 27,27; (84 females) worked fuside the quarries and z5,296 (548 females) outside the quarries.

	. 29
Mineral	Tons.
Arsenic	. 4,988 . 48,930 . 13,124,351
Gravel and Nand	. 265,664,393 .: 2,498,872 7,130,243
Iron Ore Lead Ore Linnestone	14,867,582 26,013 12,158,441 3,265,666
Salt	3,205,000 2,969,989 3,464,528 3x8,9x2
Tin Ore	. 8,085

	zozĝ		
Value (£)	Tons.	Value (£1.	
19,052	2,349	210,101	
43,506	66,360	#18,5gh	
1,731,779	6,003,787	2,696,227	
132,596,853	227,748,654	238,240,760	
215,351	2,022,567	291,527	
1.369,242	3,961,524	1,139,951	
3,921,683	14,613,032	7,206.656	
309,813	14,784	273,46s	
1,295,512	20,156,603	I,992,705	
837,249	3,080,857	1,528,584	
560,893	1,976,014	1,647,997	
1,057,096	1,553,151	614,612	
806, rg6	110,197	429,583	
66x,865	6,378	1,115,986	

The	World's	Coal Output.
Year,		Metric Tons
1913 .		1,341,000,000
1914		1,208,000,000
1915		1,190,000,000
ror6 .		1.270,000,000
1917 .		. x,336,000,000
rgr8 .		1,332,000,000
POTO		7.770.000.000

Coal Production of the	U.K.
------------------------	------

Year	Tons.	Value.
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918	287,411,869 265,664,393 253,206,081 256,348,351 248,473,119 227,748,654 429,779,517	145,535,669 132,596,883 157,830,690 200,014,686 207,786,894 238,240,760

Coal Exports of the U.K.

The United States is the only country to show an increase over the pre-War figures. After dropping from 527 million tons in 393 to 466 million and 482 million tons in the following years, the production rose to 535 million tons in 3948. In 3929 (owing to the great strike) the production of the U.S.A. fell to 494 million tons. In 1932 the coal production of the United Kingdom showed an increase over that of 398 of 3930 the production was 63,703,000 tons (1,285,500 persons employed), 58,266,000 tons (1,285,500 persons employed), 58,266,000 tons (1,290,300) and 59,457,000 (1,207,800), a total of 279,736,000 tons for the nine months to Sept. 30, 2920.

The value of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported in various years is shown below. Coal bunkered by ships in the foreign and coastwise

bunkered by ships in the foreign and coastwise trade (ar.ozr.550 tons in 1913 and 13.0zr.24z tons in 1919) and Admiralty shipments of coal (34.500.000 tons in 1918) are not included in these figures. Before the War of 1914-1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2.500.000 annually. (ii) has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Coarmon	Output neck	Tons).
South Wales and	Monmouth .	042,300
Yorkshire		····· 772,100
Durham	costor	645,300
Derby, Notts, Lei Lancs, Cheshire a	nd N. Wales	443,800
Statfs, Salop, Wa		
Northumberland Other English Die		
Scotland		
Total for	week	4,713,200

Ontput week ending Oct

Year.	Tons	Value
1913	76,688,446 61,830,485 45,770,344 41,157,746 37,800,705 34,173,547 35,465,593 50,703,953	53,659,660 42,802,188 38,844,883 50,670,604 51,341,487 52,416,983 98,297,685 140,978,358

A ton of coal coat £x x3s. 3d. at the pit-head in Oct., 2020; of this cost 24s. 3d. represented Miner's Vages, 2s. xxd. Management expenses, 8d. Royaltes, 2d. Capital adjustment, and 2s. xd. Occupant profit.

The F.O.B. value of the coal exported had risen from 38s. zd. per ton in April, 1939, to 74s. 6d. per ton in March, 1980.

April's, spep to March 30, spec.

## Truncome in the first of

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of Iron ore produced in the United Kingdom is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported one is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in the United Kingdom in 1918 is stated at £7,106,656; that of the imported ore at £13,441,225, of which 4,272,905 tons (£8,30,411) came from Spain.

Year.	Tons Produced.	Tons Imported.
1905 1914 1915 1916 1917	14,590,703 14,867,582 14,325,012 13,494,658 14,845,734 14,613,032	7,344,786 5,704,748 6,197,155 6,933,767 6,189,655 6,581,728

Pig Iron.

The quantity of ore smelted and pig non made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig non was 19,255,555 tons; in 1918 the quantity was 2,616,840 tons of coal and 11,286,680 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1918 they numbered 318.

Year.	Ore Smelted (Tons.)	Pig Iron Made (Tons)
1914 1915 1916 1917	82,470,749 81,706,411 81,505,556 81,901,714 82,544,064	8,923,773 8,723,560 8,919,469 9,338,104 9,107,384

#### World's Production of Wool.

BRITISH ENPIRE-	Production.
United Kingdom	122,000,000
Australia	570,000,000
New Zealand	197,000,000
South Africa	180,000,000
Falkland Islands	4,000,000
Canada	11,000,000
India · · · ·	60,000,000

## 1,144,000,000

OTHER COUNTRIES-	
South America	404,000,000
North America	304,000,000
Russia	380,000,000
France	79.000,000
Spain and Portugal	68,000,000
Austria and Hungary	42,000,000
Germany	25,000,000
Italy	21,000,000
Otner Countries	338,000,000

The classes of wool grown are divided into three groups, viz., merino wool for clothing, and low wool (mainly used for carpets, rugs, etc.). The approximate proportion of these classes is 2,074,000,000 lb. merino, 2,022,000,000 lb. c,022,000,000 lb. posterio, and y00,000,000 lb. low wool.

. . .. 2,799,000,000

Total (1915) .....

The British Empire produced 63 per cent. of all merine wool grown, 40 per cent. of all crossbred, and a per cent. of carpetwools, 40 per cent. of the last-named being produced by Russia.

Taxtiles Industries of W.K.

The ection and woollen industries of Great
Britain are centred on the coalisidis; the lineaindustry is centred mainly at Belfast and
Dundee. Leicester, Nottingham and Derby are
the chief seats of the hossery mannfactures,
and Nottingham, Derby and Klimarnock of the
lace industry. The cotton industry depends
entirely upon imports, and consumed over
750,000,000 lb. of imported cotton in 1918; the
woollen industry consumed about 350,000,000 lb.
of wool, of which about one-third was produced
in the United Kingdom; the linen industry consumed about 80,000,000 lb of flax, of which
almost one-half was bome grown. The total
value of the textiles produced in 1919 is given
in the Trade Returns of the United Kingdom
at £50,173,178 for cottons, £33,90,2090 for
cotton yarn, £6.308,031 for jute yarn and manufactures, £85,240.476 for woollens and worsteds,
£3.398,024 for silks, and

## U.K. Cotton Imports, 1913-1919

The total imports of raw cotton in range amounted to rangas, 867 centals of roo lb., of which r4,536,289 centals were from Foreign Countries, and 5,046,578 centals from British Dominions.

Yeru	From U S (z,ooo lb.)	From Egypt (r,ooo lb )	From India (1,090 lb)	From Peru, (x,000 lb)
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918	1,584,769 1,284,434 2,022,385 1,646,863 1,186,241 976,018 1,254,837	402,669 336,102 448,490 356,736 277,930 388,473 508,405	51,304 104,890 93,962 80,061 75,962 59,501 40,184	11,696 21,437 21,518 49,018 50,044

#### Other Industries.

The Metal Industries are next in importance to textiles. Engineering and metal-working centres are, generally speaking, in the neighbourhood of the coalfields, particularly on the N. K. coast at Barrow-in-Furness, and at Sheffield, London, Crewe, Swindon, Derby, Southampton, Birmingham and Coventry in England; on the Clyde in Scotland, and in Belfast, Ireland. The Leather Industry is important at Bristol, Leleaster, Notthampton, and Nottingham; Earthen and China Ware in "the Pottery District" on the South Staffordshire coalfield, where there are supplies also of coarse clav and inorstone, the "China Clay" (kaolin) being brought from Cornwall or imported from abroad; Paper-making (which also absorbs China Clay), Printing, and Brewing are also of general importance, and Distillary is a considerable industry in Scotland and Ireland.

#### Trade Union Membership.

At the end of 1918 the 1,220 Bitish trade unions had a membership of 6,624,000 as compared with 5,547,000 at the end of 1973, an increase of 19 per cent. The women membership increased by a third and stood at about 1,250,000, and the membership of agricultural labourers was more than doubled. The recently-formed unions include 200,000 teachers in elementary and 200,000 teachers in elementary and 200,000 teachers in elementary and 200,000 teachers in elementary and 200,000 teachers in the List of Societies, pp. 342-6.

#### TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (MERCHANDISE ONLY).

In statistics of Trade, the term General Trade refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only Imports for consumption in the country receiving them, and Exports of home produce or manufacture. In the first of the following tables the General Trade is shown for a period of twenty years and the Special Trade for a similar period, showing the 'apparent" halance of Imports over Exports. Subsequent tables show the various quantities and values of the merchandise exchanged during the year 1939.

The balance of Imports over Exports is not the true balance on account of the system of valuation in official returns, the Imports being taken at their CIF value (which includes the Cost of the merchandise and the charges for Insurance and Preight), whereas the Exports are taken at their FOB (free on board) value, which includes only the Cost of the merchandise delivered on the exporting ship. Such Exports have an added value by the time they resolt their destination, having become loaded en route with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country with an FOB value and arrive at their destination with an acquired ('IF value.

General Trade, 1901-1920.			Special T	rade, 1901–192	80.		
Year	General Imports	General Exports.	Total General Trade.	Year	Special Imports	Special Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1901	£ 521,990,198	347,864,268	869,854,466	1901	£ 454,148,306	£ 280,082,376	£ 174,185,930
1902	528,391,274	349,238,779	877,630,053	1908	462,576,461	a83,4a3,966	179,152,495
1903	548,600,889	360,373,672	902,973,961	1903	473,026,725	200,800,108	182,226,617
1904	551,038,628	371,015,381	922,053,949	1904	480,734,347	300,711,040	180,083,307
1905	565,019,917	407,596,527	972,616,444	1905	487,240,004	329,816,614	157,443,390
1906	607,888,500	460,677,818	1,068,566,318	1906	522,786,020	375,575,338	147,210,688
1907	645,807,942	517,977,167	1,163,785,109	1907	553,865,858	426,035,083	127,830,775
1908	592,953,487	456,727,521	1,049,681,008	1908	5×3,329,790	377,103,824	136,225,966
1909	624,704,957	469,525,x66	1,094 230,123	1909	533,360,138	378, 180,347	155,179,791
1910	678,257,024	534,145,817	1,212,402,841	1910	574,495,979	430,384,772	144,111,209
1911	680,157,527	556,878,432	1,837,035.959	1911	577,398,393	454,119,298	123,279,095
1912	744,640,631	598,561,130	1,343,601,701	1912	632,902,940	487,223,439	145,679,501
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065	1913	659,159,702	525,245,289	133,914,413
1914	696,635,113	526,195,523	1,222,830,636	1914	60x, 160,047	430,721,357	170,439, <b>590</b>
1915	851,893,350	483,930,629	1,335,823,979	1915	752,831,169	384,868,448	367,96a,7ax
1916	948,506,492	603,845,885	1,552,352,377	1916	850,940,314	506,279,707	344,660,607
1917	1,064,164,678	596,757,207	1,660,021,885	1917	994,487,217	527,079,746	467,407,471
1918	1,316,150,903	53#,364,078	1,848,514,981	1918	1,285,205,822	501,418,997	783,786,8e5
1919	1,026,156,212	963,384,677	2,589,540,889	1919	1,462,306,911	768,635,376	663,771,535
1980*	1,501,190,564	1,007,278,036	2,508,468,600	1020	1,321,732,082	826,819,554	493,912,5 <b>28</b>

Nine months, Jan z-Sept 30 The General Imports show an increase over the same period of 2329 of 533,724,93, the Special Exports of 1320 show an increase of £33,724,93 the Special Exports of 1320 show an increase of £300,504,85.

#### Value of the General Imports into the United Kingdom, 1916-1919

Classification.	1916	1917.	1918.	1919.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£419,166,624 336,791,740 189,194,348 3,353,780 £948,506,492	£454,710,955 384,798,441 218,554,896 6,090,386 £1,064,164,678	£569,895,158 458,488,956 280,113,156 7,053,633 £1,316,150,903	£707,251,505 646,000,007 266,629,702 6,266,918 £1,626,156,212
Value of Special J	xports from th	e United Kingdo	m, 1916–1919.	
Classification.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£=9,495,168 64,345,098 393,397,751 19,041,690	£16,331,853 67,161,795 423,614,198 19,971,900	£12,076,823 60,992,756 406,562,472 22,846,947	£33,304,399 181,863,643 631,954,436 18,090,666
Potal	£306,279,707	£,507.0751740	Spr 428 mg	Sept on the

# EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1919. (Lutest Arai'able.) NATIONS EXCHANGING.

	Merci	andisc.	<b>!</b>	Merch	ındise.
BRITISH DOMINIONS	Imported	Exported to.	OTHER COUNTRIES	Imported from.	Experte
· - '- '				£	£
Europe :	£	£	Abyssinia	~	18,7
Channel Islands		2,299,449			
Malta and Gozo	140,078	2,809,373	Argentina	62,967,315	17,735,4
(Hbraltat	158,983	a,809,373 3.015,800	Austria		1
_*	i		Belgium	200,928	78,0
sia:			_ Congo .	1,562,655	
Cyprus Empire of India Aden, Perim, &c Ceylon	832,123	319,085 49,627,534		3,596,887	884,1
Aden Perim &c	134,515		Brazil	8,849,431	8,960,1
Cevlon	11,548,791	* OHO 640	Bulgaria		6
Straits Settlements	10.815.006	6,197,995	Chile	19,330,993 9,672,380	6,436,
Federated Malay States	2.142.507	725,036	Colombia	41.709	11,936,4
Hong Kong Borneo	1,450,382	3.795,72x	Costa Rica	344,646	53,0
Borneo	351,587	25,341	Cuba	22,519,576	1,985,0
Sarawah	482	12,214	Denmark	4.469.504	3,632,
	ì	•	Colouies	869,372	318,
frica :		22 385,o38	Ecuador	142,240	373.
<b>Egypt</b> Sudan (Ang'o-Egyptian)	7 757 010	*RO #24	France	34.972,086	144,450,
Cane Province	8,020,139	10.506,120	Algeria	2,260,039	3,884,
Damonds	7,063,043		Colonies	2,200,567	
Natal .	3,616,428	5,199,469	Moroeco	610,180	
(Proposes and	- AND TOTAL	" OOT BOT	Tunis	2,987,975	2,476,
Orange Free State .	3,120	473,656	Colonies	8,240 917,928	400
manufullities		42,203	Colonies	2,329,088	497,4
Bechuanaland	3,780	3:437	Crete	-,3-9,000	1,074,1
Swaziland .		3,950	Guatemala .		<b>285</b> ,€
Rhodesia	948.500	729,517	Haits & san Dominio	370,708	163,6
Cambia	1.857,197	516,430	Honduras		64,2
Croid Coast	2 240,800	1,490,240	Hungary		
Cambia Gold Coast Sterra Leone Nigeria	1,305,904	4.929,569	Italy	18 364. <b>238</b>	33-454-9
Nigeria Somaliland	13,031,010	6,660	Colomes		3,0
E. Africa Protectorate			Tripoli	375	121,1
Hoanda	260.771	82.286	Japan Liberia	23.872,269	
Zanzibar	29.761	715,997	Marino	161,423	182,8
Nyasaland .	709,144	261,559	Mexico	5,125,844	1,097,1
Mauritius	3,634,197	580,048	Netherlands	7,670,673	x5,360,s
Seychelles	50,969	6.439	Java	5,786,020	5,865,1
Ascension		3,654	Other Colonies	3,758.109	1,861,1
St. Helena	63,799	8,889	Nicaragua	4 091	140,1
orth, Central, and South		1	Norway	23,654,895	5,615,8
America	1		Panama	84,731	x76,2
Cauada	124.449,829	14,917.394	Paraguay . Persia	320	246,0
Newfound'and	882,887	429,772	Persia	213,775	1,274,9
West Indies	8,057.391	1,756,308	Peru	8,047,197	1,536,8
Bahamas	23,497	13,832	Peru Portugal Colonies	9,747,181	4,042,1
Bermuda	2,363	75,347	Rumania	2 377,656	z,575,6
British Guiana	*,454,5*4 1,349	709,235	Russia	6,711,320	200
British Honduras	1,349	62,8oz	Salvador	12.432	307,5 292,2
Faikland Islands	a,979,689	178,686	Serbia		
eania:-	ŀ	l	Russia	56,074	x,6ag,8
New South Wales	23,585,312	11,404,314	Spain	30,649,519	4,141,3
New South Wales Viotoria	10,724,903	20,539,848	Colonies .	643.389	326,6
South Australia	3,796,410 6,159.168	x,966,76a	Sweden	22,524.531	2,731,4
Queensland '	6,159.168		Switzerland	13.073,176	9,224,2
l'asmania	354.086	408,951	Switzerland Turkey in Europe	29,265	522,0
Western Australia Papua	732,456	1,302,663	Turkey in Asia	665,450	x,898,0
Papua	933	9,289	United States	515,351,378	26,829,3
New Zealand	=4,490,199	8,011,768	Philippines, &c	6,204,278	6rg,7
Mil	969	75,969	Uruguay	6,541,015	3, 195,6
Pacific Islands	264	17,581	Venezuela	483,050	1,027,0
Potal British Dominions	*** ***	-82 402 404	Total Other Countries	893,215.938	248 6

1				1		
i	General Imp	ONES, TURO,		Principal Articles Tea { 1918	Quantity.	Value.
l Pro	incipal Articles— 🧵	Quantity.	Value.	m_ (zez8	462,646,222	£28,995,970
Aeros	planes, etc		£4,173,942	108 7070	404 202 466	~, , , , , , , ,
Acio	planes, epc			Mahaasa manud 21	434-553-400	33,050,553 3,436,860
	als, Living number	31,279	404,942	Tobacco, manui	7,886,727	3,436,860
Arms	and Ammunition		14,579.988 17,836,657	,, unmanufactured lb.	248.006.644	36,a17,448
Rarle	w cut	-6 642 000	Poé éé-	Vegetables :	24-12-1-4	Section of Salar
Delle	bycut.	16,643,900	17,030,057			_
Butte	er	1.560,204	19,854,427	Onionsbushels	6,932,229	3,561,492 1,547,632
Cheer	secirt.	2,118,250	15,170,620	Potatoesrwt.	988,879	1.647.628
	icals and Manufs.	,,	= -49 =9a	Tomatoescwt.	z,306, <b>3</b> 68	3,690,836
			7,248,780		2,300,300	
LOCOS	s, Rawcirt.	2,201.993	8,943,025	Watchesnumber	3.895,754	x,707,585
10.44	on, Raw (1918 centals	14,890,830	150,285,324	Wheat { 1918	57,947,630	53,997,953
Cotto	on, Kaw I rozo centale	*A #8a 86a	190,771,416	Wheat trove	77 443 000	68 400 500
1	(1919 cemais	19,502,007		True (1949	71,443,000	68,488,509
			8,252,235	Wheatmeal (1918cwt. and Flour (1919cwt.	26,359,600	35,680,697
Exes	. Great Hundreds Yolks, etc	5,644,395	8,613,326	and Flour lagrocut.	17,711,070	25,729,244
-00-	Volks ale	3,-44,393		Wine gallons	25,252,387	1,8167,077
-21s	101kB, 610		7,149,628	Willows	25,25E,307	1,0107,077
F180.		2,947,986	14,347,821	Wood and Timber,	1,705,258	12,963,610
Flax .	tons	9,996	2,632,419	Hewn	1,705,450	12,903,010
		2/33-	27 400 080	Sawnloads	4 600 000	FO 00E 08E
Fidio	, riesii		31,497,987	175-1	4,657,997	50.997,071
Hemi	p., . , . tons	116,211	8,43, 578	Wool	,051,141,059	101,888,672
Hides	s. Raw . cut.	1,669,432	13,664 560	Parcel Postparcels	3,724,643	3,834,465
Land	cart	2,286,181	19,469,964	1		31-3171-0
Tarak				Special Exp	orts, 1919,	
Leati	ier cui.	1.971,434	37,352,572	Apparel (Clothing)	·	11,824,060
Mach	inerytons	87,349	15,066,659			
Manu	n. tons s, Raw cut. cut. cut. cut. tinery tons ures tons	420,693	2,255,014	Ammunition and Arms	_	6,811,773
Maria	arinetons			Books, Printedcwt.	230,632	2,633,639
Mark	a cut	459,369	a,aag,8 38	Boots and Shoes doz. prs.	761,701	4,296,697
Mate	hesten thousand	3,833,167	1,078,572	Chemicale	70-,70	
Mant	Baconcivt.	8,281,198	73,591,919	Chemicals		17,341,301
Do	Wasale and			Chinawarecwt.	x,329,098	3,718,774
1966	k, Fresh cut	6,492,230	30,633,629	Coal {zgz8tons	31,752,904	
1	Preserved curt	2,566,378	20,967,431	COSI TORRE	3-,/3-,3-0	90,000,998
Har	ms civt	1,813,154	16,089,697	(1919	35,249,568	83,213,714
1 35.	tton (framen) and			Cotton Vam (xqx8	101,711,400	21,389,149
) _ marer	tton (frozen) . cut	4,074,956	17,957,556	Cotton Yarn {zgz8lb.	x62.6x6.660	33,007,000
Meta	is, Copper , tons	149,692	14,781,034	Dingo (sas Parde	- Son	23.3-7.35-9
Iro	ls, Copper . tons n Ore tons	5,200,696	11,271,244	Goods (1918 yds.)	3,099,252,400	138,515,962
Troi	n and Steel and	3,200,090	,-,-,-,-	Goods (1919 1/48.	3,523,660,000	279,073,466
			11,309,908	Cotton, Other (1918 Manufactures (1919		19,507,691
l m	nanufactures . tons)	3,449		Manufactures trove		
Lea	d, Pig and Sheet tons	217,610	7,036,498	Manual Charles		25,099,712
Mo	nganese Ore tons	264,800		Electrical Goods		5,812,466
	nganeso (10		2,127,957	Fishcut	2,717,243	4,690,034
	Ore tons	35,737	4,608,242	Jute Manufactures	-77-77-10	5,258,680
Tin	Blocks, etc. tons	22,901	5,952,580			5,250,000
Zin	c, Ore and Crude tons	162,778		Linen Piece (z918 yards	70,204,200	6,394,106
		102,770	4,932,257	Goods ligig yards	76,863,600	7,805,639
	condensed, etc cut.	1,202,086	5,278,547	Linen, Other (1918 Manufactures (1919	, .,	2,6x1,766
	Sweetenedcut.	2,145,890	11,811,504	Linen, Other 1915		2,011,700
	r ('ar-, etc	-,-43,-30	- 49- 6	Manufactures (1919		3,489,706
MOON	( al , 600		7,489,603	Machinery { 1918tons	183, <b>38</b> 0	16,120,463
	Kernelstons	499,856	19,411,342	Machinery ( tour		20,500,000
Oats	cut.	6,711,421	6,723,957	25 37 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	303,513	34,070,013
Oil T	ishtuns	-,,,	-,,-3,93,	Medicines		32,670,023 4,389,963
On, F	1911	54,775	3,784,162	Metals		
,, co	co-nut	1,526,440	6,89x,449	Pig Iron { 1918tons	482,161	4,923,794 4,828,417
Pa	m	1,861,600	6,44x 257	Tig IIII \ Toro tons	356,985	4.868.417
, Da	troleum, Lamp gal.	153,371,858		Tron and Steel (vor8 tone	1,608,103	26 842 008
,, ,,	word and, manipipare.	*23,37*,050	6,174,621	aron and occor; agas tom	1,000,103	36,843,078
,, M.C	otorgallons	198,767,221	15.643,957	Iron and Steel (1918 tons Manufs. (1919 tons	2,223.965	63,484,265
Lu Lu	bricatinggallons	65,832,998	6,854,447	Unwrought Tin tons	14,629	3,849,805
100	ielgalloris	265,405,203	6,387,626	tora number	2,893	2,036,635
,, <u>,,</u> u	-1 O-1-		0,507,020	Motor Cars (1918 number 1919 number	-,-9,3	-,030,035
ر ,, 50	ed Cake tons	278,224	5,820,530	(1919 number	1,514	1,056,720
Oleom	nargarinecirt.	1,009,744	6,236,596	Oile [1918		2,653,231
Paner	curt.	7,620,184	13,014,623	1010		12,514,549
- where	Matariala for A	7,000,004	-3,4,0-3	Oil Cloth		
_ ,,	Materials for tons	1,015,686	26,549.4 <b>2</b> 4	Oils { 1918	22,323,100	3,645,974
Parafi	in Waxewt.	1,263,329	2,977,102	Paper	937,330	4,230,910
Peas	cwt.	x,333,39x	2,578,935	Ships and Machinery		2,328,33x
Pion			-,5/-,735	Silk Manufactures		3,398,084
WICE	cwt.	2,024,123	2,982,275			3,390,084
Rubbe	er, (1918centals	z,049,269	12,112,698	Skins and Furs		3,115,281
Rau	v lxoxocentale	2,282,377	24,211 886	Soapcwt.	2,475,935	8,907,712
Sanda	Cutton			Spirite (rest gallone		
Dogue,	Cotton tons	46x,598	9,773,600	Spirits, 1918 gallons Potable 1919 gallons	2,936,619	3,529,350
	Flax, etc. quarters	2,764,559	20,662,835	_rotable (1919 gallons	3,301,738	4:473:778
Silk. I	Raw	1,278,748	1,984,910	Tobacco and (rox8lb.	22,249,175	3,487,13s
3.4	anufactures.		-,,-,,,,-0	Tobacco and (1918lb. Snuff (1919lb.	a6,685,914	5,166,962
2.01	anufactures yds.	86,516,045	22,168,623	Juni (1919W.	au,u05,914	
(Bro	easiuns) j	131-43	3	Wool [1915	25,718,500	4,920,719
Sking	and Furs		¥7,955,434	" \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	53,020,900	0.518.605
Unice	(Panner eta)			Wool {1918	x6,358,300	6 200 6
OPTOR	(Pepper, etc.)		4,012,112	TOUTE I AUG 11918 40.		6,390,675
spirite	sgallons	<b>x</b> 3,777, <b>x37</b>	7,140,8 <b>9</b> 9	worsted Yarn(1919 10.	32,224,200	13,900,100
Starch	civt.	2,295,314	4,927,785	Transcriber (1918 wards	67,383,000	22,710,536
	- (soul cint			Woollens {zgz8yards	T2T.T#6.000	60.201 1/2
Spear.	refined ( igio cut.	431,027	813,478	Layayyurus	-31,-20,900	60,391,548
~	refined ligis cut. zero cut. nrefined regre cut.	9,242,673 25,681,98a	19,841,941	Worsteds { xgr8 yards xgr9yards	31,080,900	7.757.38e 11,814,580
		24.68x.q8e	33,507,700	" Join yards	33.885.000	xx.8x4.#80
,, u	arenned ( man	an,846,454	24 1584 000	Parcel (roth neimbers	TO STO BEE	91 034 506
201	CEDED COOF.		3417-319-7	Parcel (1918numbers Post (1919numbers		ax,030,726
Talloa	r	I,742,479	33,597,799 34,685,987 7,538,987	rost (1919numbers	20,510,858 5,138,871	10,277,742

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

The total mileage of public roads in the United Kingdom is approximately 340,000 miles, of which 130,000 are in England and Wales, 25,000 in Scotland, and 60,000 in Ireland. The annual bost of maintenance is about £25,000,00

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities in each Division of the United Kingdom, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils. The increase of motor traction and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents has led to a movement in favour of the nationalisation of the highways. A Development Fund (for which a sum of £1,000,000 was allocated in 1919-20) was formed in 1910 for the creation and improvement of highways, and for the improvement of rural transport (the sum of £8,250,000 was allocated to the Road Improvement Fund in 1919-20). Under the Act of 2010 the functions and duties of the Road Board were transferred to the Ministry of Transport, which now controls all matters previously dealt with by the Road Board.

Railways.

On Dec. 31, 1918, there were 23,709 miles of railway open for traffic in the United Kingdom, with a total mileage (owing to double, treble, and quadruple tracks) of close on gs,ooo miles The mileage operated by the various Companies is as under .-

England and Wales.	
Company	Mileage
Great Western	. 6,743
London & North Western	5,815
Midland	5,063
North Eastern	4,944
Great Northern	2,767
Great Eastern	
Great Central	2,458
London & South Western	2,282
Lancashire & Yorkshire .	2,262
South Eastern and Chathain .	1,634
London, Brighton & South Coast .	1,262
Scotland	
Caledonian	2.828
North British	2,739
Glasgow and South Western	. 1 128
Highland	666
Ireland	
Great Southern and Western	6
	1,556
Midland and Great Western	859
Pitaishu shu artas mesteru	· 795
Canals.	

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalized rivers in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, 3,64x miles; I eland, 848 miles; Scotland, 184 miles; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland waterways carried 43.161.027 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,7ro and expenditure £1,891,2x2. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, see miles; Grand Juuction, 389 miles; Birmingham, 389 miles; and Leeds and Liverpool, 459 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was £47,550,763. The existing system is at its greatest, development, in the middland country of England; and in Lanca-

#### Ballway Progress.

	<del></del>		
Your.	Longth of Lines Open on 31st Dec	Total Share Capital Paid up.	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Helders)
1850 1860	Miles. 6,621 20,433	£ 240,270,745 348,130,127	Total. 72,854,422 163,435,678
1870 1860	25.537 27.933	529,908,673 728,316,848	336,545,397 603,885,005
1890 1900	20,073 21,855	897,472,026 1,176,001,890	817,744,046 1,142,276,686
1910 1913	22,847 23,387 23,691	1,278,600,935 1,318,515,417 1,334,011,000	1,199,088,108 1,306,798,583 1,454,761,000
1914	23,701 23,700	1,341,282,000	1,434,701,000
1916 1917	#3,709 #3,709	1,349,219,000 1,350,134,000	
1918	23,709	1,350,101.000	•••

#### Railway Finances.

Year	Total of T Receip	ts.†	Working	Per cent.
	Total Pe		Expenses	Receipts
-0	\$	£	£	1
1850 1860	13,204,668 27,766,622	1,994 2,661		
			x3,x87,368	47
1870	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	48
1880	62,961,767	3,511	33,601,124	51
1890	76,548,347	3,813	43,188,556	54
1900	98,854,552	4,523	64,743,520	62
1905	105,131,709	4,60x	70,064,663	6s
1910	114,237,132	4,885	76,569,676	6a
1915	144,860,250	6,220	93,378,872	64
1917	168,721,000	7,226	115,994,000	68
1918	197,293,000	8,321	143,342,000	73

shire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909, in favour of a development scheme under an Inland Waterway Board, to improve the existing system. Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to zoo tons. On Jan. z, zoz8, there were r,sos miles of inland waterways in England and Wales, and 304 miles in Ireland, under the Canal Control Committee, appointed by the Government on March 1, 1917; there were also 1,025 miles controlled by the Railway Executive committee. The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool; in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,780,161 tons, and in roug the tonnage was 3,589,043 tons.

#### Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31. 1914, was 2.702. The total receipts were £15,787,877, the working expenses £10.159.595,

• Includes 314,912,000 Passengers holding Workman's

Tickets.

† Previous to zers these figures were exclusive of Renta, Tolls, Navigation, Steamboats, &c.

† Includes the amenint estimated to be receivable by the companion and the amening agreement with the Gevernment.

#### Mercantile Shipping.

'On June 30, 1930, the Mercantile Marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 3,123 steamers (18,116,623 tons) and 448 sailing vessels (18,230,424 tons). It raid there were 35,652 seamen employed in British sailing and steam vessels (exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and inland navigation, but inclusive of fishing vessels); of this total, 213,640 were British, 21,3966 foreigners, and 51,616 were Lascars and Asiatics. Germans (5,000), Swedes (3,600), Norwegians (2,250), and Russians (3,000) were the most numerous of the foreign nationalities.

#### Shipping (Entered and Cleared)

Net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in the U.K.:---

Year	British .	Foreign.	Total
1913 1914 1915 1916	58,8x4	(2000 tons) 71,550 61,425 49,684 47,258 21,915	(1000 fone) 154,810 140,080 104,498 95,779 65,546
1	Port	Entered	Cleared
England .		Tons.	Tons.
Barlow		191,834	72,513
Blyth . Bristol		-44.222	1,076,372
Bristoi	· · · · ·	1,148,427	629,743
Cardin .		5.599,251	6,163,304
LOINGEN	JMC	456,316	441,463
Glouces		136,144	31,330
Goole .		246,824	218,383
Grinishi	,	517,015	455,428
Hartlep		623,893	508,297
		1.979,052	1,474,034
	, lo		6,658,381
London		7,745,37×	5,334,544
	ster		839,606
Marypo	rt		22,412
	brough		1.084,183
Newcast	tle & Shields	4,357,830	5,257,145
Newpor	t	2,047,755	z,888,959
Plymon	th,	903,984	116,462
Port Ta	lbot	014.802	1,150,005
Monther	nnton		455,958
Sunderi	and	840,20X	1,163,947
Swanses	L	x,63x,48x	1,825,257
	uth	480,869	254,649
Scotland-	-	1	-547-42
Aberde	en	93,031	15,750
	an	314,762	292,494
	land	145,660	287,700
	***************************************		38,566
	,	1,927,779	a,961,787
Greeno	k	. 207,618	130,486
	••••••		880,153
Methil.	••••••	273,917	535,433
Treland		1	33-7433
Relfort	************	353,487	200,132
Corle		334,674	94,484
			67,585
, wasself.		,333	-/10-0

		ered and Cle	
	<b>3986</b> 条化	<b>2916.</b> *	1917.* ·
Norway	11,344,000	z6,638,000	7,950,000
Germany .,,	70,783.000	21.L	2144
Denmark	6,350.000	S.474,000	1,800,000·
Netherlands	7,008.000	5.416,000	1,199,000
Sweden	5,817,000	4,771,000	1,184,000
France	4.759,000	3,723,000	3,863,000
Spain	3 493,999	8,503,000	566,000
Italy	1,797,000	X,005,000	705,000
U S.A	1,548,000	1,718,000	2,472,000
Belgium	2,361,000	1,687,000	934,000
Greece	2,480,000	z,669,000	818,000
Austria-Hungar	Y 1,077,000	nil.	níl.
Russia	1,675,000	787,000	588,000
Japan		557,000	405,000
Other Flags		3,80,000	441,000

# Total .... 61,429,000 47,238,000 21,915,000 (Vastune Shipping.

The not tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom in 1917 was 21,544,378 net tons for arrivals and 22,267,585 net tons for departures.

#### Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carrage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Feb. 5, 2870; the telephones on Jan r. 2012. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and worked by private companies. In 1939 a Trans-Atlantic Aerial Post was inangurated by the successful flight of an aeroplane from St. John s, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland; and by the voyage of H.M. Airship R 34 from Scotland to New York, and from New York to England

In the year ending March 31, 1915, 3,409,000,000 letters (74 per head of the population) were delivered in the United Kingdom, in addition to 880,000,000 loost-cards. and 1,321,000,000 half-penny packets. There were (March 31, 1926) 3,264,82s miles of telegraph and telephone wire (264,480 telegraph, 2,843,254 telephone, and 157,088 spare wire), with 14,185 telegraph offices. In 1914-15 81,798,000 miand and 14,180,000 foreign telegrams were transmitted. On March 31, 1916, there were vere x.051 trunk telephone exchanges, with 363,945 miles of wire, the number of calls being 40,302,719, there were also 262,735 telephones in London, and 133,856 elsewhere in the U.K., the effective London calls numbering 249 millions, and the others 527 millions.

The number of telephones per zoo of population in the U.K., U.S.A., and certain other countries (1919), is shown below:—

U.S.A	13.6	U.K	8.0
Sweden	6.4	France	I.O
Norway (1917)	4'4	Italy (1917)	0.3
Germany (1014)	2'3		

Wireless Telegraphy — In 1909-2910 the wireless telegraphy stations on the coasts of the United Kingdom were acquired by the Government, except the long-distance stations at Poldhu (Cornwall) and Cliden (County Galvern), which are maintained (and worked under licence), by the Marconi Company.

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of vessels employed by the Government during the War.

## THE KINGDOM OF ENGLANDER TRACE

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England cooppies the southern portion of the island of Gludester; and a lines between 25 4 and 15 27 20 N. latitude (from the mouth of the England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Chavior Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Fas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,82 square miles, the population numbering 34,047,659 at the Leuaus of 251 consults.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south east. In the extre ne north the Cheviot Hills run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2.676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Type Gap is the Pennine Chain, running N. by W. to S by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,330 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the Cumbrian Moun tains, which contain in Scafell Pake (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the Yorkshire Moors, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,480 feet) South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the Peak of Derbyshire (highest point a, 688 feet), and in Dartmore (high Wilhass, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,332 feet), Long Mynd (1,574 feet), and Brown Uee (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain reaches 2,320 feet, in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Colty (1,905 feet), and the Cotteswold (or Cotswold) Hills of Glou-

cestershire contain Cleave Cloud (x, 124 feet).

Hydrography —The Thames is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of are miles from its source in the Cotteswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach Lechisde, ace miles from the mouth. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (so miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the Severn by a canal at Lechiade; the Wilts and Bucks canal enters at Abingdon, and the Wye canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The Severy is the longest river in Great British, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of as miles from its source to its outflow into the British Channel, where it receives on the left the British Ayon, and on the right is the west.

wickshirs) Avon. The Severy is tidal below Gloncoster, and a high bove or tidal wave wome-times reverses the flow as high as Towkedday, (13½ miles above Gloncoster). The security of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salison river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester trout. "Navigation is assisted by the Groscesser and Berkeley Ship Canal (ref., miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Beel and Mersey. The Severn Tannel, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, at 1986 in length is unusual is miles fee variet in length. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 21/2 miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (ree miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Summer Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltishire and Hampshire Hills, and the Assa Tring. Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills: and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The English Lakes are noteworth; rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (to miles long), Ulleswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The Scilly Islands form part of the county of Cornwall, and are distant smilles from Land's End. The group consists of about 400 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, and Bryher being inhabited, the total population in spir being 2,000. The capital is High Town, in St. Mary's. The climate of the Scilly Islands is unusually mild, and vegetation is hundrant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The Isle of Wight forms an administrative county and is separated from Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead. The total area is 142 84, miles, with a population in 121 of 38.186. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown-up during the last century. The capital is Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the morth) being the chief port other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventor Preshwaten, Varmonth, Totland Bay and Bembridge.

Chmatt.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental cituiate. The mean annual temperature is about 90 Fehrenheit, varying from 30 in the Soilly Islands to 48 at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in whiter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and liet and less dry in summer and automn, the wattest region being the Lake district of Cumberland.

Presistoric Mas.—A skeleton found at feeling Mas. A skeleton found at feeling Mas. near Northfleet, Kent (in 1856), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palsolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout Eugland. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronse Age about see to assess a consistency for the Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronse Age about see to assess a satisfaction in reed, and now preserved as a national monument). Stonehenge (se miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 25% feet in height), only 26 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the Goidels, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of Brythons, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 35 B.C. and 55 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Boman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48-51 A.D. was Caractaous (strictly Caratacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under Boadicea (strictly Boudicea), Queen of the Iceni (Norfolk), being crushed in 67 A.D. In and built a continuous rampart, known as Hadrian's Wall, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first un-covered in the 18th century at Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum), re miles south of Reading, and since resp the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leleester, Ciren-cester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as Watling Street) nat through Verulamium (St. Albana) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the and sentury (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eborsoum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 24. The Bousan garrison of Britain was much harrassed in the 4th century by Saxon strates. who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash

EARLY INHABITARISM. 3. (in Registrated, where about 330 A.B. incurretons in its Man.—A skeleton found at Galley the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picta became most to a man of Central Asian race of the carry of the Registration of the lithic, Palsonithic and Roolithic reading in the North of the Registration of the Bronse Age about sees to and a date between these years has not of the North of the Scotian of the Registration was returned in the Registration of the

tants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Auglo-Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic
Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to prices appear to have called in the saxons to resist the radio of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the English (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Straticiyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of Welch (old English Wastles = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the investor the continent. by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several king-doms, of which the chief were Northumbria doms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbiahoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offs. King the 7th century. In the 8th century Offs, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as Offa's Dike, from the mouth of the Dee to the Severn Estuary, as a protection against the Welch. The greatest of the English kingdoms was Wessex, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was Alfred the Great (872-901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 18th cen-tury the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (Danegett) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from rere to rots, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (son-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northum-brian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadraada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. ag), he was himself defeated at the Battle of Hastings (or Sautlache) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the Norman Conquest all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

#### ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into so Administrative Counties (under the Local Government Act of 1885). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the pa County Boroughs areated under the Act of 1885 are accluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Recounties is separately summerized. The area, nepulation and their differer of the Administrative Counties are shown overtext.

#### MEANINE OF THE PARTY.

RECERRGE, POPULATION, LURDS LIBUTEWART, AND HIGH SHEETSTS.

Counties and Capitals,	Acres.	Population Consus, spar.	Lord Lieutemant.	High Sherry
(r) Redford (Bedford)	200.040	294,588	Samuel H. Whitbread, c. B.	Herbert Cwitt William
(z) Bedford (Bedford) a) Berks (Beeding)	308,848 463,834 479,360	MO.704	J. H. Benyon Marq.of Lincolnshire, K.G.	Sir W. G. Watson Rt.
3) Bucks (Aylesbury)(4) Cambridge (Cambridge) (5). Isle of Ely (March)	100,000	970.757	Marn of Lineninchine v a	die J. P. Damiden Bt.
(3) Diguin (Mg rospet)	315,106	126,325	ment d'or autobinimité à a. a.	ou v. r. Mainsten, Du,
(V) Campus (Ca	315,100	1	Charles R.W. Adeane, c.B.	Alfred Jordan.
(3) ISIE OF ERY (MATCH)	238,073	69,752)		
(6) Cheshire (Chester)	611,276	954,779	Col. W. Bromley Daven	BIT Percy Elly Bates, B
	1		John C. Williams	
(7) Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,267	328,098	John C. Williams	1
(8) Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	805,745	Earl of Lonsdale	George Dickinson.
9) Derby (Derby)	645,097	460.012	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Edwd. S. Wilmot Sitwe
o) Devon (Exeter)	T SER COR	699,703	Earl Fortescue	Sir Alfd Lassam Goodwo
z) Dorset (Dorchester)	5ed 610	202 266	Rayl of Shaftoniuser wo	It -Col T A Collar .
2) Durbon (Durbon)	640,010		Earl of Durham, K.G Lord Lambourne, C.V.O. Earl Beauchamp, K.G. Maj. Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E.B.	Anthun B Doons
a) Durham (Durham)	040,244	1,370,011	Karl OI Durnam, K.G	Arthur F. Fease.
(3) Essex (Chelmsford)	900,975	1,352,158	Lord Lambourne, c.v.o.	M. r. nugnes-nugnes.
(T) (T) Office single (G) (O)	700,010	730,097	Earl Beauchamp, K.G	Col. Sir A. Austice, K.C.
s) Hants (Winchester)	. z ,053,098	950,579)	MajGen. Rt. Hon.J. E.B.	Herbert Johnson.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Secley, C.B., C.M.G.,	§
6) Isle of Wight (New	94,145	88,x86)	D.S.O., M.P.	
port).	34,-10	,,		ĺ
rg) Hereford (Hereford)	539,230	114,269	Sir John Cotterell, Bt	Col. G. C. Bourne.
B) Hertford (Hertford)	404,583	311,284	Viscount Hampden, C.B.,	I R Droke
(a) Trategora (Trategora)	- A-4-3-3	3,	C.M.G.	J. IV. DIARC.
Touthunden (Umntine				Alfred Tondan
9) Huntingdon (Hunting	· #33,985	\$5,577	Howard Coote	Alfred Jordan.
don)	•	1	l	
e) Kent (Maidstone)	971,991	1,045,591	Marquess Camden	Capt. W. L. H. Robert
m) Lancashire (Lancashire)	1,194,919	4,767,832	Marquess Camden Lord Shuttleworth	Edward Deakin.
m) Leicester (Leicester)	583,779	476,553	Duke of Rutland. K.G	John Turner
Lincoln ·	1		*	į.
Lindsey (Lincoln) Kesteven (Sleaford) Holland (Boston)	il.	1		1
Westeven (Sleeford)	-	#62 A6A	Earl Brownlow	Moi H D Marshall
(A) Kesteven (Sleaford)	-17431-93	303,900	24 1 DIOW 110 W	maj. II. D. maidiaii.
g) Holland (Boston)]		684	Manage of Course T C	Chi F W Hawhen
💰) London (London)	74,816	4,5mx,005	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	
1 001 0 11	l _			C.M.G., V.D.
7) Middlesex (Brentford)			Duke of Bedford, K.G	
Monmouth (Monmouth)		395,719	Lord Treowen, C.B.,C.M.G.	Sir L. W. Llewelyn.
g) Norfolk (Norwich)	· 1,303,570	3×1,733	Earl of Leicester	(Vacant).
o) Northampton (North	581,679	sz8,733	Earl Spencer, K G	li .
ampton).			Earl Spencer, K G	Stanley Brotherhood.
p) Peterborough, Soke of	53,404	44,728	1	1
) Northumberland (New		606.803	Duke of Northumberland	Sir H Swinhnma Rt.
castle).	-1-2-13-3	90,093	Duze of Northamberiand	mi II. Swiibuino, pe.
a) Nottingham (Notting			Duke of Burtland w.	John D Wonston
	540,183	- continue	Duke of Portland, K.G	Pomi r. moutou.
ham).	1 405	-00-	Duka of Manthamanh	Wanna C Carrer
(Oxford (Oxford)	491,481	109,484	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	Lunung C. Sawyer.
g) Rutland (Oakham) 6) Salop (Shrewsbury)	97,273	20,347	Lord Ranksborough	Artnur W. Hicking.
(5) Baiop (Shrewsbury)	. 861,800	246,307	Earl of Powis	Henry E. Whitaker.
w) Romarset (Taunton)	. 7.038.443	458,025	Marquess of Bath, K.G	Col. H. M. Ridley.
8) Stafford (Stafford)	744,985	1,879,649		
o) Suffolk, E. (Inswich)	549,24X	203,823	Ol-m O m W	Sir Gerald Hemmings
8) Stafford (Stafford) 9) Suffolk, E. (Inswich) 9) ,, W. (Bury St.	390,916	zz6,905	SirT.C.T. Warner, Bt., M.P.	Ryan Bt
Edmunds).	390,940		ł	
z) Surrey (Guildford)	460 000		Lord Ashoombe, C.B	Wanne W C Clark
a dues P (laws	463,553			1
s) Sussex, E. (Lewes) 3) ,, W. (Chichester)	938,630	663,378	Lord Leconfield	William Footner Foste
w. (Unionester)	1	1		1
M) Warwick (Warwick)	557,587	300,867	Earl of Craven	A SAIDGE SCOTTEROFF
(a) westmoriand (addiedy	) 505,330	63,575 a86,8as	Lord Hothfield	A. Millington Sing.
🚯 Wilts (Nalisbury)	864,087	a86,8as	Rt. Hon. W. H Long, M.P.	Hon. L. G. Greville.
7) Wurcester (Worcester)	451,118	287,220	Earl of Coventry	LtCol. C. F. Milward.
S) Yorks, E.R. (Beverley)	741,178	434,759	Lord Nunburnholme, C.B.	
19) , N.R. (North	· 1,362,085	419,546	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.	Col. Sir Henry Den
p) ,, .m.m. (Morth allertop).	1-13-1-2	4-Arete		Readett-Bayley, K.B
p) W.R. (Wakefield	V		Earl of Harewood	Monday Dayloy, A.
p) , W.R. (Wakefield	7-17731 <b>5-9</b>	319451377	THEIR OF THEIR MOOR	יוי "
		1	1 .	
				, ,, 01
AVERAGE HEIGHTS	AND WE	GHTS.	ł	
The same of the sa			1 4	Average Average

The average beights and weights of men in the United Eingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include clothing, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fewirth of the whole.

Scotsmen	Height 5 ft. 8% in.	veight, zz st. zz W zo st. zz W
Registrates	5 ft. 7% 10.	seat all
Wolshingt	5 14. 472 IM.	22 86. 4 10.

# CHAIRMEN OF Q.S. AND C.O., CARRES OF THE PRACE, CHIST CONSIDERES.

Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable;
(a) H. M. Tandsell, C.B. (a) Sir E. B. D. Adland, K.C. (a) Lord Parmore (4) Prof. C. B. Kenny (a) F. M. Bland (6) Sir H. Lloyd (7) Mr. Justice Rowisti; G. T. Putherick	Duke of Bedford K.G.,	W. W. Marks	LtCol. F. A. D. Stevens.
a Lord Parmoor	Lord Analow	Wm. Crosch	Maj. O Mayne
(a) F. M. Bland	Charles Bidwell	C.E. Copeman, C. M. G.	Maj. W. Eartone
(6) Sir H. Lloyd	Col. Sir G. Dixon, Bt.	Reginald Posts	LtColl P. Malcolin, D. S. O.
Petherick	D G G44	G D Wednes on a	The state of the s
(e) H. St. J. D. Raikes	J. Oakes	N.J. Hughen-Hallett	Maj. F. R. Auley.
Petherick (8) G. A. Rimington (9) H. St. J. D. Raikes (10) Lord Coleridge; T. H. (1) Kekewich; Sir F. G. New-	Sir Henry Lopes, Bt	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Wyvyan,
Builty Bart.	Cal I D D Carddon	El A Wesselm	G4 71 G
(zz) Col. J. K. P. Goodden (zz) His Hon. Judge Greenwell (zz) Hon. C. H. Strutt; W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh (zz) Sir F. A. Hyett	ous. s. m. z. Gooddan		M.V.O., O.B.B.
(za) His Mon. Judge Greenwell (za) Hon. C. H. Strutt; W. S.	W. S. Chisenhale-	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett. D.S.O.
Chisenhale-Marsh (z4) Sir F. A. Hyett (z5) Duke of Wellington, K.G.; Sir F. C. Gore, K.C.B.	March Sir W A Hvett	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj R T. S. Clarka
(rg) Duke of Wellington, K.G.	Earl of Northbrook	H. Barber, LL.B	Maj. St. A. B. Wards.
Sir F. C. Gore, K.C.B.  (16)	Sir G. Baring, Bt	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Con-
(17) His Hon Judge Ingham	Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey	J. R. Symonds Sir C. E. Longmore.	Capt. Hon. H.S. Stanhope.
1 DODG COUL, M.C., M.F., DOG		K.C.B.	
of Verulam (ae) G. F. Rowley	G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	LtCol. A.G. Chichester.
(ae) Lord Harris; Sir Coles Child, Bt.	Col. F. S. W. Corn- wallis, C.B.R.	W. B. Prosser, O.B.E.	C.B.E. Wards,
Child, Bt.  (az) Percy J. Hibbert; J. Open- shaw; F. Brocklehurst; Sir W. S. Barrett	Sir W. S. Darrett	Sir H. E. Clare	H. P. P. Lane, M.V.o.
W. S. Barrett	Ota Mina and Campa The	THE T Thron	T T T
(an) E. C. T. d'Eyncourt	Sir Thomas Cope, Bt. Sir Hickman Bacon, Bt.	Eric W. Scorer	Cant C Mitchell Inner
(a4) Earl of Ancaster	Sir J. H. Thorold W. Dennis	T. H. Holdich W. H. Gane	C.B.B.
(a6) Sir R. Wallace, K.O.	(see pp. 547-550)	John Dix	(See also pp. 547-550.)
(a) Sir H.M. Jackson, Bt., c. B. E.	Wm. Thomas	P. Lyndon Cooper	Victor Bosanquet.
W. S. Barrett  (as) Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.  (as) E. C. T. d'Eyncourt  (as) E. C. T. d'Eyncourt  (as) Earl of Ancaster  (as) F. Howard  (as) Sir E. Wallace, K.C.  (as) Montagu Sharpe, K.C.  (as) Sir H.M. Jackson, Bt., C.B. E.  (as) Wm. Carr; F. K. North;  Sir T.B. Lennard; F. M. Bland  (as) Sir C. Knichtley, Bt.	(Vacant)	G. C. Davies	Capt. J. H. Mander.
(30) Sir C. Knightley, Bt	Sir R. Adkins, K.C., M.P. Marquess of Exeter	H. A. Millington (Vacant)	J. D. K. MacCallum.
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.,	Charles D. Forster	Capt. F. James.
(33) Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B.	M.P. Viscount Galway, c.B.	H. H. Copnall	Capt. Sir.W. H. Thomes-
D.S.O.; H. Mellish, Q.B.; F. H. Oates			son, K.B.E., M.V.O.
(34) Sir Edward O'Malley	W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.R. Sir A. J. Findver, Bt.	James Rose	Maj. Douglas Roberts.
(34) Sir Edward O'Malley	Sir J. B. Bowen-Jones,	F. Crowte	Maj. Jack Becke.
(36) R. L. Kenyon	Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse	G. I. Simey	LtCol. H. C. Metcaife.
(38) Lord Hatherton, C.M.G	Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, M.V.O.
(39) Hon. John de Grey	Hari of Stradbroke)	A. T. Cobbold, O.B.E	Capt. J. G. Mayne.
TOMBE ' W' W AUTO, T. V"			
Crossfield (42) Sir Charles Walpole	Clifford B. Edgar, M.P.	T. W. Weeding	Capt. M. L. Sant.
(48) Sir A. Bosanquet, K.C	John A. Nix Lord Leconfield	B. Thornely	(vacaut.): A. S. Williams.
Crossfield (43) Sir Charles Walpole (43) Sir A. Bosanquet, K.C. (43) W. P. G. Boxall, K.C. (44) J. S. Dugdale, K.C. (46) Barl of Lonsdale	Lord Algernon Percy	C. de Courcy Parry.	Capt: J. T. Brinkley.
(46) Mar. of Bath, K.C.; His Hop. Judge Radcliffe	marquess of Bath, £.0.	W. SA BUWE	D.S.O. HOST LIEWEILYN,
(47) J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E	J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E. Lord Decamore	J. J. Bickersteth	LtCol H.S. Walker C.B.E. Maj. W. He-Dunion
(6) E. R. Turton	Sir H. B. Polyso, Bta	H. G. Thornley	Maj. B. L. Bhwar, O.M. C.,
(iii) W. Shoopshadka	Sir J. P. Bluckiide	R. A. Darwin	Gellicolors vilators
(46) Mar. of Bath, K.C.; His Mon. Judge Radeliffe (47) T. W. W. Bund, d.B.E	Sir H. B. Polyso, Bia Sir J. P. Mindalido	H. A. Dervin	majambinikasan alikai, 1 alikasyo zafi kasaliot Galiania saro yakasunga pinta

#### THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

#### LONDON.

14.1

13.203

Lowbox, the distitution of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the Eiver Thames, as miles from its outlow into the North See. The various areas of Loudon, with the population of each (according to the Census of sprz), are shown below.

.,,	Acreage.	Population.
Area	1911	7922.
County of London	74,816	4,5at,685
City of London	675	19,657
London Police Districts	443,424	7,251,358
Proposed "London Health		

Area, "...... 3,045, zao 0.207,484 The City of London (see pp. 543-4) administers London within its ancient boundaries, where the Saxon Port Reeve became Baffiff in 1066, Mayor in 1292, and Lord Mayor in 1354. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the London, and includes the head offices of the principal English banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive spendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, etc.), for which (and for other City build-

ings) see pp. 552-559.
The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1800, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council con-sisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Coun-Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxfordstreet to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia, the chief buildings being described on pp. 552-562. Westminster is the richest of the London areas, the rateable value of property being £7,087,331 in 1920, the product of each 1d. in the £ being £28,291.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London

Government Act of x800 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to as Metropolitan Boroughs (see p. 542), of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these horoughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington; southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and west-

wards to Hammersmith

London County Council .- For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the Lon-

don County Council (see pp. 547-550), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888. Miscellaneous Authorities.—The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitem ware by the Metropolitan Assisms Beard (see p. 550), and by 32 Bodrits of Guardisis; for Police purposes

the administration is invested in the City Corpo-ration as to the City Poster they are add in the Home Office as to the Metropolitus Poster (see h. 1971). The authority for the wisply of water is the Metropolitus Voter Bostol (see h. 1911), while the River Thumbé le administrated as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority (see h. 1915) and above Teddington by the Theories Conservance (see h. 1914) the Metro the Thames Conservancy (see p. sea), the light-house and pilotage authority being Trinify House (see p. sea). The bridges (see p. sea) are main-tained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Coporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London Count Council. The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise, and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

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#### LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and sex miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,202 acres (which includes 2,833 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 23 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the consus of rors of 746,421 (estimated at 781,948 in 1980). The total net register tonnage of vessels on which dues were paid during 1919 was 13,676,731 tons, while the value of the seaborne trade of the port was stated at £686,943,966 for 1918, and £835,849,867 for 1919. The drocks, on both sides \$33,849,867 for rgs. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about 3 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels affect. The dock authority is the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are St. George's Hail erected 1838-1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Cathedral in course of erection from the designs of Bodley and Gilbert Scott), which will be the largest ecclesissical building in England; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infranary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 37 Aldermen and zze Councillors. The City returns zz mem-bers to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool" of the Slopes.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920-1921). Rt. Hot. E. Eussell-Taylor. Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).

Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).

Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (2012).

President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kydni
Tsylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Coroner, A. G. Inglis
Town Clerk, G. Hammond Etherton, c.R.E. (1924).

Clerk of the Petce, B. D. Crippe.

Feddid Office of Realth, E.W. Hope, c.R.E. (2012).

MANCHESTER.

White the country of the country of the world's cotton trace, is also miles, it, we follow the country of the c in zge

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, indiarubber goods, chemicals, etc. The city is connected with the Mersey by the Manchester Ship Candi (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 32½ miles, a depth of 35 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The value of the seaborne trade of the port is stated at £107,083,725 for 1218, and at £146.890,745 for 1219, the net tonnage of ships entered and cleared in 1277 being about 2,000,000 tous.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1277 from the designs of Alfred

erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange (1869); the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Watters, in 286, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 2829) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the ryth century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 18th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Galety Theatre (Miss Horniman) and the Hallé Concerts have miscal Horniman) and the Halle Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of dramatic and musical development. The Manchester Guardian newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation

in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 35 Alderman and reg Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Celtic

name of the city was Mancunium.

## Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (reso-rest), Rt. Hon. William Kay. Recorder, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. (1914). Stipendiary Magietrate, Edgar Brierley (1902). Town Glerk, Thomas Hudson (1920). Clerk of the Peace, Francis Ogden (1890).

#### BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 213 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 43,600 acres (about 68 square miles), with a population at the census of sour of \$40,000 (estimated at

900,ece in 1920).
The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron, machinery, small arms and ammunition, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1833-1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall (where the triemnal musical feetival is held); the centre of the heavy steel and milest indee, is council House and Corporation Art Gallery and shinted in the extreme south. Tortamin Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb,

SAINTO MAILS See the Western Mibrary; the 13th century content of the Council of St. Martin Ordenit 1893); the Council of St. Martin Ordenit 1893); the Council of St. Martin Ordenit 1893); the Council of St. Martin Ordenit 1893; the Accident of St. Martin Ordenit 1893; and was created as a borough in 1893, and was created as a borough in 1893, and was created as clay, it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City of Council of 30 Aldernier and 30 Council of 30 Aldern origin of the name is obscure, as Bromwycham, "the home on the bill by the heath," is disputed.
The city was a Saxon town, and William sie
Bermingham was Lord of the Manor in the early part of the rath century.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920-21), Rt. Hon. W. A. Cadhury, Recorder, Sir Ryland Dent Adkins, E. O., M. P. (1920). Stipendiary Magistrate, The Bt. Hon. Lord

Ilkeston (1910). Town Clerk, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1913). Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905). Coroner, Issac Bradley (1897).

#### LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, x85 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large flax, canvas and rope works, and factories of thread, linen, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is a8,000 acres (nearly 44 square miles), the population at the census of rorr being 445,350 (estimated at 480,350 in 2020). The principal buildings are the Town Hali

(1852), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849.

Leeds was made a county borough in 1888, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 17 Aldermen and gr Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are Loids or Ledes, the origin of which is obscure.

#### Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1900-1921), Rt. Hon. Albert Braithwaite.

Recorder, John Albert Compaton, R.C. (2019). Stipendiary Magistrates, Charles Milner Atkinson

(1894); Horace Marshall (1970). Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Copson Peaks (1895). Town Clerk, Sir Robert Fox (1904). the all the

the Sheat, Boster, Rivelin and Loxley with me siver Don. The city hasten area of maps same fabout y square miles, with a population at the ceases of spread against central against the properties of the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, Talls, tyres, axies, engine castings, etc.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general speciment, tuning, confectionery, ticycles, from and brass founding, silver redning, brush making, and many other industries. Shefield plate of the malied on other metals) made during the (silver rolled on other metals) made during the

pears 1/42-244. when electro-plating superseded.
the precess, is greatly prized by collectors.
The principal buildings are: the 44th century
Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897),
the Cutlers' Hall (1893), Corn Exchange, Market
Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Euskin
Museum and the University.
The Sayon town of Fearfeld was created a

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in a897. The Corporation includes as and 48 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members The Corporation includes 16 Aldermen

#### Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1980–1981), Rt. Hn. W. F. Wardley, J. P. Recorder, William James Waugh, E. C. (1915). Master Gutter (1980–1981), William Clark, J. P. Town Clerk, William E Hart (1913). Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

#### BRISTOL.

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport zzy miles W. of London, with a municipal area of z8,445 acres (ap square miles) and a population at the census of zgzz of 357,059

(estimated at 360,000 in 1920).

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The harbour was constructed from the Rivers Avon and Frome in 1809 and extends from the Severn (Avonmouth) to the city. net tonnage of ships entered in 1919 was 2,848,096 tons, and of those cleared 2,804,205 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at 76.59, see for zgs. The principal imports are grain, fruit, oils, ore, timber, hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, manufactured oils, cotton goods, tin and salt.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868-1888), century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street secs-ses), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redeliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodlest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almahouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1942), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The Clifton Successing Bridge, with a suan of great over feast over 

Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate

the Sheat, Bester, Rivelin and Loxley with the (Sin Herbest-Ashman); becapit in Lord: Milyor, The Corporation includes by likelymen and by Councillors. The city-returns of members to Parliament? The earliest florus of the home are Brigstome and Briston, 1 Maiste

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920-1921), Rt. Hn. G.B. Britton, M.P. High Steward, HisGrace the Duke of Beaufort, T.D. Recorder, William Blake Odgers, K.C. (1913). Sherif, Maj. Owen Stanley Davies, D.S.C. Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.

#### BRADFORD.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), resmiles N.N.W. of London and \$ miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is as,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the rgrx census of 283,458 (estimated at 294,394 in 1920).

The principal textile industries are worsteds,

woollens, sliks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and

quarries of freestone.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 15th century cathedral (resya), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1893), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1894), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Temperance Hall (1837), Grammar School, Technical College (1852), and the Mechanics Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary bosonich in the second by the second township was created a parliamentary bosonich in the second township was created a parliamentary bosonich in the second township was created a parliamentary bosonich in the second township was created as parliamentary the second in the second township was created as parliamentary bosonich in the second township was created as parliamentary beautiful to the second township was created as parliamentary to the second township was created as the second township was created as the second township was created as the second township was create

tary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1838, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, at Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

#### Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920-1921), Rt. Hn. Lt. Col. A. Gadie. Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905 Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914). Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1910).

#### KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

HULL (officially "Kingston-upon-Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, as miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 13 square miles), with a population of 278,024 at the census

of rorr (estimated at 201,327 in 1920).

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in zors was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade of the port being stated as £90,308,722 for zor8 and as

being stated as £50,305,782 for reas and as £145,023,215 for resp.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the largest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1925), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Court Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Court Exchange (1864), Chamber of Commerce, Court Exchange (1864), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1864), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House trent are at 1 color of France int. the vistance

The name of Wyske-spon-Half was changed to Kingston-spea-Hall by Edward I. in the 19th contain. The town was inedeporated in 1956 and made a county horough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 25 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, P.C. Hung geroors, Rt. Redi. 1. R. Ferons, Fig. Lord Mayor (agas-st.), Rt. Hon. T. B. Atkinson. Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, R.C. (1927). Sherif, John William Locking. Town Clork, H. A. Learoyd, M.A. Coroner, Col. Alfred Thorney.

#### NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEWGASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and are miles N. of London, has an area of 8,4gs acres (13 square miles) and a population of 278,107 at the census of 1911

(estimated at 300,000 in 1980).

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, fron, fron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net toniage of ships entered in 1919 was 3,913,23s tous, and of those cleared was 5,043,375 tons. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware,

and rope making.

The principal buildings are the (xth century) in New Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (xth century), St. Captre Learners NICTO 188), St. ABGIEWS CHUICH (XIM COMMENT), St. John's (ath century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, the Corporation Buildings, Guildhall (1958), Moot Hall (1870), Exchange (1866), Central Newsroom and Art Gallery (1838), Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne hy four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1840) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway; the new High Level Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of Monkohester was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Soots. In zeo it was made a county borough, and in zeo was made a county borough and in zeo was made a county borough and in zeo was includes a Lord-Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 37 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920-1921), Rt. Hon. Thomas William Rowe

Recorder, Liewellyn Arthur Atherley Jones, K.C., M.P. (1906). Sherif, Ruthony Oates. Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver (1907).

H.N.W. of Loudon. The manfeight kren la and the state of t

the Atlantic by canals and is an important rall-way centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hoslery, lace, bleaching, dyeleg and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco,

The chief buildings are the rath contary Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Charones, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1844-4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1857), Shirre Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Successfulam or Notingeham (the "town of the Caves") possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Coponation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Count cillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1920-1921), Herbert Bowles. Recorder (vacant, 1920). Sheriff, John Henry Freckingham. Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, William John Board (1908).

City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera.

#### THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been sade. From the founding of the See of Lindistarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Burham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Affred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There inno evidence of the exercise of palatine privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, sant they were exercised by the Freistes until resumed by She Crown in sigd. Falatine counties are andestood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring single-doma against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contiased kingdoms in alliacance with their creatior. The sancient customs of the County Falatine of Burham are in some measure retained, the administrative architecture.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, E.c.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, E.c.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, E.c. Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, E.c. Solicitor-General, Honry Arthur Coletax, E.c. Repistrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith. Seroard & Clerk of Halmotes, Statuford E. Downing. Deputy so., G. Aynaley Smith. Mining Surveyor (vacant). Receivers, Smiths, Gors & Co.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS (Asst. Secy., H. Bendall, M.A., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2).—The qualification Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Manie Olivit (1997).

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NO A list of Greens (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding se,see (in italies).

population decorated appear (in the contract of the contract o										
7131.1.		Rate pe								
Cirries, Boroughs, and	Popu-			Rateable	Mayor, 2000-st.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)				
Urban Districts.	20001.	Markha	Deaths	Value.	† Chairman U.D.C.					
1	1	Dit wile	t-infrite	£		*6.1				
England :										
Abingdon, Berks	6,809	15.90 15.2	13.8	3x,840	R. W. Langford	H. G. W. d'Almaine.				
Acormgton, Lancs,	45,009	18,99	13.88	207,700	+Miss & V Smes	W Hodson				
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	8,374	18.2	14.8	11.870	P. Clark	Henry C. Casley.				
Andover, Hants	8,000		•••	36,655	E. A. Farr	Thos. E. Longman.				
England: Abingdon, Berks	1,736	10.0	1Q.0	13,158	John Parkin	W. Hewitson.				
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,542	12.2	10.1 13.8	13,078	Lohn I Broadburgt	Fredk W Bromley				
Avisahury, Bucks,	11.048	17 7	20 2	-30,-44	J. Robinson	J. F. Auld.				
Bacup, Lancs	88,384	18.64	xx.60	91,187	Thomas Thompson	Allen G. Broom.				
Banbury, Oxon	x3,991	12. 11	19.67	Zz,525	S. J. Mawle	Arthur Stockton.				
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)	53,635	23.96	10.04	187,145	Harry Ashton	A. D. Mason.				
Barrow-in-Furness Lancs.	73,687	24.8	13.4	418,518	Geo. Basterfield	Leonard Hewlett.				
Basingstoke, Hauts	11,540 68,668		18'04	77,710	H. Julian	John A. Kingdon.				
BATH, Somerset	68,668	14.3	18.2	418,198	J. H. Colmer	Fredk. D Wardle.				
Batley, Yorks (W.R.) Beccles, E. Suffolk	36,395 8,000	16.4	19.1	171,270	A. E. Micklehurch	W. Bryan Forward				
Bedford (Town & County)	41.442	14.11		250.038	B. W. Langford	A. Darlow.				
Berwick-innon-Tweed	12.075	SE . 73	14.31	64,780	Theedore Bolus	Adam Aird (acting).				
Beverley, Yorks (E R.)	13,654	18.0	13.1	56,008	John Fox	Cecil Hugh Walker.				
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.). Bewdley, Worcestershire Bexhill, E. Sussex Bideford, Devon	3,745	17.84	13.11	9,176	J. Gibb	T E Rodgers II P				
Bideford, Devon	0.500	18.79		34,730	J. U. Fulford	Wm. Britton Selden.				
Birkenhead, Cheshire	152,345	88'5	13.4	26x,930	L. Lees	James Fearnley.				
Birkenhead, Cheshire BIRMINGHAM, Warwick. Bishop's Castle, Salop	910,000	80.0	13.0	5,045,316	W Tashlau (See p.	SII)				
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,409	14'9 14'0	19.1	0,550 rm 603	Lawrence Cotton	Ernest Grimtns.				
Blackburn, Lanes Blackpool, Lanes Blandford Forum, Dorset	70.671	zz · 84	15 9 15 46	648.000	C. W. Callis	D.L. Harbottle, LL. B.				
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,477	25.8	29.4	14,678	L. B. Bunce	W. H. Wilson.				
Bodnin, Cornwali	5,734		•••	25,024	E. LOCRICY LAWYENCE COTON C. W. Callis L. B. Bunce Harry Liddell R. Parkinson J. H. Johnston E. Richardson Chaa, H. Cartwright W. R. J. Law  * (See p. Alfred G. Lloyd B. Berry E. Lambert F. W. Hallett D. Hardsker Wm. G. Wellman  * (See p. W. J. Gibbs  * (See p.  *	John Pethybridge.				
Bostle Tance	80 103	16.2 23.87	14'9	953,947	J. H. Johnston	T Spanger Tumility				
Boston, Lines. (Holland)	16,670	17.0	12.I	62.153	E. Richardson	Edmund Waite.				
Bournemouth, Hants	84,000	17.9	13.00	806,298	Chas. H. Cartwright	Herbert Ashling.				
Brackley, Northants	2,633	24.2	17.8	xs,642	W. R. J'Law	Charles Eric Barnes.				
BRADFORD, YORKS	394,504	13'4 14'37	16.3	1,780,980	Alfred G. Lloyd	SIS)				
Rridgwater, Somerset	16.80a	19.7	15.2	66,000	8. Berry	Arthur King.				
Bridlington, Yorks (E R.)	x5,300	14.5 10.8	15.2	110,997	E. Lambert	George Melvin.				
Bridport, Dorset	5,96a	10.0	7.2	26, t86	F. W. Hallett	Austen Whetham.				
Brignouse, Yorks (W.K.)	81.000 131,837	11.0	14.6	97,095	Wm G Wellman	P. T. Grove, LL.B.				
BRISTOL, Glos, and Som.	300,000	18 4	13.0	1.041.486	* (See p.	KIR)				
Bromley, Kent	33,649	14.23	11.7	273,570	W. J. Gibbs	F. H. Norman.				
Buckingham	3,282	17.8	<b>26</b> .7	28,455	H. R. Harrison	G.H.M. Barker, LL.B.				
Burnley, Lancs Burton-upon-Trent		15.6 15.6	12.5	405,225	A. W. Veomens	John D. Elichie.				
Bury Lanes.	59,407	13.00	13.2s	800,703	Wm. G. Wellman  W. J. Gibbs	John Haslam.				
Bury, Lanes Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	10,412	15.00		69,373	J. Ridley Hooper	Arthur P. Wheeler.				
Suffolk		ا ۔ ا			Manu of Trade	T D Ombo				
Buxton, Derbysh Calne, Wilts Cambridge	16,258	14'33 13'8	18.20	107,358	Marq. of Hartington John Gale Benj. C. Jolley	C. O. Gough				
Cambridge	3,539 55,812	14.8	12.1	306,502	Benj, C. Jolley	J. E. L. Whitehead.				
		, ,				M.A.				
CANTERBURY, Kent	84,108	16.6	16.2	133,038	Wright Hunt	Henry Fielding.				
CANTERBURY, Kent CARLIEUR, Cumberland Chard, Somerset Charlism, Kens Chelmstord, Resex	50,437	18.2	13.8	270,937	Wright Hunt H.K.Campbell, M.B.E F. H. Cornelius H. F. Whyman J. O. Thompson,	A. H. COUREGWOOD.				
Chatham Kent	47.000	13.8	14.8 13.0	282.400	H. F. Whyman	Edward B. Lea.				
Chelmsford, Essex	28,500	45.3	20.4	148,448	J. O. Thompson.	R. C. Knight, p.s.o.,				
					John D. Bendall	M.C.				
Cheltenham, Gloucester	47,944	14 9	x3. so	317,263	John D. Bendall	Root. Owen Seacome				
Calsons. Chesterficial Derbyshire Chickershis, W. Susaex Calphonians, Wilts. Chickershis, Worker, Oxon.	1200	2.3	23 29 23 4 20 0 25 47	200.224	W. H. Edmunda	Jac. W. Rothmell				
CHICKETTE, W. Suseex	TO SOT	57.9	45 47	60,000	Joseph R. Hobbs	J. W. Londer Cooper.				
Chippenham, Wilts.		2	3.	38,000	A. M. Blevens	Francis Hy. Phillips.				
Chipping morten, Oxon	2.9/2	140.00	##:#	神,5酸.	hous H' Hartwell	kladik a. Molida				

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE									
Cirrus, Borongha, and Urban Districts,	Popu-	Rate p	0£ 2,000.	Reterbie Value	Mayor, see-er.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).			
Urban Districts.	2000,	Birthe	Deaths	£	Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	(or Clerk U.D.C.).			
Chorley, Lancs	30,305 6,000	:::	:::	284,247 34,570	Lewis Wilson L. Agate	John Druitt.			
Cinque Ports (see Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Rom- ney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)				`	Lord Warden, Earl Beauchamp K.G. (1913)	Registrar :— R. E Knocker, Dover.			
Colchester, Essex	22,500	19.9 13.3	17.0	52,960	James Thornber	William Self Weeks			
Colchester, Essex Colne. Lancs	43,45ª #5,846	12.2	13'4 18'0	197,070	Arthur J. Lucking James White				
Congleton, Cheshire	11,310	15'5	13.8	37,369	C. D. Bradwell	Edward A. Plant.			
COVENTRY, Warwick	119,003	30.3	10.4	522,405 174,518	C. D. Bradwell Joseph T. Bates H. Bullock C. H. Clark	Herold S.K. Felthan			
Crewe, Cheshire Croydon, Surrey Darlington, Durham	101,962	15'4	11.7	1,191,431	C. H. Clark	Dr. J. M. Newnbam			
Darlington, Durham	68,000	80.2	15.4	222.BAE	Serion rem	DEGLE GOLDON SPEE			
Dartmouth, Devon	7,005	15.8	13.0	33,484	Charles Peck Thomas E. Holgate	Sydney J. Pope.			
Darwen, Laucs	40,344	9°58	ax '08	172,000	F. W. Mountain	W. P. Halliwell, B. A. Fredk. Willoughby			
Darwen, Lancs Daventry, Northants Deal, Kent	3,517 11,888	31,08	17'3	57,026	Arthur W. Lambert	Douglas A. Daniels.			
Derby	138,461	19.2	13'1 14'3	590,086 27,434	Robert Laurie John Farmer King W. Naylor F. W. Cocking J. J. Walne C. E. Beaufoy Edward Evans H. W. Hughes H. Bown W. E. Seamons	G. Trevelyan Lee.			
Derby Devizes, Wiltshire Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.) Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	6,741 55,401	10.1	37.5	296,095	W. Naylor	John Hall,			
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.) Dorchester	53,714	26.8	10.0	287,997 50,238	F. W. Cocking	R. A. Hall Tovey.			
Dover, Kent	12,000 43,645	az · 8z		203,100	C. E. Beaufoy	R. E. Knocker.			
Dover, Kent	4,146	17'2	15 75 15'9 13'44	23,372	Edward Evans	Samuel John Tombe			
Dukinfield, Cheshire	51,079 19,488	17.75 14.60	13 44	194,039 98,218	H. Bown	Ernest Barlow.			
Dunstable, Beds DURHAM	8,900	14 00 20 24	10.21						
	1	30.34		71,000	William Thwaites F. Hall-Jones Edward Duke A. H. Wiseman John Peatfield A. Bethel +W. G. Crouch +Joseph Norton Geoffrey New A. C. Roper George Culyer C. L. Fox Evan Jenkins R. G. Wood	penter.			
Ealing, Middlesex	76,000	28.1 23.3	11.08 10.8	543,370	F. Hall-Jones	George E. Brydges.			
Eastbourne, E. Sussex East Ham, Essex	59,542 144,451	19.3	9.8	576,000	A. H. Wiseman	C. Eustace Wilson.			
Rest Retford, Notts	14.000	-::.	XX.X	05,372	John Peatfield	Wm. Percival Jones			
Eccles, Lancs. Edmonton, Middlesex Enfield, Middlesex	42,700 75,744	25.4 26.33		193,327 249,437	†W. G. Crouch	F. W. Claxton.			
Enfield, Middlesex	75,744 56,338	19.0g		329,498	Joseph Norton	T. W. Scott,			
Evesham, Worcestershire EXETER	60.000	z4 68	13.38	354,934	A. C. Roper	H. Lloyd Parry, B.			
Eye, E. Suffolk Falmouth, Cornwall	2,000	18.4	17.8	8,755	George Culyer	Harold Warnes.			
Farmouth, Cornwall Faversham, Kent	13,500	-3.7	12.2	55,704 47,820	Evan Jenkins	Guy Tassell.			
Faversham, Kent Folkestone, Kent Fowey, Cornwall	34,000	19 6	13.2	272,000	R. G. Wood	Arthur Fred Kidso			
uatesnead. Durnam	125.005	36.42	13.9	465,694	R. G. Wood	William Swinburne			
Gillingham, Kent	60,000	<b>23.</b> 7	11.0	196,310 25,856	J. J. Knight	F. C. Boucher, LL. P.			
Glastonbury, Somerset Glossop, Derby	3,908 az,688	13.20	19.15	25,550 03.180	Sam. Bamforth	George H. Lea.			
GLOUCESTER	55,189	18.0 13.01	14.81	279,39x	J. O. Roberts W. H. Pitcher	G. ShemeldBlakewa			
Godninning, Surrey Godnianchester. Hunts	8,847	18.54	10.04	52,963 14,787	G. J. Herbert	Kenneth Hunnybur			
Godmanchester, Hunts Grantham, Lincoln Gravesend, Kent	2,133 22,005	17.40	10.83	QI.184	George Rebinson	AubreyHenry Malir			
	1	•••		148,875	W. J. Harrington	B.A.			
Grimsby, Lincoln	79,890	39.34	18.00	331,353	F. Thornton	J. W. Jackson O.B.I			
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	23,820 104,000	19.0	15.4	171,4 <b>9</b> 5 542,565	Thomas Hev	Percy Saunders.			
Grimsby, Lincoln	33,705 : 0,628	10.4	13.0	277,655	J. Shepherd	Jos. Turner Taylor.			
Harvich, Essex	13,623	24'7	11.2	\$5,954 45,00€	William McLearon	A. J. Hanslip Ward			
Haslingden, Lancs	18,719	22.8	#4.3	91,133	J. H. Anderton	W. Muserove.			
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	61,145 1,271	13'0	-4.6	418,333	R. A. Park	J. Watson.			
Helston, Cornwall	2,236	30 7 16 3	22.3	9,876	W. J. Johns	Jos. Walker Tyacke			
nemel Hempsted, Herte. Henley-on-Thumas Overt	17,500	# 7 # 1	14.3	95.559	W. A. Hobbs	ALTER ALTER			
Harvich, Essex Hastings, E. Sussex Hastings, E. Sussex Hedon, Yorks (E. R.) Helston, Cornwall Hemel Hempisted, Herta, Herliey on Tastings, Oxon Exhaustan Herrick (E. R.)		35	14.0	135,000	W. J. Harrington F. Thornton G. W. Franks Thomas Hey J. Shepherd J. T. Grebam William McLearon J. H. Arderton W. James Fellows R. A. Park W. J. Johns W. Rinham W. A. Höbbs G. A. C. Thynne J. Bijnett Smith J. Bijnett Smith	Bober Barrey.			
Beywood Lines	10.354	13.6	3.4	1.17	J. S. Hargreaves	George G. Boundier			

Critical Recompion and   Section   Recompion   Recom	*5r6	· Min	itipit.	Din	ectory o	Meyland.	
High Wysombe, Buoks	Crines, Bosonghe, and Urbun Districts.	Popul lation, open,			Rateable Value.	Mayor, igns ar. Lord Mayor. †Chairman, U.D.C.	(er Clerk U.D.C.).
Secondary   Seco	High Wycombs, Bucks	82,000	25"80	32.2		H, Stratford	C. H. Wood.
Secondary   Seco	Higham Ferrers, N'thants	2,726	80.X	12.2	8,524	Thomas Patenall	Wm. H.Simpson, B.
Secondary   Seco	Honiyen, Devon	3.12	13.0	18.2	17,550	Mrs. J. M. Philips	Edward wm. Helile
Secondary   Seco	Hove, E. Sussex	46,000	11.00	13.8	431,561	F. W. A. Cushman	W. Jermyn Harr
			18.30	13.13	628,408	J. A. Woolven	J. Henry Field, LL.1
	HULL, YORKS (M.R.)	254,357	19.4	12,1	z,436,379	Fraderick M. Hinda	SIS.)
23-728   2	Hyde, Chashire	34,000	17.0	13,04	170,112	S. Fawley	Thos. Brownson, B.
23-728   2	Hythe, Kent	7,000	<b>*3</b> '37	11.63	47,851	Charles D. Twopeny	Bernard C. Drake.
23-728   2	Gord, Essex	85,000	14'0	9.0	455,456	H. G. Odell	A. Partington.
23,733   27			25.0	38.4	91,576	William Santa	O.B.E.
Autonomington, Warwick   Autonomington, Warw	pswich, E. Suffolk	73:934			365,308	F. J. Mason	William Bantof O.B.E.
Autonomington, Warwick   Autonomington, Warw	arrow-on-Tyne, Durham	33,734	27'0	19.2	142,000	Robert Andison	Geo. Johnson, jun.
aunceston, Cornwall	Leigniey, Yorks (W.R.)	43,490	14'0	13.0	214,785	H Hoggarth	Smith Terry.
Autonomington, Warwick   Autonomington, Warw	Cidderminster, Worcs	27.544	14.60	14.13	108.460	W. Cooke	J. H. Thursfield.
Autonomington, Warwick   Autonomington, Warw	King's Lynn, Norfolk	20,201	19.65		90,075	H. Ingleby	J. W. Woolstencro
Autonomington, Warwick   Autonomington, Warw	Lingston-upon-Thames	37.975	×3'5		230,307	W.E.St.L.Finny,M.D.	Harold Albt, Winse
Semingraph   Sem		1		14.0	199:747	THORNE WILKINSON .	M.A. P.S.A.
13	Launceston, Cornwall	4,117	24'0	16.4	20,050	J. Treleaven	Claude Hurst Pete
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	esmington, Warwick	ag, 498	15.4	13.6	193,843	K. R. England	Leo Rawlinson.
## 49,700   25,737   25,737   25,738	REDS, YORKS (W.K.)	450,297	<b>98.0</b>		2,339,972	G E Hilton	SII.)
4,372	eigh. Lanca.	46,780	81.04	14.74	200,264	G. Holden	l'. B. Bamber.
A.372   A.372   A.373   A.374   A.374   A.374   A.374   A.375   A.37	eominster, Hereford	5,737	*3.3	12.1	36,224	J. Benj. Dowding	W. T. Sale.
A.372   A.372   A.373   A.374   A.374   A.374   A.374   A.375   A.37	owes, E. Sussex	20,972	18.45	13.43	63,885	Charles Patrick	R. T. Baxter, M.A.
A.372   A.372   A.373   A.374   A.374   A.374   A.374   A.375   A.37	rowwrith Staffs	8 746	17.0	11.3	549,739	T. P. Haines	W Beneleon
4,372	THOOFI	70,700	18.7	11.08	397,808	T. C. Halkes	William Bageha
17   17   17   17   18   18   18   18	iskeard. Cornwall	4.271			80.104	S. Bone	Alfred W. Venning
1.373	IVERPOOL, Lancs	76z,948	53.0	17.0	5,120,128	* (See r.	510.)
outh, Linden (Lindsey), 983 and 124 as 85 are 68 as 85 are 68 are	ostwithiel, Cornwall	1,373			4,898	Reginald Santo	J. Percival Heath.
owestoft, E. Buffolk.  29, 121 29, 4 20, 125 29, 4 29,	oughborough, Leics	27,000	12.0	13.0	114,186	W. F. Charles	Harry Perkins.
200	owestoft. E. Suffolk	20,131	20 85	10.6s	164,848	Mai.S.W.Humphery	R. B. Nicholson.o.B
Autonic   Beds	udlow, Salop	5,926	19'4	16.8	83,055	Edward Sheldon	W. Charles Tyrrel
yme Regis, Dorset	uton, Beds	58,000	10.0	10.3	=78,333	Harry Arnold	William Smith.
ymingtou, Hanta 4,389 13 17 13 68 12,39 12 13 18 13 18 14 18 12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	ydd, Aesis Dorset	2,074	74.8	72.4	10,100	A Wiscombe	H. J. Ramabathan
faccieffeld, Cheshire 38,822 13'8 13'8 12'3 97,644 T. W. Stuchbery H. E. Davies. faldathon, Essex 6,885 12'0 13'7 29'0,644 T. W. Stuchbery H. E. Davies. faldathon, Essex 6,885 12'0 13'7 29'0,74 13'7 29'0,74 14'0 15'0,74 15	ymington, Hanta	4,3=9	15.17	13.68	22,402	- A CO /14	FF 1 4 50 604
17,500   14,500   15,500   14,500   1	incclesheld. Cheshire	32,211	13,3	15.3	x=7.597	Joseph Geo. Frost	F. Raiph Oldfield.
## Andrew ## And	faidstone Kent	17,510	14.9	II.I	97,044	William Day	H. E. DAVIOS.
Malmesbury, Wilts	Maldon, Resex	6,848	10.4	13.7	34,398	H. W. Sadd	Frederick Hy. Brig
Anomertin, Lance.   776,229   276   23   276   23   276   23   23   24   247,321   3.   3.   3.   3.   3.   3.   3.   3	dalmesbury, Wilts	2,511	11.0	14.0	8,370	F. W. Weeks	Montagu Hy. Chub
districte, Kent 30,000 15'9 33'1 44,554 4 8 Piloher Edward Brecke 1 14'8 4	ANOHESTER, LANCS	776,339	17.6	×3'7	4,887,404	See p.	gro.)
discriborough, Wilts 4,402 22.5 22.4 25.59 Joseph Bouthgate E. Liewellyn Gwill (iddlesbrough, Yorks 226.444 25.56 25.59 25.7745 Thomas D. Stewart Preston C.B.E. (iddleston, Lanca 26.59 25.57745 Thomas D. Stewart Preston C.B.E. (iddleston, Lanca 26.59 25.	Jargate, Kent	30,000	12.0	13.1	240.041	A. B. Pilcher	Edward Brooke.
diddlesbrough, Yorks 128,444 a6 66 s8 39 537,745 Thomas D. Stewart Preson C.B.H.  Stewart P	isriborough, Wilts	4,401	14.6	22.4	22,550	Joseph Southgate	E. Llowellyn@willi
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	diddiesbrough, Yorks	130,444	26.66	rg. 39	537,745	Thomas D. Stewart.	Preston Kitche O.B.E.
doredambe, Lazros.  18,123 14-6 17-6 18-6 18-6 18-6 18-6 18-6 18-6 18-6 18	fiddleton, Lanca	28,972	14'0	14.0	248,436	W. B. Scott	J. P. Waimeley.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.) 24,278 15 3 33 9 113,576 H. Hedley Watson F. Thackray.  Morsley, Lancs. 13,205 25 7 13 5 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	forenambe, Latra.	5,509	24.6	14.8	24,440	J. R. Birkett	A. U. I.Weedle.
Morpoth, Northumb. 7,356 #54 27 2 2,798 George Jackson James Jardia.  Mossley, Laton. 13,306 #57 25 65,000 John Platt George Jackson Joseph Hyde.  Nowark, Notte. 2,300 #57 25 55,000 Hyde.  Nowark, Notte. 2,300 #57 36 5 55,000 Hyde.  Nowark, Notte. 2,300 #57 36 5 55,000 Hyde.  Nowark, Notte. 2,300 #57 36 5 55,000 Hyde.  Nowark, Notte. 2,300 #57 36 5 55,000 Hyde.  Nowark, Notte. 2,300 Hyde	Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	24,378	15.3	13.0	113,576	H. Hedley Watson	F. Thackray.
Nossicy, Lance	forgeth, Northwald	7,436	10.4	27.2	24,794	George Jackson	James Jardia.
Newark, Notic	Mossley, Lates	13,108	28.3	19.2	69,000	John Plast	Joseph Hyde.
Newbords under Lyme	Newark, Noth	17.000	4.5	.26"±	77,913	H. E. Rematon	H. Tallenia E.A.
Newchette-under-Lyme in, and init s by a signed H. W. Wilkfuld	Yewbury, Berks	22,207	14.1	×8.7	Soloat	G. Griffin	F. Queketa Louch.
THE PARTY OF WHICH THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	Newchalle-under-Lyme	30,302	33	47.8	65,700	H. W. Watheld	Joseph Grimth, LL
	AWUSELE UPON-I'YNE	40.00	32.3	27.5	2,774,027	Of Manual (See D.	The state of the s

Crippe, Reporch, and Urbes Deared.  New Johnson, Commentation of the Commentation of t		· . nananati	44 E S.	a Lista	the section 1887 A	Burland Mat MES	7361
New Ressney, Kent	-				,		1
New Ressney, Kent		Popur.	, mate p	er 1,000.	The decades	Mayor, spec sz.	Moura Claub
New Ressney, Kent	I from Makrick	lation,	<b>]</b>			Lord Mayor.	AL DINE ST. D.C.).
New Ressney, Kent	Or man prior total	1991105	Birthe	Deaths	1 -43.1	t Chairman G D.C.	2. 1. 1887. S. M. Market S
Northampton					- 5		
Northampton		l	l			William A Timber	433 and 4 Warman
Northampton	Newport, Mos.	98,954	-88 22	12,00	50x,995	Whiteht & Timesu.	Alubit A. Downson.
Northampton	New Romney, Kent	7.338	. : ****	1.040	orate	A. F. C. C. LUXIMUS	ha serrent! Torribitionissed.
NOEWICE, Norfolk	Northematon	99		1 :'		W. Harvey Reeves	Harbert Hankinson
NOEWICH, Norfolk	Northeapton	90,944	±5.3	*3.7,	4001301	0.78.78.	mant med is a newtonisments
NOTFINGHAM	Norwick Norfolk	794.000	76.36	12.8	480.810	*Lt. Col. Gennville	Arnold Henry Miller
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   18.7   19.8	210211202121012012 111	7461	35	-3 -	400,000	Duff.	
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   18.7   19.8	NOTTINGHAM	870.000	26.5	13.1	1.361.415	(See p.	STS-)
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   18.7   19.8	Nuneston, Warwick	37.023	as 6	10.E	157.513	J. Randle	F. S. Clay, M.B.R.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   18.7   19.8	Okehampton, Devou	3,800	17.8	20.4	11,674	B. B. Newcombe	J. J. Newcombe.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   18.7   19.8	Oldham, Lancs	147,483	¥5'7	10.0	609,088	W. Lees	J. J. Williams.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   18.7   19.8	Ossett, Yorks	14,081	•••	•••	6z,723	T. J. Peace	I. W. Wilson.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   18.7   19.8	Oswestry, Salop	9,99X	•••		62,931	F D Laurie	A. Water Morra.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   12.8   18.7   18.7   19.8	OXFORD	53,048	17.00	18.83	450,00x	I M Thomas	Matthew & Two
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18,77   12,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   18,18	Penryn, Cornwall	3,098	17.43	11.00	0,405	C E Venning	Thomas H Cornish
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18,77   12,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   18,18	Described Control	13,470	10 29	14 97	767.940	Walter Riselay	W. T. Mellows, LL B.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18,77   12,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   18,18	Divmouth (Amalgamated	33-574		13.73	T 088.00#	L. R. Dunstan	R. J. Fittall, O.R.W.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)   25,966   41,150   18,77   12,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   18,77   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   17,18   18,18	Borough ).	31759	-9 -/	-0 90	2,000,093		
Poole, Dorset	Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	15.000			04.158	T. J. Sides	William Haddock
Portsion th, Hants	Poole, Dorset	41.150	18.4	22.8	220,205	J. C. W. Julyan	Charles Lisby.
Presion   Lanes   17, 377   17   45   478   479   17   53   478   480, sec   60, sep   71   73   73   73   73   74   74   74   75   73   73   73   73   74   74   74   74	TO -4			16.00	1,316,730	John Timpson	F. J. Sparks.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	Preston, Laucs	117,277	17'45	34.78	480,000	T. Parkinson	Alfred Howarth.
Queenborough, Kent	Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,087	17'5	17'3	60,297	W. H. Sharp	Alfred E. Evans.
Rawtenstall, Lancs   30,505   17-65   13-8   155,002   13-14   15-14	Queenborough, Kent	2,468	<b>20.3</b>	IO. I	15,305	Stanley Johnson	E. C. Harris.
Reading, Berks 93,20 16 7 17 05 12 37 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	Ramagate, Kent	20,603	17.0	13.m	155,092	I Terior	Temes Whellow
Reigate, Surrey	Rawtenstall, Lancs.	30,510	11.05	18 37	134,455	Denys Eggington	C.S. Johnson
Retford, Notes	Points Sumar	98,330	10 7	11.0	309,975	H. Crostield	Alfred Smith
Richmond, Surrey   34,500   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   33,450   34,500	Retford Notts	20,508	29 2	** *	47.008	V. S. Woods	W. Percival Jones
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)   3.924   28 32 12 35   16.155   17.1	Richmond, Surrey	24.500	12.4	22.8	372.517	S. L. Lopey, M.A	Henry Sagar.
Ripper   Vorks (W. k.	Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	3.034		TIS SK	16,126	F. J. Hodgson	T. L. Webb, B.A.
Rochale, Lance	RIPON, Yorks (W.R.)	8.847	18.76	17 07	44,013	G. H. Newton	J. Henry Gough.
RODHESTER, Kent			18.7	16 a	5×5,444	Harry Clark	W.H. Hickson, O.B.E.
Romey, Hants.   4.671	ROCHESTER, Kent	3x,384	17.9	11.3	141,798	Maj. I.G. Winch, B.A.	Apsley Kennette.
Ryde, I. of Wight   78,837   82 75 83 16	Romsey, Hants	4,672		•••	17,559	F. Freemantle	B. W. Attice, M.A.
Ryc   R. Sussex   13 79   8 73   70,730   R. Meters   Rawary   Ryc   R. Sussex   13 79   8 73   70,730   R. Meters   Rawary   Ryc   R. Sussex   13 79   8 73   70,730   R. Meters   Rawary   R. Ellison   R. Petery Debenham   R. Petery Deben	Rothernam, Yorks(W.E.)	72,837		13, 10	335,109	A Androws	Thomas I Kauden
Saffon Walden, Essev 6,321 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12	Dro F Sugger	10,000	×3 79	30.77	70,730	Jesse Louis Descou	Walter Dawes
8T. ALBANS, Herts. 25,000 85. Helens, Lancs. 105,000 85. Lives, Cornwall 7,79 16 25			10 97	9 53	20,995	David Miller	William Adams
St. Helens, Lancs.   15,000   25,5   15,0   411,359   R. Ellison.   W. H. Andrew.   Edward Boase.   St. Ives, Cornyall   7,279   14,281   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   24,285   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   24,285   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   24,285   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   24,285   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   24,285   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   24,285   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   24,285   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   24,285   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   24,285   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   24,285   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   24,285   Salford, Lancs.   20,55   Salford, Lancs.	AT ALBANS Herts	0,311	12.41	10.4	144.863	E. Watson	E. Percy Debenham
St.   Ives, Cornwall   7,279   24,28   25   23,485   J. Daniel (jun.)   Edward Rosse.   25   25   25   25   25   25   25   2	St. Helens, Lancs	105.000		18.0	411.850	R. Ellison	W. H. Andrew.
84. Ives, Hunts.	St. Ives, Cornwall	7.170	14.88	10.41	83,454	J. Daniel (jun.)	Edward Boase.
Salford, Lancs	St. Ives, Hunts	3,015	10.4	14'3	18,030	J. Johnson	G. Dennis Day, LL. B.
Saltash Cornwall   430   37   9   4   3.040   35.350	Salford, Lancs	226,225	18.8	15.8	1,114,399	F. Hampson	L. C. Evans.
Saltash Cornwall         4,30         27 7         9 4         14,700         3.4,300         30.40	SALISBURY, Wilts	21,217		2.E	zsz,s96	Thomas W. Berry	Fred G. Cole.
Saraborough, Yorks(N.R.) Shaffesbury, Dorset Shaffesbury, Balog Shaffesbury, B	Salvash, Cornwall	4,130	17.7	9.4	14,700	George C Pollon	F. A. Uleyervon.
Shafteslury, Dorset (N.R.)  Shafteslury, Dorset (N.R.)  Shafteslury, Dorset (N.R.)  Shafteslury, Dorset (N.R.)  Shafteslury, Dorset (N.R.)  Shrewbury, Balop (See pp. Six-12.)  Shrewbury, Balop (See pp. Six-12.)  Shrewbury, Balop (See pp. Six-12.)  Southampton, Hants (See pp. Six-12.)  Southampton, Hants (See pp. Six-12.)  South Molton, Devon (See pp. Six-12.)  South Molton, Devon (See pp. Six-12.)  South Molton, Devon (See pp. Six-12.)  South Molton, Devon (See pp. Six-12.)  South Molton, Devon (See pp. Six-12.)  South Molton, Devon (See pp. Six-12.)  South Molton, Devon (See pp. Six-12.)  South Molton, Devon (See pp. Six-12.)  South Molton, Devon (See pp. Six-12.)  South Molton, Devon (See pp. Six-12.)  South Molton, Devon (See pp. Six-12.)  South Shelded, Durham (See pp. Six-12.)  South Shelded, Durham (See pp. Six-12.)  South Shelded, Durham (See pp. Six-12.)  South Shelded, Durham (See pp. Six-12.)  South Shelded, Durham (See pp. Six-12.)  South Shelded, Durham (See pp. Six-12.)  Stafford (See pp. Six-12.)  Six-12.  Si	Boundards Variate T	3,040		12.0	13,804	M T Whittabar	Sydney Junes
Sheffilld   Norks (W.R.   79,474   21 0   31 0	Shaftashney Dorset	30,350	13.4	-5 4	6.40	A. E. Gowar	J. Kingalev Rutter
Shrewsbury,   Salop   31,028   28   24   3   31,028   31,028   32   32,038   32   32,038   33,038   33   33,038   33   33,038   33   33,038   33   33,038   33,038   33   33,038   33	SHEFFIELD Vorks (W P	400 404	27.0	-3.3	3.187.044	* (See nn.	KII-IL)
Smethwick, Staffs	Shrewsbury, Salon	31.018	18.2	14.5	175.427	R. E. Jones	II. F. Prideaux.
Southampton, Hants	Smethwick, Staffs	73,000	88'10	13.0	310.101	Charles Woodcock	G. Coles Llord.
Southend-on-sea, Essex South Molton, Devon         12.58         14.2         62,950         Journals         H. J. Worword, 23,953         Wountion         H. J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. D. Johnston         J. Diph. H. Hayton, B. A. G. 25, 26         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H. Elecard, W. H. Potts.         J. Elecard, W. H.	Southampton, Hants	165,000	19.5	13.0	805,700	Herbert Blatch	R. R. Linthorne.
South Molton, Devon  5,74a  50uth Molton, Devon  70,744  South Shields, Durham  15,600  27 o  26 o  27 o  28	couched con-see, reser	130,000	11.28	14'8	614,960	Jonn Francis	H. J. Worwood,
South Shields, Durham 16,600 5 5 27 0 49,553 A. D. Johnston John M. Hayton, B.A. South Shields, Durham 215,600 5 5 27 0 49,513 A. D. Johnston John M. Hayton, B.A. Southwold, E. Suffolk 27 0 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	South Molton, Devon	2.748			13,583	W. Mountjoy	R. L. Riccard.
Southwold, E. Suffolk 2,600 25° 5 27° 0 495,973 A. D. Jonnston Jone M. Hayton, E. Safford 2,600 C. W. Fowler Ernest Read Cooper. Stafford 20,000 C. W. Fowler Ernest Read Cooper. Stafford 20,000 C. W. Fowler Ernest Read Cooper. Stafford 20,000 C. W. Fowler Ernest Read Cooper. Stafford 20,000 C. Royle Ernest George Nature Co. Stafford 20,000 C. Royle C.	Southport, Lanes	70,144	18.83	14.01	549,664	W. H. Potts	J. Ernest Jarratt.
Stafford 2.8 27 22 8 10,200 10 W. Florier Renet George Namer Response Namer Respo	South Shields, Durham	110,000	30.2	17.0	495,913	A. D. JOHNSTON	Tour M. nayton, J. A.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	Southword, E. Sunolk	2,055	29.1	IS'S	10,305	R F B Coling	Ernest George Fair
Stalybridge, Cheshire	}		-7.0	12.0	10,330	AND THE THE PARTIES	ni nase richida 'dam.
Stamford, Lines. 20,500 25.7 14.5 20,512 Abbert Cliff Charles Attended to Stockton-on-Trees. 23,852 25.3 25.3 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25	Stalubridge Cheshire	27,000	zz 1	28.a	182.050	Mrs. Ada J. Summers	Frank H. Wortley
Stockport, Cheshire 230,868 85,5 1333 63,895 C. Royle Robert Hydrox Stockton-on-Trees 63,995 47,1 20 32,593 (C. Royle Robert Hydrox Stock-on-Trees 63,995 as 23 32,593 (C. Royle Robert Hydrox Stock-on-Trees 63,995 as 23 32,593 (C. Royle Royle Tiles Develor Hydrox Stock-on-Trees 63,995 as 23 32,593 (C. Royle Royle Tiles Develor Hydrox Royle Tile	Stamford, Lines	10,400	2.7	24:5	20.072	Albert Cliff	Charles Atter
Stockton-on-Treet. Staffa. 234.534 as 3 32.533 Kalph Spark Thos. Towney. Stockton-on-Treets. Staffa. 234.534 as 3 32.533 Kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stourbuides. Worcesten. 35.503 as 45.53 Kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 34.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. E. B. Anarpier. Stratford-upon-4you. 35.53 22.53 kalph Spark W. E. Rohinson. Spark W. E. Rohinson. Spark W. E. Rohinson. Spark W. E. Rohinson. Spark W. E. Rohinson. Spark W. E. Rohinson. Spark W.	Stockport, Cheshire	120.868	B4-4		643.508	C. Royle	Robert Hyde
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. 24,836 82 3 20 3 Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. 24,836 82 3 20 3 Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. 24,836 82 3 20 3 Station Charles Bull 1977 William V. Anderde Bull 1977 William V. A	Stockton-GM-TBes	03-032	24:1	10.2	323,830	Kalph Spark	Titos Downey
Stourbuidge, Worcesten	Stoke on Trent. Staffs	234,534	88 3	90.3	EL OTA	W. E. Robinson	E. B. Marblar.
Stratford-upon-Ayon S.483 zz 8 Sudbary, W. Saffolk 7,226 z 32 z 4.5 s4.5 Alfred Gott T. Alfred Gott T. Alfred Gott T. Alfred Gott T. Alfred Gott T. Alfred Gott	Stourbridge, Worcester	#6, PRO	20.00	24.20	30,476	Charles, S. Hall ,,,,,	ATHUR A GODGALG
and desired for the second sec	Stratford-upon-Avon	8,483	11 4 ]	*** F	#8 045 ]	Mard For	FOODS LAND
	Suddary, W. Buffelk	7,136	4571 ].	14.5	#4.555 ¥	withed hode	th at areithmatic.

5x8 <sup>Q17</sup>					England.	•			
THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALK									
Cirita, Borouche, and Urona Districts.	Popu		أشينم	Rajeable Value.	Mayor, spaces.  * Lord Mayor.  † Chairman U. D.C	Town Chifk (or Clerk U.D.C.),			
		Births	Deaths						
Sunderland, Durham Sutton Coldbeid	149,213	27.7	17.9 17.9	740,507	Walter Raine	Henry Craves, D. B. E. B. E. Resy-Nadit. Robert Hilton. R. H. Briggs, LL. B. W. H. Bailey. Joseph Munn-Macs.			
Swindon, Wills.	25,000 £4,000	15.74 16.86	11.02	245.807	E. Jones	Robert Hilton.			
Swindon, Wilts. Tamwirth, Staffs.	7.738	20'7	13.0	29,690	P. Millington	R. H. Briggs, LL.B.			
		24'2	18.4	112,370	W. G. Potter	W. H. Bailey.			
Tenterden, Kent Tewkesbury, Glouces	3,65x 5,267	18.4	20'5 25'4	20,174 23,642	W. T. Boughton	H Alec Badham			
Thetford, Norfolk	4.278	16.35	11.3	10.105	J. G. Brown	J. Houchen.			
Thornaby-on-Tees. Youks	10.071	84'48	10'15	19, 195 101,580	Robert Reed	Thos. K. Dobson.			
Tiverton, Devon Todmorden, Yorks (W. R.	10,205	14'#6	12 87		W. Barrons T. Greenwood	J. Follett Pugsley.			
rodmorden, xorks (w. k. and fancs.	35,404	12.77	16.11	122,795	1. Greenwood	n. Garratt,			
Toronwe Davon	. 38,772	15.8	ZZ.Z	207,101	Harry Williams W. T. Luxton	Frederick S. Hex.			
Toril Erton, Giest, Devo	1 2.04I	15 53 20 85	14.31	9,803	W. T. Luxton	George Mark Dos.			
Totnes, Deven Tottenham, Middlesex	4,718	30.82	12.13	20,845	†I. Akker	George E. Windeatt.			
		17.7	8.3	42.800	NATL B. Rullen	Hradarick Parkin			
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	36,100	13'4	18.07	307,538	H. J. Willmot	Wm. Chas. Cripps.			
Tynemouth, Northumb.	60,480	90.0	18.3	271,334	Herbert Coats	Stanley Wilson.			
Wakefield, Yorks (W.R.	51,511	17.2	16 8	<b>257,395</b>	George Foster	Abram C. Allibone,			
Wallasey, Cheshire	. 78,504	16.06	14'4	539,311	E. G. Parkinson	H. W. Cook.			
Wallingford Barks	0 076		-7.7	TO MAK	Charles T Roperson	Brancie R Hadose			
Wallsend, Northumb	41,343	<b>26.9</b> €	16.2	204,683	William Forrest	W. V. Mulcaster.			
Walsali, Staffs	92,724	31.41	14.28	337,906	William Forrest H. H. Tucker †J. Lyne	Herbert Lee.			
Walthamstow, Essex Wareham, Dorset		10.9	10.2	505,775	A. E Russey	A Tawa (terrany )			
Warrington, Lancs	80,000	SI.I	13.8	330,136	A. E. Bussey R. Henshall	A. T. Hallaway.			
Warwick				70,867	Lt Col. R. A. Rich-	Henry J. Brown.			
Wadnashmar Staffs		22.0			ardson.	Thomas Tones			
Wednesbury, Staffs Wrlls, Somerset	3x,594	8.02	14.02	112,03 <b>8</b> 21.646	E E Barnes	Ed. Pyndar Foster.			
Wenlock, Salop	15,844	17.6	18.1	59,867	T. J. Withers E E. Barnes W. J. Milner	F. H. Potts, LL.M.			
West Bromwich, Staffs	72,8x4	<b>83'4</b>	12.0	<b>2</b> 63,448	J. E. COX	Aifred Wickham.			
West Ham, Essex	287,969	30.0	14.7 10.1	1,347,269	I W Dunnan	(i. E. Hilleary, O.B.E.			
West Hartlepool, Durhan Weymouth & Melcomb	ا اه	<b>33.08</b>	10.1	301,1 <b>6</b> 7	J. W. Branson	Frederick			
Regis, Dorset	32,325	•••	•••	t22,857	R. A. Bolt {	Fernihough.			
Whitehaven, Cumberlan		87.2	17.8	78,78 <b>a</b>	G. Palmer E. Wood	E. B. Crossdell.			
Widnes, Laucs Wigan, Laucs	3x,544	23.8 24.44	10.0		E. Wood	M. S. Oppenneun. Wm. Henry Tyrer.			
WAN and an		24 44		414,303	W. M. Bolton	Stapley W. Ball.			
Wilton, Wilts	. 2,134			70.KM	G. J. Carse	Perry D. Avlward.			
Wimbledon, Surrey	62,283	18.0	10.9	459 484	Dudley Stuart	A. Steele Sheldon Walter Dawes. Thomas Holt, O.B.E.			
Winchelsea, Hussex	693	10.0	****	4,500	Alfred Gaman	Walter Dawes.			
WINCHESTER, Hanta Windsor, Berks	23,380 19,038		14.6	140,745	R. G. Rawkins	E. Cecil Ducant.			
Wisbach, Cambs		12.8	19.8	52,8sz		C. E. F. Copeman.			
Waldendson Deal	1				Dhillin Clala	M.A., C.M.G.			
Wokingham, Berks Welvernampton, Staffs.	4,35s 95,326	30.0 10.1	11.0	23,351 504,9 <b>6</b> 6	I Thompson	E R W House			
Woodstock, Oxon	. 1,594	30.1	28 0	4,524	A. R. Lay	Stanley Henman.			
WORCESTER	12.000	10.0	18.2	240,815	Philip Gale	damuel Southall.			
Workington Comb.			12.0	301.5EE	IW. J. Dodgson	l'inomas Jackson.			
Worthing, W. Sussex Yarmouth, Great, No	40,000 '- 55:905	18.3 18.1	13'5 23'4	-6	W G Knights	J.Kennedy Allerton. W. E. Stephens.			

Association of Assertant Masters.

Founded abs. Incorporated upon, To further the inferents of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools. Amoust meetings, are held in Londow, in January. The Association has se branches in England and Ireland. Secretary, J. H. Lamb, M.A., 35 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. z.

14,500

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Yeovil, Somerset .....

YORK .....

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ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT MISTRESSES. Founded in 1804 and Incorporated in 1897. Two Conferences are held annually. Prefident, Miss C. L. Laurie, Ladies' College, Che tenhan : Secretary, Miss M. V. Gibson, 46 Kingsway, W.C. z.

68,301 W.R. E. Mitchelmore Maj H. C. C. Batten,

429,093 \*Edward Walker ...

D. S. O.

Percy J. Spalding.

## THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent. - The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, southern portion of the island of Great Estain, with a total area of 7,465 sq. miles, and a population (1212) of 1,774.5c. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheskire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breath from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is ge miles.

Separated from the mainland of Wales by the Menai Straits is the Welch island-county of Anglesey or Mon (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N. W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on holy 1810 (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and

a fast steam packet service to kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,872 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawddy 3,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 3,463 ft., Drygan Fawr 3,123 ft., Radnor 3,753 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest Carnethes Veneze (France Beacons and Black Forest Carnethes Veneze (France Beacons ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,86s ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the Severn (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its The Wye (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The Usk (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The Dee (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Ponteysyllte branch of the Shropshire carries the Fontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, z4 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The Towy (68 miles), Teif (50 miles), Taf (40 miles), Dovey (50 miles), Taf (50 miles), and Conway (54 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welch rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is Balo (Llyn Tardd) in Marconsthables a miles long and shout

Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about r mile wide; Lake Vyrsay is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and

Claerwen valleys.

#### EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the Goidels (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic Brythens followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Reman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by Carados (Caratácus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present bouncies of Glamorgan, Brecon, Badnor and Monmonth. In A.B. 76 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Uak and Cage, went, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was intro duced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the willidrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Liles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Caltie Goidels and Brythons into the mountain factnesses of Wales, and into Stratholyde (Cumber-land and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of Wasies, or Welch (-Worsign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Wasies of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (612) similarly cut off communication with the Wasies of Strathclyde. In the 5th century the boundaries of the Welch were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the eth century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of Gwynedd (N.), Powys (Mid.) and Dehenbarth (A.) were divided among his three sons—Angrawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being nowel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 2025-202

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William L. created Palatine conquest of England William L created Falstine counties along the Welch frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wys to Milford Haven. Henry I. Introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the header. after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of Grifith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1256. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendency over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant stri'e and Liewelyn ap lorwerts was in constant serve with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Liewelyn, the son of lorwerth, was killed in rade during hostilities between the Welch and English, and his brother David, was captured and executed by the English in sets, On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created Prince of Wales, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welch are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardie feetival (Elséeddfod), institutes by Prince Rhys ap Oriffith in 1205, is winnight maintained. These Stateddfodfors (seasting) They part of the Genedic (assembly), which is believed to dute Pron the time of Prividing, a riting artistic in an age many contaries before the Christian in an age many contaries before the Christian en

## RUVICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES.

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Independen	NT PRINCES,	A.D. 840	to rists.	'   '   1	inguish Prince	s, SI	NCE A.D. 1301.	
Roderick the G	rest		84	e Edwar	d, b. 2264 (Edwd.	II.),	cr. Pr. of Wales	130£
Anarawd, son o Howel Dds, the Jefan and Jago	& Roderick		87	7 Bewan	the Black Prind (Richard II.), s	ce, s.	of Edwd. III.	2343
Jafan and Jam	GOOU	************		& Henry	of Monmouth (	lenm	V.	1377 1300
Howel ap Jefan Cadwallon, his	the Bad		97	re i Kriwan	i of Westminsta	er. so	n of Henry VI. x	1454
Cadwallon, his	brother		و	4 Edward	of Westminste	r (Re	lward V.) 1	1478
Meredith ap Ov Idwal ap Meyri	ven ap Howe	ll Dha	gl	5 Edwar	of Westminston, son of Richar	d III	(fl. 1484) , I	1483 1489
Llowelyn ap Sit	swhit	061						z dos
lago ap lowal s	ip Meyric	******	101	3 Henry	Stuart, son of J. Stuart (Charles (Charles II ), s	ames	I. (d. 1512) '1	1010 1010
Griffith ap Llew	relyn Sitaylhi	· ·····	103	4 Charles	Stuart (Charles	8 I.),	B. of James I	zeze
Bleddyn Trahaern ap Ca	radoc		107	is (Janua	A nometna ((Jan	11 )	a of George I v	1630 1714
Griffith an Cyne	AD		10	9 Freder	ick Lewis, s. of	Georg	re II. (d. 1751)	1727
Owain Gwynedd David ap Owair	3			6 George	William Freder	rick (	ge II. (d. 1751) George III.) (George IV.)	1751
Llewelyn the G	rest	••••	110	M Albert	Edward /Edwar	d VI	(George IV.)	176s 1841
David ap Llewe Llewelyn ap Gr	lyn	·····	134	George	(George V.)			XQQX
				6 Edwar	4	•••••		1910
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			WET.OR	COUNTIE	ra.			
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ACREAGE,	POPULATI	UN (191	i), LORD	S LIEUT	ENANT AND	HIG	H SHERIFFS.	
	~		Popula-		-1	Ι.		
Counties and	Capitais.	Acres.	tion.	Lord	Lieutenant,	٠ ١	ligh Sheriff, 1920-1.	
Anglesey (Beaus	maris)	120,417	50,988	Sir R. H.	Williams Bul-	Erne	st Bland Royden.	
91				keley, F	St., C.B.			
Brecknock (Brecknock (Cardig			59,287	Herbert T	usk, C.B., D.S.O.	Fred	a Daniel. k D Warford e i	VΛ
Carmarthen (Ca	rmarthen)	443,071 588,472	z60.406	John Hin	ds	Heni	k. D. Harford, C. y Coulson Bond. nas Fredk Tatters	•
Carmarthen (Carmarvon (Carm	arvon)	388,748	185,043	John Erns	t.Greaves, c. B. E.	Thon	nas Fredk. Tatters	sall.
Denbigh (Denbig	gn)	486,084	244,783	Lord Ken	you	COI.	John E. Mellor, C. d Falconer Penns	.B.
Glamorgan (Car	diff)	159,575 487,389	1.120.010	Earl of Ph	vinouth	Heni	v Gething Lewis.	******
Flint (Mold) Glamorgan (Car Merioneth (Dolg	gelléy)	584,035	45,565	SirA.Osm	ndWilliams Bt.	Ower	y Gething Lewis. n Morgan Owen. H. Harwood-Banr	
Montgomery (M	ontgomery).	510,111	53,146	Sir H. L	W. Williams-	Maj.	H. Harwood-Banr	ner.
Pembroke (Pem	broke))			Lord St. D	Du. Navida		a. H. Montagu Lee	
Haverfordwes	t		89,956	Sir C. E. (	regg Philipps.	}Wn	a. H. Montagu Lee . J. E. H. G. Clari	eds.
Radnor (Prestei	gn)	238,663	82,590	Sir Arthu	r Walsh, K.C.V.o	Capt	. J. E. H. G. Clari	ke.
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	•	TREK	WELCH	COUNTY	OFFICIALS.			
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Counties.	Chairman	or Q.B.	Chairma	n of CC.	Clerk of the Pe	ace.	O def Constable	۵.
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Auglescy	The Lord Lie	utenant.	R. O. Pier	ce	W. O. Jones		R. H. Prothero.	
Breeknock	Hon. R. C. I	evereux,	Lord Glan	usk, C.B	H. F. W. Harri	es	Col. C. G. C.	
	1	1			1		Hamilton, C.M.	L.G.,
Cardigan Carmarthen Carmarton Denbigh Flint	.'J. W. W. Bı	and	Peter Iver		F. R. Roberts		R. Williams.	
Carmarthen	F. D. W. Dr	ummond	J. Ll. Tho	mas	J. W. Nicholas		W. P. Phillips.	
Carneryon	. Ine Lord Lie	outeuant	Kev. W. A	iorgan	A Bodyel Robe	rts	J. Griffith,	
Flint	. I.ord Justice	Bankes	T. Evton		H. A. Pilby	LL. 15	R. V. Davies	
				Morgan,	TO MAY T. LOUISION	*****	THE RELEMENTS OF THE	3. B
- · · ·	Williams,	Bt., M. P.,	C. B. H.				M.V.O.	•
1 1 1 11	KA. D.S.O				ł		توجيد بالاو	<b>*</b>

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS) Biringins (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding sames (in itslice).

Circus, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation.	Rate p	er roce	Rateable Value.	Mayor, speeds	for Clark U.S.
Oroan Districts.	7900.	Births	Douths	£	† Ghairman, U.D.C.	for Olera O D.O./
Aberavon, Glamorg		24·8	15.8	57,015	Sydney H. Byass	Moses Thomas.
Aberdare Mon	53,518	23.5 28.7	12.3	#18,936	†D. R. Liewellyn LtCol.J. G. Bishop,	W. M. Morgan.
Abergavenny, Mon	8,750	-9.7	10.2	39,111	O.B.M.	war ar archaoor
Aberystwyth, Card	8,412	21.6	17.0			John Evens.
Bangor, Carn	11,837	17.33	14 25		R. J. Williams	
Beaumaris, Anglescy	2,232	•••	•••		J. H. Burton	
Brecon	5,908	15.1	14.8		John D. D. Evans	
CARDIFF, Glamorg	204,436	18.1	23.0		(see below)	
Cardigan Carmarthen		18.8	17.6		Rev. A. Fuller Mills	
Carnarvon		10.0	28'5	44,187 33,816	O. Jones	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.		13.0	10.4			Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg		7.8	7.0	4,038	Edward John	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,8gs	17.65		36,950	Llewelyn Jones	Robert Davies.
Flint	5,474	34 8	14.7	80,987	R. W. Barber	J. Bibby Denny.
Haverfordwest, Pemb	5,980	18.54	10.0		W. G. Rowlands	R. T. P. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm			•••	10,731	David Phillips	Walter Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card		13.4	18.4	7,792		J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm	1,993	20.2	zz.e	6,276	Richard Thomas	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelly, Carm.	38,800	17.8	11.6			Henry W. Spowart.
Lianfyllin, Montgom	z,633	18.2	18.0	2,57-	John Lomax	N. B. Edwards, Arthur Davies.
Llanidloes, Montgom Merthyr Tydfil		***	14.8		David Jones	T. Aneuryn Rees.
Montgomery	983	24.2 8.6	17'4			Chas, Sydney Pryce,
Neath, Glamorg.		30.3	14.4		John Davies	A. E. I. Curtis.
Pembroke	15.673	81.00	24.2		Owen Hire	Ronald D. Lowless.
Pwilheli, Carnarvon		18.7	10.04	15,375	Richard Roberts	W. Cradoc Davies.
Rhondda		33.0	13.1		†Abel Jacob	Sir Walter Nicholas.
Ruthin, Denbigh		18.3	18'3	12,052	W.GodfreyLecomber	
Swansea, Glamorg		18.3	18.7	763,748		(see below).
Teuby, Pemb		13.26			William Davics	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom		SI.O	15.2		G. R. D. Harrison	
Wrexham, Denbigh	18,377	18.0	13.1	80,686	James Sauvage	Lawson Taylor.
		1	l .	l	1	<u> </u>

#### CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan) at the mouth of the river Taff (Caer Taff), the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 8,095 acres, and a population at the census of xpx of x8s,28c (estimated at xe4,436 in x9sc). The net tonnage of ships entered at the port in xpx was 5,599,000 tons, and of those cleared 6,163,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being £30,081,000 in xpx8. The prosperity of the city is largely due to the opening of the Docks in x839, and to their continuous development since that date. The chief exports are coal, coke, patent fuel, iron, and iron and steel manufactures, and there is a large ship repairing industry.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the rith entury, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthahire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officer.

Lord Mayor (1220-21) Rt. Hon. James Taylor.

Stipendiary Magistrate. Sir T. W. Lewis.

Becordes, W. Hemelyn-Williams, R.O.

Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peac. Cooli G. Brown.

#### SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, timplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal and patent fuel; the net tonnage of ships entered in zong being 2,253,750 tons, and of those cleared 2,253,605 tons. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of zor of 124,673 (estimated at 159,000 in 1920).

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 2320), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1823 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swanses was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns a members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (spin-nz), Percy Mulymoux.

Recorder, Sir E. Mariar Samson, E. E. H. B. Treen Clork, H. Lang-Coath.

## THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scot-land eccupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer-Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° gs' go" and gs' go" N. latitude and between 1° gs' go" and 6° xs' W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest lengths of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Calloway) is sys miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Nees to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 21,520 square miles (land and water), with a population (at the

course of spri) of 4,765,904.
Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The Southern Uplands have their highest points in Merrick (s.,764 feet), Riums of Keilis (s.,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (s.,552 feet), in Keirkeudbright; Hartfell (s.,652 feet) in Dunfries; and Whitecoomb (s.,652 feet), in Peebles. The Central Lovalands include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal scaport. The heather-elad Northern Highlands extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the Great Glen; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, Ben Nevis (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British laies, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,556 feet). The Chevich Hills form a natural bemadary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Chevict Hill (s,566 feet).

histest point being Cheviot Hill (a,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the Clyds (res miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyds is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque Falls of Clyde, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linu (30 feet), Corra Linu (84 feet), Damdaff Linu (85 feet), orra Linu (84 feet), all cocurring within a stretch of a miles, above and below Lanark. The Tweed (36 miles) forms a boundary between Scotland and England at Berwick, and has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The Tay, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (27 miles), flows into the Rorth Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the Tay Bridge (a miles), a noted salmon river, flows through severy of unequalied

\*\* Least's Rad to John o' Groats.— The customary measurement of the Island of Groat Rritain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Buncanity Head, Caithness (at the N.E. exteenity of the island) to Lanft's Rad, Gernwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of spr indice is a straight line and (approximately) see by road. But the site of the house of Jehn do Groot (with its # deors and extagonal table, to solve the question of preoadence between John and his y brethers) is about a spile 4.W. of Demanately Head, while Dunnet Head (sing in Caithness) ground further S. Rinn Duncanshy. John de Groot is Polisyed to have globalined permission to soit is in Gelikhness (Four the Heathness).

beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The Spey (ree miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The Forth 65 miles), navigable to Surling, is spanned by the Forth Bridge, constructed 1852 at a cost of £3.000,000, with a length of \$3.000,000, with a length of \$3.000 to the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Clear British is Lock Lorenzal.

The locks are the principal hydrographie feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and it many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is Lock Lomond (a4 miles long), with Locks Awe, Tay, Ransoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; Lock Ness (a4 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Locks Shin (so miles) and Marce in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the Pentland Firth, is the island county of Orkney, a group of go islands and islets ("holms" and "akerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 373% square miles, with a population (1921) of as, \$66. Kirkwall, in Pomona (or mainland), the largest sland of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain brooks (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. Scapa Flow, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914—9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1929).

Shetland.—About so miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at sg miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about soo islands and islets, of which sg are inhabited. The total area of the group is sgs square miles, with a population (xgrz) of 27,922. Lerwick, in Mainland (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. Fair File, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and Unst for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. Muchle Frugga, about z mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51' 30" N. lat.). Western Islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to

Western Islands. Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over goo islands and islets, of which ros are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is a,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The Inner Hebrides include the island of Skye (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Cullöden, Invernessahire, in 1946, which contains the Cullities (Sgurran-Basschdich, 3,43 feet), Ital Hille (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; Mull (367 square miles),

<sup>•</sup> The Habridas.—Until the closing years of the right century. "The Habridse" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Civile, the peninguia of Kintyre (Arryllahre), the Isle of Man, and the Griski late of Arryllahre, the erigin of the mains is stated to be the Greek Eboudes, lettingue as Hoberte by Pikry, and corrupted to its present form. The Norvegien masses Sudrayer (Southern Islands) who late includes a masse that unriver in the Angelone Mahoprio of Southern Islands who Angelone Mahoprio of Southern Angelone in the Company of the

containing Ben More (5,782 500), Ben (a,834 feet), Jurd (a,834 feet), and Ben Creach (a,834 feet), Jurd (rice square miles), with a chain of hills colminating in the Bape of Jura, Beinnean-Oir (a,834 feet), and Beim Chaplais (a,437 feet); Isby (a33 square miles), and many smaller islands. The Outer Hebrides, separated from the mainland by the Minch, include Lewis-with-Harris (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," North Uist, South Uist, Barra and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of Sternoway (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Drudicial" remains of Callernish, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

as a neather mountains to discretize Stotic against a metalement of Scottand is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the Gulf Stream Dr.ft, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat, (off Cape Hatteras) it comes to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 35° Fahrenheit.

#### EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the Piots, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named Pioti by the Romans on oscount of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. Picts' Houses are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Butherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic Goids's and Brythoms arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronse Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion .— In A.D. So Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing intolCaledoma as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at Movie Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at Movie Grampian "Hills, but after a victory at Movie recalled, ada no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the intimus between the Forth and Clysic and marked by the Waff of Pies, towards which ran military reads from the Chevitor. The Roman motion of market from the Chevitor. The Roman compaction of Southern Utledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the charge of the mount centry the motiving front of Roman Britain fad iversity to motiving front of Roman Britain fad iversity the motiving of the mount of Roman Britain fad iversity the

The Scott During the later years of the Roman occupation discipation was continually harassed by Figtish tribes porth of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelia tribe then dominant in Ireland). and when the garrison was withdrawn these Picts and Scots were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to lawye called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relie of the struggle between Pict and Brython is skill to be seen in the Catroil, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodle, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). Christianity was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Ficts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waeliso were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the oth century the Scots under Kenneth Macalpins became the dominant power in Caledonia. In, the reign of Malcolm I. (943-954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (2005-2034). From the close of the 12th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outwars between Soliand and English, the outstanding figures in the struggle being Williams Wallace, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and Robert Bruce, who won the victory of Hannockburn (1334.) James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of Plodden (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England this mother, Mary "Queen of Scots was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII. was the great-grandual girler of Henry VIL), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children dall yours and the and IL). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grand-son of James VI. and I.). In 1859 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military of James VII. and II., but died after a minurary success at Killiecrankle. In 1975, armed risings, led to the indecisive battle of Sherriffmuir, byt, the movement died down until 1945, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist twops under Sir John Cope at Preston Paus and advanced to Darby in England (1946). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the tatle claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the Laschiffs movement was finally crushed by the Jacobite movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at Oulloden (April 16, 2746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the

The Hebridse did not become part of the Kingdom of Scothard until rate, when they wind coded to Alexander III, by Magnus of Bornagi. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scotlan flower as a pledge-fer the unpaid viewey of Margaret of Penmark, wife of James III, in healt this Debish, americally being Journally apling buildings.

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Do., Constability, I.tCol. A. G. Ferguson, c.a.n. A750 to Seps Assessor of Railicaps & Canals in Scotland, John Alex. King.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. T. R. Morrison, R.C., M.P.
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Ll.B
g Parliament Square. Principal Architect for Scotland, C. J. W. Simpson, R I B.A.; J. T. Galletly (Acting). Assistant Architect, J. D. Murdooh Assistant Surpeyors, W. G. Watling; C. L. Stuart.
Staf Clerk, J. T. Twoodie. Sanitary Assistant, G. W. Tulley, M.R. SAN. 1. District Engineer, J. L. MacGregor.
Ancient Monuments Branch, 30 Chalmers Street.  Architect, J. W. Paterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.  Royal Betanic Garden. Edinburgh.
Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. Regius Keeper, Professor Sir Isaac Bahour, L.B.E., M.D., F.R.S. Assistant Keeper, W. Wright Smith, v. L. Saco to 2400
Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Tagg, r 1 s. £zge to £sge Do., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr £zge to £sge Do., Library, James T Johnstone, n.A. £zee to £sge
Do., Herbarium, W. Edgar Evans, a.sc. Lige to Lego Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam
Plant Propagator, Laurence B Stewart Lije to Leije
URTS AND OFFICES.
es, Oct. 25 to March so and May 25 to July so. tht Hon James Avon, Lord Clyde.

#### SCOTTISH LAW COL

COURT OF SESSION (1880). LAW SITTING Lord President of the whole Court, Right

Inum House —First Division.
Rt Hon the Lord President (Lord Justice General)
The Rt. Hon Lord Clyde
The Rt. Hon Lord Clyde
Lord Skerrington, Wilham Campbell£3,600
Lord Skerrington, Wilham Campbell £3,600 Lord Cullon, W J Cullen £3,600
Second Division.
Lord Scott Dickson (Rt. Hon. Charles Scott Dickson,
Lord Justice Clerk £4.800
Lord Justice Clerk
Lord Balvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen \$3,600
Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane
OUTER HOLBE.
Lord Hunter, William Hunter
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson . £3,600
Ford Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson-Johnston £3,666
Tord Shahiram Taken H V Disables outston 53,000
Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn 63,600
Lord Ashmore, John Wilson
Principal Gerouf Session, Edwin Adam, R.C., Silver
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, s.s.c.; J.
Antonie
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond.
s.s.c.: R. A. Hannah
S.s.c.; R. A. Hannah
J. S. Saunders; R. Maxwell Main; R. A.
Rowhitechi . Con to Can
Rowburgh
D. McLaren ; George Hume ; E. T. Skan ; Frank C.
D. McLatan ; Gougge Arabic ; M. E. Santa ; Finite C.
Budge High Court of Justiciary (1670).
Light Fourt of Testistaty (1674).
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M.P. X

and Assistant Clerk, Thomas S Stewart.
Circuit Clerks, Alex Rac. Thomas S Stewart.
Advocates Depute, Hom William Watson, s.c.; Alex.
M. MacRobert; D P Fleming; J. C. Fonton. Crown Agent, John Prosser, w.s.

Crown Office. o Parlianient Square.

Crown Agent, John Proser, w.s.

Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart.

Second Clerk, J. K. Young.

Other Clerk, H. W. Young.

Other Clerks, H. Woare; R. L. Gauldie; V. S. M.

Marshall. Justiciary Office, s Parliament Square.

Cierk of Teinde & Extractor, And. Murray

Exchequer,
Parliament Square,
Lord Ordinary, Lord Hackburn.
King's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.
Chief Cierk, R. Mackinlay.
First Class Cierks, William Vickers; D. G. Mackie;
Ernest E. Farker.
Sheriff Court of Chamcery,
Sheriff Court of Chamcery,
Sheriff Grancery, M. P. Fracor, E...
Sheriff Ciert of Chamcery, James Harchbank, a.a.
Depute Sherif Ciert, D. C. Marchbank.
E. H. Germinary Office.

n.m. Commissary Office,

a Parliament fiquare, Edinishingh,

Commissary Office, Raiph Richardson, wa.

Depute do, William Potrie. \$ 10

Solicitor-General, C.S. C. D. Marriy, true. . 2.07.017. Clerk of Justickery, J. R. Christil, E.L., 22.22. Depicts and set Assistant, Alex. Mac.

## AREA AND GREVIATION OF SOCIETIES COUNTIES. WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS,

Counties and Capital,	Popula- tion.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	312,177	2,352,452	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	H. D. McCombie Milton.
Argyll (Inveraray)	70,901	8,056,404	Mary of Breadalbane, K.G.	Maclachlanof Maclachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	a68,338	722,200	Marquess of Ailsa	Col. H. R. Wallace.
Banff (Banff)		410,118	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	(vacant)
Berwick (Duns)		294,805	Capt. Charles B. Balfour	Col. James Hunter,
Bute (Rothesay)		139,43s		
Caithness (Wick)		438,878	Sir A. H. M.Sinclair, Bart.	
Clackmannan (Alloa)	31,121	30,477	Earlof Marand Kellie, K.T.	Barlof Marand Kellie, K.T.
Dumfries (Dumfries)			Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving, C.B.R.
Dunbarton (Dunbarton)	139,831	1	Sir Ian Colquhoun, Bart., D.S.O.	
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	43,487	304,606	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	George R. MacKessack.
Fife (Cupar)		314,958	Sir William Robertson	Sir R.W. Anstruther, Bt.
Forfar (Forfar)		560,186	Earl of Strathmore	
Haddington (Haddington)	43,253	¥73,447	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bert.
Inverness (Inverness)	87,270	2,616,545	Mackintoshof Mackintosh	Mackintoshof Mackintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven)		#45,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt	
Kinross (Kinross)		46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkeudbright (Kirkeudbt.)	38,363	574,588		W. J. H. Maxwell.
Lanark (Lanark)	1,608,000	56a,8az	Lord Newlands	
	_			K.B.R.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	79,456	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K.G	Sir Charles Chalmers.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)		831,784	Earl of Rosebery, K.G	Sir R. Usher, Bart.
Nairn (Nairn)	9,319	z24,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O	J. S. Robertson,
Orkney (Kirkwal!)	25,896		Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M G.	
Peebles (Peebles)	15,258	226,899	Lord Glenconner	M. G. Thornburn.
Perth (Perth)		1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T	Earl of Mansfield.
Renfrew (Renfrew)	.,,,,,	· ., ·	Sir T. G. Glen Coats, Bart., C.S.	Stewart Bart Cu
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	77,364	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	47,192	425,656	Duke of Moxburghe, K.T.	Duke of Eoxburghe, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	24,600	178,540	C. H. Scott Plummer	C. H. Scott-Piummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	27,911	352,889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	J. W. Robertson.
Stirling (Stirling)		<b>286,338</b>	Duke of Montrose, K.T	Col. E. Bolton.
Sutherland (Dornoch)		1,207,840	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	31,090	3x0,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bart.	Hon. Hew Dan ymple, M. P.

#### EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 3s,40s acres, and a population (Census of 1gx) of 3s0,3t8 (estimated at 450,000 in 1gs0.) The boundaries were extended in 1gs0 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Glies's Charch (restered 1890-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedial (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scottand', Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James TV, and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 2rimembers, and sends gimembers to Parliament.

Lord Provost (rgss-sz), The St. Hon. John William Chesser.

Town Clerk, Andrew Griefich, S.E.C., J.P. City Chamberlain, Robert Paton.

#### GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial ceutre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 19,123 acres, and a population of 78,485 at the Census of 1911 (estimated at 1,114,656 in 1920). The city occupies the north and south banks of the City occupies the north and south banks of the City occupies the north and south banks of the City occupies the north and south banks of the City occupies the north and south banks of the City, ask, 762 in 1919, the tonnage of the ships entering being 5,449 237 tons, of those cleared 5,021,372 tons. The principal industries are into and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-waving, distilling, inkle-making, to-bacoo, cotton-salls and furniture. The older buildings are the Esty tenture, the University city Gilbert Scott), the City on a cartier structure, the University City Gilbert Scott), the City on and Victoria Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmary the Art Galleries and the Mitchiel Library. The City is governed by a town council of 1213 members, and sender gusterners.

Lord Provost (spac-sx), The Ris Hon. Thomas

Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, J.F., D.L. Chamberlain, John E. Roid

## 

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
*Aberdeen Argyli	William Murison	fames Conner	Maj. D. F. Gordon, H. S. Turnbull, Maj. E. R. Cockburn,
Banff	IG. A. Cumming and J.	J. L. M'Naughton, Buckie J. Rankin, Lauder	William Hope.
Bute	A. W. Herbert	C. W. Alexander	C. Harding, Paigley.
Clackmannan	J. W. Moir, Allos	P. L. Morrison James Cuthbert B. M Gowan	John Scott. William Gordon
Dunbarton Elgin or Moray	W. Craig, Dunbarton E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shiach	John B. Mair. M.V.O.
Fife	W. D. Patrick, Cupar and	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S E. Cowan, Dundee	J. T. Gordon.
Haddington	George Cruikshank	G. H. Stevenson	Maj. 8. W. Douglas, D.S.O. A. C. McLean.
Kincardine	John Falconer W. K. Falconer. Kinross	J. B. Cunningham	Charles George. J. T. Gordon.
Kirkeudbright	Adam Brown Sir Thomas Muzro, K.B.E.	W. Nicholson	Alex, Donald.
Tinlitheam	I C P Wanderson	Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B.H., Glasgow. A. P. Simpson, W.S Robert Handyside	Capt. H. J. Despard, Hamilton.
*Midlothian	A. G. G. Asher, W.S., Edin- burgh.	Robert Handyside	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Nairn Orkneý	H. T. Donaldson Duncan J. Robertson	H. G. Strachan D. J. Robertson	John Bruce R. Wood.
Perth Renfrew	D. and T. B Marshall J. C. Fraser	Alexander Stewart T. MacRobert, inc., Pauley	M. J. Martin. Charles Harding.
Ross & (romarty Roxburgh	W. J. Duncan, Dingwail J. Stormonth Darling, Kelso.	W. S. Dewar T. Colledge, Halliburton	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.o. M. J. Martin. Charles Harding. Capt. D. Finlayson. John Morren.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas	George Badger A. Sutherland	John Morren. Gifford Gray. Charles Middleton
Sutherland Wigtown	James Learmonth Archibald Argo C. A. McLean	J. M'Crone	Hugh Chisholm. Brooke S. Cunliffe.

\* The Cities of Edmburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provest of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

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#### DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 4s miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,548 acres, and a population (Census 1912) of 177,300 (estimated at 189,000 in 1900). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the New City Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dook accommodation of uearly as acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms, of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shiphilding, eagineering, dycing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sands a members to Parliament.

Lord Provost (1930-11), the Rt. Hou. Alexander Spence, W.B. E.

Town Clerk, W. H. B. Martin.

Treasurer, G. Angahas (1971, 18328) 221

#### ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 250 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1299. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 121) of 152,851 (estimated at 157,000 in 1520). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1292 was 329,942 tons. The oldel industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and lines manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Mariachal College, King's College, Roman Cathofic producted and Public Library and Art Gallary and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (acta century). The City is governed by a Town Council of M. Members, and attodics a Tarliamest.

Lord Propost (1900 s.), Bt. Hon. William Med. Town Clerk, William Gordon, L.D.

#### LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERRIFFS-SUBSTPECES; SHERRIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Dunsons Campbeltwn Oban Oban Oban Oban Oban Oban Oban Oba	South Moncrieff Penney   James Stewart   A. R. Nimmo   Campbeltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Manapheltown   Chambell   Chamb	Counties.	Sberiffs.	Sheriffs-Substitute.	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Piscal
Parsent   John L Wark, g.   Scott Moncrieff Penney   James Stewart   A. R. Nimmo   Danis Milliam   Willi	Jame   John L. Wark, s. c.   Scott Moncrieff Penney   James Stewart   Jam Mackagen   Jam Macka	AMENDERS	A L. M'Clure, s.c	A. J. Young	David Littlejohn, LL.D	Thos. Maclennan.
Vary   W. L. Mackenzie, n. C.   A. L. MYlure, n. c.   J. C. Broum   Wm S. N. Patrick   R. D. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Patrick   R. D. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Patrick   R. D. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Patrick   R. D. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Patrick   R. D. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Patrick   R. J. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Macwalay Punith   J. B. Bonnerville   R. Sydney Hillson   R. G. Shirresh   J. C. Patriani, n. c.   J. Martin   T. W. Alexander   C. Caranti   T. W. Alexander   C. Caranti   T. W. Alexander   C. Caranti   T. W. Mackay   J. C. Patriani, n. c.   J. Martin   T. W. Alexander   D. J. Heinty   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   T. W. Alexander   D. J. Heinty   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Caranti   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   J. Martin   J. Martin   J. Martin	Note within the property of th	Asstli,	ł	_	l .	1
Vary   W. L. Mackenzie, n. C.   A. L. MYlure, n. c.   J. C. Broum   Wm S. N. Patrick   R. D. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Patrick   R. D. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Patrick   R. D. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Patrick   R. D. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Patrick   R. D. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Patrick   R. J. Macmillan   J. W. B. S. Macwalay Punith   J. B. Bonnerville   R. Sydney Hillson   R. G. Shirresh   J. C. Patriani, n. c.   J. Martin   T. W. Alexander   C. Caranti   T. W. Alexander   C. Caranti   T. W. Alexander   C. Caranti   T. W. Mackay   J. C. Patriani, n. c.   J. Martin   T. W. Alexander   D. J. Heinty   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   T. W. Alexander   D. J. Heinty   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Caranti   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   J. W. Mackay   J. C. Martin   J. Martin   J. Martin   J. Martin	W. L. Mackenzie, s. C.   A	(mansheltown		John M Campbell	James Stewart	A K. Nimmo Dan Mactaggart
Rimarnock AL Myline, R.C. JA Th Robertson Layery Solid Crisholm, R.C. JA Th Robertson Layery Solid Crisholm, R.C. JA Th Robertson Layery Solid Crisholm, R.C. JA Th Robertson Layery Solid Crisholm, R.C. JA The Robertson Layery Solid Crisholm, R.C. JA Richard Crisholm, R.C. JA Richard Crisholm, R.C. JA Richard Crisholm, R.C. JA Richard Crisholm, R.C. JA Richard Crisholm, R.C. JA Richard Crisholm, R.C. JA Richard Crisholm, R.C. JA Richard Crisholm, R.C. JA Richard Crisholm, R.C. JA Richard Crisholm, R.C. JA Plenning, R.C. JA Plenning, R.C. JOY, R.C. John P Grant Lachmaddy Richard Crisholm Lackmaddy Richard Crisholm Richard Crishol	ATT WILL MARKENISC, R.C.  A L. MYGIUFE, R.C.  A L. MYGIUFE, R.C.  JOHN W. Moore  BASPY  A L. MYGIUFE, R.C.  JOHN W. Moore  BY M. Markenisch, R.C.  JOHN W. Moore  T. J. Martin  T. W. Alexander  JARCANISS  J. C. Pitman, R.C.  J. M. Hithe, R.C.  J. M. Hithe, R.C.  J. M. Hithe, R.C.  J. M. Hithe, R.C.  J. M. Hithe, R.C.  J. M. Hithe, R.C.  J. M. Marchall, R.C.  J. Martin  T. W. Alexander  J. W. Moore  J. W. W	Port William	:::	William Wallace, c n E R C Malcolm		Dun MacKinnon Dun Macniven.
SETA DITTO MARCHAIL R. C. MARCHAIL JAB BORDETTIBE STREET JA BITTON A. C. MARCHAIL R. C. MARCHAIL	STREET S. J. M. Ivine, R. C. J. Martin. T. V. Alexander Vacanti. Layringua S. J. M. Ivine, R. C. J. Martin. T. V. Alexander Vacanti. Layringua J. R. V. Macphall, R. C. Bon Lealie J. W. Morr Bruce D. J. Henry. Layringua J. R. V. Macphall, R. J. Ben Lealie J. W. Morr Bruce D. J. Henry. Layringua J. R. V. Macphall, R. C. Ben Lealie J. W. Morr J. H. Haig. Duranavon J. R. V. Macphall, R. C. Ben Lealie J. W. Morr J. H. Haig. Duranavon J. R. V. Macphall, R. C. Ben Lealie J. W. Morr J. H. Haig. Duranavon J. R. V. Macphall, R. C. Macphan. Layringua J. R. V. Macphall, R. C. Martin. Layringua J. M. Horre, R. C. R. Howden John Poster R. B. Gordon. Viv. Cappa. J. A. Plesning, R. C. D. Dadley Stoart Roll J. Davidson Geo Brander, Portan Bulley Rount R. C. J. Davidson Geo Brander, Portan Bulley R. C. L. Condo, R. C. H. Condon C. J. Blaset Thom. Hart. R. C. Maledon J. J. Davidson Geo Brander, Invernama. George Watt, R. C. H. Condon C. J. Blaset Thom. Hart. R. C. Maledon J. J. Machanita George Watt, R. C. Maledon George J. Valentine George Watt, R. C. H. Condon C. J. Blaset Thom. Hart. R. C. Maledon J. Valentine George Watt, R. C. H. A. Chisholm W. J. Rober on Control Recommendation of Company of Condon Control Recommendation of Company of Condon Control Recommendation of Company of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Control Recommendation of Condon Condon Recommendation of Condon Condon Control Recommendation of Condon	Ayr	W L. Mackenzie, z c	J C C Broun J A T Robertson .	Wm S. N Patrick	R D Macmillan. (Vacant)
Baus or Mesay   George Watt, R. c.   Hertor Macleod.   Hertor Ma	Blaifs or Measy   George Watt, R. c.   Herborn Marieced.   C. R. A. Howden   John Foster   R. B. Gordon.   C. R. A. Howden   John Foster   R. B. Gordon.   C. R. A. Howden   John Foster   John S. Soutar.   John M. Lees.   P. A. Umpherston   F. A. Umpherston   P. A. Umpherston   John S. Soutar.   John S. Soutar.   John M. Lees.   C. T. Gordon.   C. J. Bisset   Thos. Hart.   Thos. Hart.   W. F. Macinton   John P. Grant   H. C. Malecon   H. Stevenson.   Thos. W. Todris   Suspense.   John P. Grant   H. C. Malecon   John P. Grant   H. C. Malecon   John P. Grant   John C. Gardon   Jun. Mandreson.   Jun. Mandreson.   Jun. Mandreson.   Jun. Mandreson.   Jun. Mandreson.   Jun. Mandreson.   Jun. Jun.   John C. Gardon   Jun. Mandreson.   Jun. Jun.   J	BAMPP	A L M'Clure, R C.	John W Moore	R. G. Shirreffs	James Kissock.
Baus or Mesay   George Watt, R. c.   Hertor Macleod.   Hertor Ma	Baus or Measy   George Watt, R c   St. L. Over, Maciecol.   C. R. A. Howden   C. R. A. Chisholm   C. R. A. Howden   C.	BUTE	J. M livine, &	T J Martin	T. W Alexander .	(Vacant)
Baus or Mesay   George Watt, R. c.   Hertor Macleod.   Hertor Ma	Baus or Measy   George Watt, R c   St. L. Over, Maciecol.   C. R. A. Howden   C. R. A. Chisholm   C. R. A. Howden   C.	'AITHNESS	J C Pitman, K (	Thomas Trutter	Robert Bruce	D J Henry.
Sum of Measy   George Watt, R. c.   Hertor Marleod.   Hertor Mar	Buils or Measy   George Watt, R. c.   Hertor Maciecd.   C. R. A. Howden   C. R. A.	DEMNARTOR	J. R. N Macbhall, & c.	i) 8 Mardiarmid	Impiel M Bride	H L Vendali.
Baus or Mesay   George Watt, R. c.   Hertor Macleod.   Hertor Ma	Baus or Measy   George Watt, R c   St. L. Over, Maciecol.   C. R. A. Howden   C. R. A. Chisholm   C. R. A. Howden   C.	Эситинка	George Morton a c	Geo Campion	John McBurnie	R Y Mackay
Company   George Watt, R.C.   Company   Comp	C. R. A. Howden   John Foster   R. B. Gordon   Fire   Capar   J. A. Flessing, S. C.   Dudlay Stuart   Rolt J. Davidson   Geo Brander   John Foster   R. B. Gordon   F. A. Umpherston   F. A. Umpherston   F. A. Umpherston   F. A. Umpherston   F. A. Umpherston   F. A. Umpherston   F. A. Umpherston   Thos. Hart   Thos.	SbixBt HOH			And. Harrison	H. H. Brown.
Dundermine   Sir John M Lees   F A Unipherston   John S Soutar.   Correct   Farman   Sir John M Lees   C T Gordon   C J. Bisset   Thos. Hart.   Thos. Hart.   Thos. Hart.   Thos. Hart.   Thos. Hart.   Thos. Hart.   Thos. W. F Macintosh.   Thos. W. F Macintosh.   Thos. W. F Macintosh.   Thos. W. F Macintosh.   Thos. W. F. Macintosh.   Thos. W. F. Macintosh.   Thos. W. F. Macintosh.   Thos. W. F. Macintosh.   Thos. W. Todrick.   Thos. W. Fortick.   Thos. W. Fortick.   Thos. W. Todrick.   Thos. Todrick.   Thos. W. Todrick.	Dundes   Sir John M Lees   T Gordon   U J. Bisset   Thos. Hart	ire -	George Watt, a c	C R. A. Howden		1
Porfer Str John M Lees B.F. a. Thon Hark.  Dundes B.F. a. B.F.	Porfer Str. John M. Lees, C. T. Gordon C. J. Bisset Thos. Hart.  Dundes B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & W. B. B. B. F. & W. W. B. B. B. F. & W. W. B. B. B. F. & W. T. B. B. F. & W. T. B. B. B. F. & W. T. B. B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. B. B. B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. B. B. B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. B. B. B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. F. & B. B. B. B. F. & B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.	Dupfermline	J A Pleining, s.c	Padley Stuart F A Umpherston	Robt J. Davidson	Geo Brander. John 8 Houtar.
Dundee.   A Laphistates   G. L. Crols, s.o.   Heavisided   G. H. Stevenson   Thos. W. Todrick. systems	Dundee.   Adaptistics   G. L., Crole, s. o   Hector Macleod   G. H. Stevenson   Thos. W. Todris   general     Haptistics   G. L., Crole, s. o   Hector Macleod   G. H. Stevenson   Thos. W. Todris     general   George Watt, s. c   John P. Grant     H. C. Malcolm   H. C. Malcolm     H. C. Malcolm     H. C. Mal	Forfar				i e
ny garffas— Inverranse. Inverr	ng garras— Invernase. Fort William John C Garliner John C Garliner M A Interior M A Interior M K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John C Garliner M W K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John C Garliner M K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John C Garliner M K. Falcaner M K. Falcaner John South M K. Falcaner John C Garliner M K. Falcaner John C Garliner M K. K. Falcaner John C Garliner M K. K. Falcaner John C Garliner M K. K. Falcaner John C Garliner M K. K. Falcaner John C Garliner M K. K. Falcaner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John C Garliner John	LADDIRUTOR		E W. Neish	(i II Stevenson	W. F Macintosh. Thos. W Todrick.
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A O M. Mackensie.s. c. Company Morton, s. c. Learner T. Majer John R. Goutar.  Glasgow A O M. Mackensie.s. c. Company Morton, s. c. Learner T. Majer John Boyd Company Morton, s. c. Learner T. Majer John Boyd Company Morton, s. c. Company Mort	A O M. Mackensie, R. C. Laurence T. Napier John S. Sondar, K. Marchina, R. C. Laurence T. Napier John Oglivic R. Waugh Lavara.  Ulaagow A O M. Mackensie, R. C. Lohn Boyd Thus A Fyronson, N. J. Thomson, J. M. J. Thomson, J. M. J. Thomson, J. M. J. Thomson, J. M. J. Thomson, J. M. J. Thomson, J. M. J. Thomson, J. M. J. Thomson, J. M. J. Thomson, J. M. J. Thomson, J. M. J. Thomson, J. M. J. Locald J. Mackensie II. J. Lee William Harvey II. M. Micharmid, J. M. M. Thomson, J. M. J. M. M. M. M. M. Thomson, J. M. M. Thomson, J. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. Thomson, J. M. M. J. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M.	Portros		George D Valentine	•	W. J. Hoher win.
A O M. Mackensie.s. c. Company Morton, s. c. Learner T. Majer John R. Goutar.  Glasgow A O M. Mackensie.s. c. Company Morton, s. c. Learner T. Majer John Boyd Company Morton, s. c. Learner T. Majer John Boyd Company Morton, s. c. Company Mort	A O M. Mackensie.r. C. Iohn Boyd Davids. C. Laurence T Napier Lataria. Ulasgow A O M. Mackensie.r. C. Iohn Boyd Thus A Pyfe Iohn Boyd	KINCAUDINE	A L. M'Clure, R.c	A J Young	John C Gardner	M A Hamilton.
Giasgow A O M. Mackensie, c. C. Iohn Boyd Thos A Fyfe A. R. D. Thomson, b. D. Jurie Boyd A. R. D. Thomson, b. D. Jurie Boyd A. R. D. Thomson, b. D. Jurie Boyd A. R. D. Thomson, b. D. Jurie Boyd Mackensie B. P. Lee Boyd Mackensie B. P. Lee Boyd Milliam Harvey Lay Shenman . L. R. McHarmid A. Robottson, a.c. Coo, S. Macchini, Coo, S. Macchini, C. R. A. Lowdon A. Robottson, a.c. Coo, S. Macchini, C. R. A. Lowdon A. Robottson, a.c. Coo, S. Macchini, C. R. A. Lowdon A. Robottson, a.c. Coo, S. Macchini, C. R. A. Lowdon A. Robottson, a.c. Coo, S. Macchini, C. R. A. Lowdon A. Robottson, a.c. Coo, S. Macchini, R. C. Patrick Mmith R. L. Alnatie J. W. Bucian Patrick Mmith R. L. Alnatie J. W. Bucian Patrick Mmith R. L. Alnatie J. W. Bucian Creenick Corporate L. P. J. Robottson, a.c. Cooperation of the Cooperation	Glasgow A O M. Mackensie.z. c. Iohn Boyd Thos A Pyfe The A Pyfe A. R. D Thomson. b. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D.	Kinkeumaille Kinkeumarunt	J A. Pleming, s.c	F A. Umpherston	W K. Falonner John Ogilvie .	John S Soutar. R. Waugh
Thos A Pyfe A. S. D Thomson. W. D. Lyell David J Mackenzie II P Lee William Harvey Hay Shemman A B. D Homson. W. D. Lyell David J Mackenzie II P Lee William Harvey Hay Shemman Andrie George Wait, a.c. C. R. A Howden A Robettson, a.c. Geo. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. S. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. S. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. S. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. S. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. S. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. S. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. S. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. S. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. Macnight. Geo. Macnight. Geo. Macnight. Geo. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. Macnight. Geo. Macnight. A P Simpson, ws Geo. Macnight. A P Simp	Thus A Pyfe A. R. D. Thomson. W. D. Lyell David J. Mackenric II P. Lee William Harvey Hay Sherman Airdrie. G. I. (role, s.c. William Harvey Hay Sherman Airdrie. J. M. Diarmid Antus George Wait, s.c. C. R. A Howden A. Robettson, s.c. James Lamb Danker J. C. Pitman, c. C. R. A Howden A. Robettson, s.c. James Lamb Pannas J. C. Pitman, c. C. P. Rowell John Ritchie Martin L. How Rens Any William James William James Bornoway J. Chisholm, s.c. Hon H. D. Gordon William Junbar Geosuloss J. Chisholm, s.c. Kondell H. Bullle Bornoway J. Chisholm, s.c. Kondell H. Bullle George Wait, s.c. Fabrick Bornoway J. Chisholm, s.c. Kondell H. Bullle John Macken George Wait A. Welsh William Junbar C. J. Macken George Wait A. Welsh Fabrick J. A. Welsh J. M. Irvine, s.c. Kondell H. Bullle John Macken George Moetos, s.c. Kontell John U. Curror John Fabrick J. James R. Arch John W. Curror J. James R. Arch J. James R. Arch John W. Curror J. James R. Arch J. J. James R. Arch J. J. J. James J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J	JAYANK		t .	D.J	T To Company
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Alectric.  Alex Normatic A P Simpson, ws Go. N. Macalght.  A P Simpson, ws Go. N. Macalght.  A P Simpson, ws Go. N. Macalght.  A P Simpson, ws Go. N. Macalght.  A R A Howdon A Robottson, a.c. Go. N. Macalght.  A R A Howdon A Robottson, a.c. Go. N. Macalght.  A R A Howdon A Robottson, a.c. Go. N. Macalght.  A R A R A R A R A R A R A R A R A R A	Airdris.  Airstrissow G. I. (role, s.c., Air. Moffatt A. P. Simpson, w. S. Geo. R. Macalifo Astus.  Densury J. (Pittuan, c. J. S. Mercer Ju. White James Lomb. Patrick Smith.  John Maclan.  Composition.  Composition.  Composition.  Composition.  Composition.  Composition.  Composition.  Composition.  J. R. Macphail, s.c.  Eds. John Maclan.  South Curror James R. Arch.  Jan. Macphail, s.c.  Lond.  Lond.  Jan. Machinish.  Alex. Moffatt.  Lohn McVenne.  Jan. Mackinish.  J	Innark	••••	William Harvey	••••	Thos. Tempant.
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Randelman, g. C. P. Rowell . John Mitchied . Martin L. Howman Rasiley . J. M. Irvine, s. C. J. P. Rowell . John Mitchied . Martin L. Howman Remarks and Comment J. A. Weish . William Naud. Remarks . J. Chisholm, s. C	France J. C. S. Sainteenan, s. C. P. Howwell John Michie Martin L. How Reverse J. C. P. Howwell John Michie Martin L. How Trials J. C. C. P. Howwell J. A. Weish J. C. House J. C. C. P. Howwell J. A. Weish J. C. House J. C. C. Hows J. A. Weish J. C. House J. C. House J. A. Weish J. C. House J. C. House J. C. C. House J. C. House J. C. House J. C. House J. C. C. House J. C. C. House J. C. C. House J. C. C. House J. C. C. House J. C. C. J. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	NATES	George Watt. & c	CRA Howden	A Robertson, s.s.c	James Lamb.
Randelman, g. C. P. Rowell . John Mitchied . Martin L. Howman Rasiley . J. M. Irvine, s. C. J. P. Rowell . John Mitchied . Martin L. Howman Remarks and Comment J. A. Weish . William Naud. Remarks . J. Chisholm, s. C	France J. C. S. Sainteeman, s. C. C. P. Howwell John Ritchie Martin L. How Rays are Co. P. Howwell John Ritchie Martin L. How Training and Common Com	PRANKT	J C Pitman, k c	J B Mercer	Ju. White	James Hogg
Ress Ass (MOMARY - Jas Mackintosh, s.c.   Hon H D. Gordon   Alex Ross   Win Mackenzie   Rosaussus   J. Chisholm, s.c.   Hon H D. Gordon   William   John Mackenzie   C. G. Mackenzie   Grant	Ress and Geomatry  Jas Mackintonh, E.C.  Hon H D. Gordon  William Punber  Co. Mackensi  Stornoway  J Chisholm, a.c.  Konsalisas  J Chisholm, a.c.  Konsalisas  J Chisholm, a.c.  Konsalisas  J Chisholm, a.c.  Konsalisas  J Chisholm, a.c.  Konsalisas  J Chisholm, a.c.  Konsalisas  J Chisholm, a.c.  Konsalisas  J Chisholm, a.c.  Konsalisas  J Chisholm, a.c.  J Chisholm, a.c.  Konsalisas  J Chisholm, a.c.  J Chisholm, a.c.  Konsalisas  J Chisholm, a.c.  J Chisholm, a.c.  Konsalisas  J Chisholm  Konsalisas  J Chisholm  J C	Prava	J. C. S. Bainfeman, E. C.	C. P Beswell	John Ritchie	Martin L. Howman
Hingwali   Jas Mackintosh, s.c.   Hon H D. Gordon   Stornoway   Rossausas   J. Chisbolm, s.c.   Honsid H Raillie   John Mackensie   Steature   Strington   Strington   Strington   Strington   Strington   Strington   J. R. N. Macchaniel, s.c.   Patrick Smith   Geo Badger   John Grant Fellox   Falker,   John Grant   John Grant   Strington   James R. Archibal   Alex. Hoffitt   John Grant   W. K. Gair.   W. K. Gair.   Werown   George Morton, s.c.   George Wassen   John McKillian   Wassent   John McKillian	Idage   Idag	Paisley Greenick	J. M. Irvine, a.c	P. J. Blair J. A. Welsh		Donald Cameron. William Auki.
bymanie Garting, J. B. N. Macchini, z.c. J. Dean Leslie John G. Curror James R. Archinal Fallets. Fallets. Jan. Mackinish, z.c. George Watson John McVrone David Peters. George Watson John McKillian (France)	Printing. J. B. N. Macchasil, n.t. J. Dean Lesile John U Curror James R. Archi Fallein. Jan. Mackinisch, s.c. den J. Campbell John McVrone Invid Peters. Wistrows George Morton, n.c., George Watson John McKillan (Vaccin.)	linewali	Jan Muckintonh n c	Hon H D. Gordon	Alex Ross	Wm Mackensie
reinstriag	ovination: J. B. N. Macphail, s.c. J. Dean Leslie John G Curror James R. Archi Falkish. J. B. Mackinissh, s.c. Go. J. Champbell lohn McVrone Ibavid Peters. Wistrows George Morton, s.c., George Watson John McMillan. (Vaccini.)	Rezernen	J ('hisholm, s.c J ('hisholm, s.c	Rouald H Haillie Patrick Smith	John Marlean	Sydney Hilson.
Wistown George Morton, s.c George Watson John McMillan (Vacent.)	Wistown George Morton, E.c George Watern John Mc Willian (Vacant.)	Printing	J B. N Macphail, u.c.	I Dean Laulie	John G. Comm	Towner D. Ambibali
Tomas and the state of the stat	Sereard	DAXBERNARD	Jas. Mackintosh, s.c., George Morton, s.c.,	Geo. J. Campbell	John McCrone John McMillan	Invid Peters. (Vaccont.)
	James K. tinker		į.			1

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the chief judge, but the judge who usually sits is the Sheriff Sutt the judge who usually sits is the Sheriff Sourt is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is practically unlimited, winstever be the money value of the cause. On the oriminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Shoriff Clark is the Clerk of the Shoriff Court, and hirds of a Registrar in The Frequence

infini correspond nearly to those a the English Courts.

DE-Fiscal is peculiarly a Scotlish all prospections are in Spotland cal in the ! riff Court

The Address of the Secretary of the Sherif Sal Mate Association is County Buildings, Falkiri

### · BURGE DIRECTORY OF SCOTLARD.

## ROLL OF THE CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS (203).

POPULATION—Burghal, 3.mer,504; Sural, 1,539,400; Scotland, 4,760,914.
VALUATION— ,, £51,340,377; ,, £13,096,963; ,, £34,437,360.

#### Royal Burghs (66).

The order of the Royal Burghs on the Convention Roll is the same as in the Scots Parliament prior to the Union in 1707.

Coupries of Cities and Boyal Burghs.	Popu- lation,	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable	• Lord Provost	
	istion, 1919.	Birthe.	Deaths	Value.	or Provost.	Town Clerk.
Edinstron, Midlothn.	333,883	24.4	158	3,363,790	(See	D. sef.)
PERTH, Perth	35,851	187	15.7	843,241	*A. Wotherspoon.	John Begg.
DUNDER, Forfar	181,800	10.0	18.0	1,183,580	(See	p. 5ag.)
ABERDEEN, Aberdeen	163,891		15.6	981,8gz	(See	
ABREDEEN, Aberdeen	21,800		16.0	129,165	John Raffan.	p. 500.) David B. Morris.
LINLITHGOW, Lithgw	4,003		25'1	17,891	W. Philip.	James Russell.
ST. ANDREWS, Fife			13.8	70,771	Rev. Andrew D. Sloan.	
HASGOW, Lanark	1,010,805	81.8	28.X	7,853,498	(See	p. ga8.)
AYR, Ayr			26'4	<b>#33,609</b>	John M. M. Morton.	P. A. Thomson.
HADDINGTON, Hadngtn.	4,140		18 8	88,940	S. M. Ross.	G. H. Stevenson.
DYSART, Fife	4,159		16.4	14,6ga	J. C. McLeod.	James Herd.
KIRKGALDY, Fife	39,601	17.4	16.3	280,398	Alexander Kilgour.	Wm. L. Macindos.
MONTROSE, Forfar	20,986	170	81.0	57,757	R. Thomson. J. Stark.	James Cumming. J. L. Anderson.
CUPAR, Fife	4,380 1,059		15'1 9'8	27,750 6,245	Thomas Cunning-	Charles Henderson
Fife. DUMPRIES, Dumfries	26,062	<b>30.</b> 0	<b>20</b> ,2	95,458	ham. T. S. Macaulay.	Maxwell. R. A. Grierson;
	_	1	_			John Grierson.
NVERNESS, Inverness BURNTISLAND, Fife	32,216 5,000		19.0	139,181 30,000	Bonald McDonald. G. O. Kinninmouth.	K. MacDonald. R. Brown; J. P. Gilmour.
NVERKEITHING, Fife	3,291	. 70%	13'5	23,107	James D. Wyllie.	John R. Menzies
KINGHORN, Fife	3,291 1,550		19.5	9,656	Thomas Hutton.	James Inglia.
BRECHIN, Forfar	8,439		16.4	37,605	George Henderson.	T. Maule Guthrie.
EVINE, Ayr	10,111	<b>3</b> .1	19'4	58,491	Walter Muir.	David Gillies.
EDBURGH, Roxburgh	2,752		22.0	15,540	William Oliver.	T. C. Halliburton.
KIRKCUDERIGHT, Kirke.	2,306	17.8	13.8	21,012	W. A. Miller.	John Gibson.
Wistown .	1,368	17'9	18'4	6,396	Ebeuezer Shaw.	John Black.
PITTENWEEN, Fife	1,912	177	22.2	6,411	John Smart.	A. C. Mackintosh.
Dunpermline, Fife! Anotruther Wester,	34,700	<b>36</b> €	18.1	215,579	James Norval.	Andrew Shearer.
Fife.	559	10.2	<b>35</b> .2	s,68 <sub>5</sub>	John Porter.	Charles Hen lerson Maxwell,
BELEIRE, Selkirk	5,946	8.0	18,2	31,671	John Roberts, jun.	John Pollok.
DUMBARTON, Dumbartu	25,000	<b>26.0</b>	18.8	201,508	John Buchanan.	Alex. Roberts.
RENFERW, Renfrew	12,559	23'4	13.0	75,545	Daniel Ferguson.	Andrew R. Harper.
DURBAR, Haddington	3,346 7,18a	2016	17'5	84,446 33,840 98,460	Robert Aitken.	John D. Brooke.
AWARK, Lenerk	7,180		13'4	33,840	William Lamb.	James Ames.
BEREROTHOUR, Forfar.	82,000			98,408	A. C. Anderson. W. Ramsay.	Robert Finlayson. A. G. Cockburn.
ELGIN, Elgin	8,696	13 °C	13.2	47,130	James Forrester,	James W. Buchan
	5,724	•7	100	35,513	0.B.M.	LL.B.
RAIL, Pife	1,096	19'4	136	6,363	John Scott.	Charles Henderson Maxwell.
AIM, Ross & Cromarty.	2,500		13.0	8,040	James Maltland.	J. S. Cormack,
ULBOSS, Fife	486	19'7 17'6	5'4	3,411	J.A.E. Cuninghame.	Alfred J. Russ.
BANFF, Banff	3.991	176	20°a	15.775	Adem Walker.	Alexander Buddle. W. C. Lewrie.
WHITHORE, Wigtown	1,171	13.0	14'9	2.701	W. Shanks.	W. C. LAWIIS.
CORPAR, Forter	10,909		177	47.745	James Moffat.	A. MacHardy. Robert D. Whyte.
LOTHMAY, Bate	4407	3.	Mag .	\$6,432 84,444	James McMillan K. Macrae.	Alex. Storm.
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COUNTIES OF CITIES AND	Page .	Petap	OF SAPE.	-Setante	At Card Private or	Town Clerk.
ROTAL BURGES.	1909	Mirths.	Deathq	£	Provost.	
FORRES, Eigin RUTHERGIAM, LAMAR'N NYEL BRIWTCK, HÖRGEN, CULLER, BRUTCK, HÖRGEN, CULLER, BRUTCK, HÖRGEN, LAUDER, BRUTCH, ABRAN, DUMÉTICS BANQUHAR, DUMÉTICS BANQUHAR, DUMÉTICS BANQUHAR, DUMÉTICS BANQUHAR, DUMÉTICS BANQUHAR, DUMÉTICS BANGUHAR, DUMÉTICS FORTORE, ROSE & Cr. KINTORE, Aberdeen INVERUNIE, Aberdeen INVERUNIE, Aberdeen INVERUNIE, Aberdeen INVERUNIE, Aberdeen INVERUNIE, Aberdeen INVERUNIE, KINCTUR KIRKWALL, OFRINGY INVERHERVIE, KINCTUR CAMPBELTOWN, Argyll.	4,4st n4,319 3,447 1,99s 659 n,997 1,056 1,056 376 8,639 741 1,846 9,865 2,965 533 9,486 4,444 7,645	19'9	26'8 14'1 11'9 13'9 13'9 13'9 17'8 17'8 17'3 20'9 14'6 8'3 15'3 19'3 14'9 18'1 19'1 19'1	20,455 256,487 46,328 3,554 2,573 3,554 2,570 1,606 1,606 1,500 13,186 5,225 13,186 5,225 13,186 14,250 14,	John McCallum. Peter Farquharson. John Forbes. S. H. Lindsay. Alexander Black. Thomas Hy. Foster. R. T. Laidlaw. Fr. B. Tweddel. Dr. Cowan. Hector Crawford. George McIntosh. Alex. Morison. Rodk. Maolennan. John Smith. James Skinner. John Glimour. David Randison.	Wm. C. Paterson George Rankin. C. H. Maxwell.

#### Ancient Royal Burghs (4).

Royal Burghs not on the Roll of the Scots Parliament at the Union in 1707, but admitted to the Roll of the Convention by agreement under Act of Parliament, 1895. Order alphabetical.

!	ARGIERT ROYAL BURGHA.	Ponu	Rate p	F 1,000	itateable Value	Provost	Town Clerk.
	AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSO	Intion	Births	1)raths	£		
1	Aughtermuchty, Fife Earlafferly, Fife Falkland, Fife Newburgh, Fife	<b>3</b> 30	5's 6'5 6'a 21'4	18 3 16 7 18 8 10 3	5,563 3,694 3,279 9,88s	Alex. Muir. Robert Cumming. Charles Jackson. Geo. Anderson.	A. E. Grosset, T. D. Murray, Alex. Anderson, A. M. Sneddon,

#### Burghs of Barony and Regality, and other Burghs (133).

### Parliamentary Burghs (25).

Admitted to the Roll of the Convention by Act of Parliament, 1879. Order alphabetical.

Parliamentary Bonger	Popu- lation.	·	Draths	Value	Provest.	Town Clerk.
AIRDRIS, LAMARE CDATEMIDER, LAMARE CROMARTY, Rom & C. FALKIRK, SLIVING GALASKIRIA, Seikirk GRERNGOK, Benfrow HAMILTOS, LAMARE HAWICE, EGEBERGH KILMARNOER, Ayr LEITH, Midlothian MUSSELBUSGE, McMtha. ORAK ATO'II. PAPERERRAN, Abridess. FRYRERRAN, Abridess. FRYRERRAN, Abridess. FRYRERRAN, Abridess. FRYRERRAN, Abridess.	41,307 1,000 33,550 14,540 35,644 16,677 34,780 84,684	27 9 29 4 29 9 18 8	16 8 18 7 16 8 16 8 17 8 17 8 17 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 16 8 17 1 17 1 17 1 17 1 17 1 17 1 17 1 17	100,600 827,130 4,234 154,500 77,994 533,08g 176,044 87,986 177,817 610,769 94,338 441,072 56,488 98,470	Alex. Frew. J Lavell. James Reid. J. Gordon Russell. R. Watson. Thomas Mitchell. Sir Henry S. Kath. G. Heron Wilson, O.R.R. James Buith. John Allan Lindsay. Alar Mitchell. D. McD. Skinner. William Lang. James H. Catto. U. Machica.	R. & J. R. Pardom. Wnt. Middlemas.

the analyte see in

## THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

Position and Extent.-Ireland lies in the Position and Ratent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scothand by the North Channel and from Wales by the Brish San and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is paggs sq. miles and its geographical position between gs as and and go as N. Institude and from go sg' to zeo go' W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to Sw. (Torr Head to Mizon Head), is yea miles, and the greatest breadth, from K. to. W. (Dundrum Bay to Armach Head), is zeo miles.

Bay to Armagh Head), is 174 miles.

The population at the census of 1911 was 4,390,229, a decrease of 68,336 since the preceding census of 2922.

census of secs.

Retief.—The island is occupied for the greater part of its area by the Central Plain, with an elevation of so to 350 ft. above mean see level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the Sperrin Mountains (Sawel highest points, are the Sperrin Mountains (Sawel a.a.e ft.) of County Tyrone in the North; the Mountains of Mourne (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the Wicklow Mountains (Lugmaquilla 3,099 ft.) in the North-East; the Derrycesof Mountains (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donesal in the North-West; the Counter Donesal in the Wickley Donesal in the North-West; the Counter Donesal in the Wickley Donesal in the North-West; the Counter Donesal in the Wickley Do County Donegal in the North-West ; the Connemara Mountains (Twelve Pins s,605 ft.) of County Galway in the West; Macgillicuddy's County Gaiway in the west; magnitudays resist (Garantuchill 3,444 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West; and the Galtee Mountains (3,528 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the Knockneaddown (a,559 ft.) and Comeragh Mountains (a,479 ft.) of County Waterford in the

Hydrography.-The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the Shannon (age miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The Slancy flows into Wexford Har-bour, the Lifey to Dublin Bay, the Boyne to Drogheda, the Lee to Cork Harbour, the Blackrenter to Youghal Bay, and the Suir, Nore, and Barrow to Waterford Harbour.

As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the Loughs, of which Lough Neagh Teature is the Loughs, of which Lough Needs, (age square miles) in the north-east, is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of Allen, Boderg, Forbes, Ree, and Derg, and the Erne Chain of Gourns, Oughter, Louer Erne and Erne, in the central plain; Metvin, Gill, Gare, and Coun in the north; and Corrib and Mask (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of Masgillicuddy's Reeks, are the Ismous Lakes of Edilarner.

Climate. - The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The varia-tion in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahren-heit, the summer extremes being 50° in the N. and de in the 8.

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Principle Men.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Treland, there are many teness of neoffchig man throughout the laked, white the use of bronze implements appears to inve become known about the indiffer of the systremany s.c. In the litter Bronze Age

a Celtic race of Goides appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age Brythess from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-best, while Piets from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the Scoti, who eventually established themselves in the north of the neighbouring island.

Legendary History. — According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the Kingdom of Tura, about see B.C. The supremacy of the Ardri (high king) soe B.C. The supremacy of the Artir (high king) of Tara was soknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Aliech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster, and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basait columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the 'dirat's Caussessy, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Artirm with Scotland (Staffe) connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.-Christianity appears to have been known to many of the people of Ireland before the 4th century A.D., although it did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain shout 199, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of ss. In 439 he was consecrated Bishop at Autorre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Northmen.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of Northmen (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.B. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fin-gall," "MacDougall" and MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian Ira-land (Land of the Irish), the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster being survivals of the Norse Ulaidstadr, Laugin-stadr and Munan-stadr. The out-standing events in the encounters with the Northmen are the Battle of Tara (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amiath Cuaran; and the Battle of Clontarf (2024) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf

power was completely bloken. After Clontary the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neilis of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. The Anglo-Norman Invasion.—In 1112 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Enady o'Connor (the angle, in his struggle with Enady o'Connor (the angle, in, high king, of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his England and Dermod sallined the services of Eschard de Clark, the Royman Earl of Reinbroke, afterwards happy as Strong-tone. Strong-tone in the service of the service of Machaded at Waterfield (Aug. 32, 1729) with see England and in the Propagators.

settled, after marriage with Decision's daughter.
In 1772 (Oct. 16) Mehry 72, historif Bindell in Ireland, with a force larger than Stronghow's, and obtained housage from the Irela kings, but anglo-Norman rule underwest many finetuations in the secasoding centuries, being confined in the early 19th century within the Bagishi "Pale" of see aquare miles. In the reign of Benry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irela affairs was angicious by Rahart Poussian. Lord Denuty of Ireland, who Robert Poyntag, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the Partiament of Dropheda (Dec. 1444), at which were enacted the Statutes of Dropheda, afterwards known as Poyntag's Law, making the legislature of Iroland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII, the title of king of Ireland, and in Elizabeth's reign the conquest of the island was completed. In the time of James I. an apparently trivial incident, the introduction of the potato (réss), profoundly influenced the future of the nation, as it required little labour to cultivate, and "Raleighs fatal gift" soon became so much the main food of gitt" soon recome so much the main rood or the Irish that a potato famine caused simest universal starvation. In the same reign also many of the leading families of the north-eastern counties fied the country after participation in an abortive rebellion, and their lands were distilluted amount. Employed and distributed amongst English and Scottish colonists, adherents of the Reformed Church, the number of Protestant settlers constantly increasing in succeeding years in spite of racial and religious estrangements with the Roman Catholic Colta Cromwell's campaign in Ireland (1649-1650) was carried on with ruthless cruelty and universal military success, terminating in the subjugation of the kingdom and the legisla-tive union with England, but further estrange ment was caused between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Colonists. At the Revolution of sees the Protestants adhered to the cause of William and Mary, and William III. defeated the Roman Catholic adherents of James II at in 1920.

the Bettle of the Bojne (July 1, 1890) and at the Buttle of Rugherian (July 18, 1891). The Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1715 to 1715 are no adherents in Ireland, but various insurrectious took piace ireiand, but various insurrections sook punce in the sith century, calminating in the re-bellion of 1785, after the suppression of which the Act of Union (Jan. 1, 1802) combined the Irish and British hepsislatures. Catholic Emanci-pation was enacted by the Parissmant of the United Kingdom in 1809, and extensive relief works were carried out to mitigate the severities of famine from sagrasay. In stag the popula-tion reached its highest point (8, agg, e5:) of whom the vast majority were dependent for food on

the success of the potato crop.

Home Rule.—The demand for a separate Parliament for Ireland was first advanced at Westminster by an Irish party under the leadership of Isaac Butt (born 1813, died 1879), who was succeeded by Charles Stewart Purnell (born 1846, died 1891) by whose efforts the necessity of granting a measure of Home Rule to Ireland was impressed upon one of the great political parties of Great Britain. After many failures to pass a Bill through both Houses of Parliament a Home Rule Bill was eventually placed on the Statute Book in 1914, with a suspensory clause for the duration of the War. In the later states of the War, however, the extreme party of Irish politicians developed their organization under the name of Sinn Fem ("Ourselves Alone") and demanded complete severance from Great Britain and the recognition of an Irish Republic. Various efforts have been made by the Cabinet to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem, which is complicated by the separatist demands of the extremists (who are in open rebellion against the Government), and the desire of the Protestants of Ulster to remain united with Great Britain, with the additional problem of the minorities of Protestants in the Southern counties. Home Rule Bill, in lien of that placed on the Statute Book in 1914, was before Parliament

# HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN IRELAND.

Hereditary Chief Butler in Ireland, Marquess of Ormonde.

Hereditary Sencethal or Lord High Steward in Ircland, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, K.C 1.0.

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OFFICE OF ARMS AND CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK. Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle,

For List of Knights and other Officers of the Order of St. Patrick, see p. 152 ]
Ulster King of Arms and Reynstrar of the Order
of St. Patrick, Maj. Str. N. R. Wilkinson,

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

His Excellency Field-Marshal the Right Honourable John Denton Pinkstone, ast Viscount 

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Military Sec., Capt. the Hon. Chas. Mulhol-land, D. to. d. E. H. M. Hay; Capt. Sir A. D. Ca., Capt. B. McR. A. Hay; Capt. S. E. C. Wymiliam, M.C. (artre); Capt. Tion.

C. H. G. Mulholland, D.S.o., O.B.E. (each £250); Capt. J. de Pret, M.C. (extre).

Physicians in Ordinary; M. Macdowel Comprave,
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Mount, M.A. .

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CHIEF SECRETARY AND PRIVY COUNCIL.	ND SUSSIDIARY RERVICES  The property of Luncite Augusts, Diblin Cartin (Provided for In vote for Chief Beirstary Office,) Impersors, T. I. Consisting, v. a. c. v. t. W. R. Thiwmin, M.D. State to State Constant Princes Board, for to State Dublin Cartin, State of State Constant Continue Constant Continue Continue Control Continue Continue Control
Dublia Cantie	(Provided for in vote for Calef Secretary's Office.)
chief Secretary, Et. Hun. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart.,	M.D. Stibes to Strass
Priosit Feoretary, C. J. Greig Systems Mackinhon;  Ri. Hon. Sir John Anderson, R. d. Space Priosit Secretary, W. Doolin . Space Assist Under Sec. and Clerk of Privy Council, A. W.	General Prisons Board,
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Higger, n. D. (Medical); E. Bourke, c n. 61,000 to £1,200	F. C. Mason, M. B.C.V.S.; H. Hunter, M.S. See to
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from Irish Development Grant; and (2) Parliamen-
tary Grant making up the balauce of Lago, eec Permonent Members, Sir Henry Down; W L. Micks,
Secretary, J. R. O'Brien
Onser Cherg. F is Sheridan, B L
Solioitor, J. O'Connor

PRIMARY EDUCATION National Education Board.

Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin. \$2,722,356, of which \$44,260 is for Administration 

# SECONDARY EDUCATION. rmediate Education Be z Hume Street, Dublin.

20113547

r Hume Street, Dusma.

Strandongi representing Grant of Alesa, Asia on Securities

Strandongi representing Grant of Alesa, see from

Itish Charch Surplus and Savings; (a) Grant (in 1929,

See 193) from Lotal Tazation Account; by also

distributes annual Parliamentary Grant of Septes

toward matries of secondary school teachers; and

(a) an additional grant of Septes for Intermediate

Edinaction

sioners, W. F. Butler, M.A.: W. A Con

Asst. Commissioners, ...
Houston, M.A.
Francetory, R. C. R. Kerin, R.A.; Ernest Ensor, M.A.;
J.J. O'Neill, M.A. J. E. Maguire, M.A.; Thos. Rea,
M.A.; William Miller, M.D.; John Bithrey, M.A.;
George Nicholks, M.A.
Journal, H. G. McGarry,
Endo wed Schools Commission,
Dublin Castle — Suga

Secretary, Stanislaus Murphy, ILE, a.L.
NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND,

# BRANCHES OF UNITED KINGDOM SERVICES, OR CONTROLLED BY DEPARTMENTS IN LONDON.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE. Custom House, Port of Dublin.

Excise.

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Collectors, G. S. Sterling (Belfus), Lyee to See; M J Counshan (Cork), E Marrable (Galscay), H. Jenochio (Limerick), J. Horribane (Londonderry) £ase to £6se

INLAND REVENUE, Custom House, Dublin. Solicitor's Office.

Estate Duty Office, Dublin.

POST OFFICE

General Post Office, Sackville Street, Dublin.  A. Ing.

£325 to £439

£350 to £70

£470 to £539 Surveyor, R. Bradford

TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE. Dublin Castle, - £6,294

Mational Teachers' Superannuation. Dublin Castle-Sa,ote.

VALUATION AND BOUNDARY SURVEY. 6 Ely Piece, Dublin. - 634.439

Acting Commissioner, James Carroll Les Chig Valuer, John Christry Loss to Sy Hand Valuer, Finance Act Branch, William J. Ward

Chief Clerk, Alfred Buckets ......

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. 84. Stephen's Green Rust, Dublin.—Cass, signification, Buildings, inc.; Age, age for Railways; a gya, signification of the control of the con

erman, Sir G. A. Stevenson, E.C.E., C.Y.o. Industrier's, Sir Palify Hanson, C.S.; T I Panel, ed. 

Sees to Sees

Beardafy, J. J. Bealy	-
Strange; T. Camedy	.D.; S. W.
Accountant, J. E. Collins Heads of Divisions, F. Halligan; C. G. I	les to Ales I
McInstry Angineer, T. M. Batchen, M.L.C.R.	and to diese
Assist, do., C. H. Olley, H.L.C.H.	ook to alloo
Soir. & Treasury Soir. in Ireiand, P. Coll	
Principal Surveyor of Bulldings, A. Robins C.R.E.	10H, M.Y.O ,
Asst. Prin. Surves., W. M. Paton, A.R.L. Brown; E. Twist; H. Allbery, A.R.L.R.A.;	LA.; A. K.

## MM. STATIONERY OFFICE. Dublin Branch, Custom House.

e to Es Editor, Printer & Publishers of Dublin Gasette, A. Thom & Co., Ltd., 97-9a Mid. Abbey Street, Dublin

#### NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE. PR - V-1-5 O-

	150 Time Committees
	Pembroke Ho. Up. Mount St., Dublin.—.6433,745.
-	Chairman, Bir Joseph A. Glynn
ş	Private Secretary, J B Shortt
l	Commerc., Win J. Maguire, u.D., and Mrs. M. L.
Į	Dickle, MA 11 B., each £2,000 to £2,000; Chief
	Registrar of Friendly Societies.
	Secretary, John Houlihan
	Assistant Secretary, Pierce Kent \$550 to \$700
	Accountant, D. P. Gallagher
	not Class Clerks and Asst Acces., J. A. Duffy, V. J.
	Fielding; J. E. Finn; J. Fitzgerald; J. A. McCarron;
	A. F. J. Moran . C. J Murphy Lago to Loco

Medi Ofra., J. O'Donoghue; Chas. Dickson  Chief feaguater, Cotil E. Darley feas to free fragmenter, Coll E. Darley feas to free fragmenter, J. Cassady, S. Clandillon; T. Roche; T. Concannon; G. A. Artestrong fraction for fraction fractions from the fraction fra . 12

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BOARD OF TRADE.

Marine Départment, at and ay Eden Quay, Dublin, and Victoria Rd , Cork.

Principal District Officer for Ireland, Capt. M. H. Charke, n. n. n. Sentor Surveyor, T. D. Taylor, Sentor Engineer & Encountry, G. Shott. Bassars.—Ship Surveyors, W. H. Chantler, T. Diokerson; Engineer Surveyors, W. C. Ward, J. S. Horriot, N. S. Couch.

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i. Fuge £600 to £800 ..£350 to £500 Asst. do , B. J. Gwynn .....

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#### AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1891-1918.

Qиіндириніац Ауя				Pasces.	Annual Prices.				
Propers.	1890-1894.	1896-1894.	. 2900-2904. 2908-2909.		2920 2924. Z926		1917.	2928.	
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THE THE PUBLICARY, MAGISTRACE, AND PERSON.					
APPELLADE TRIBUNAL	OFFICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTER.				
Botate of Lands;	ps, Rainen Street, Dablin. Pattic Trystee, A. McClintock Marian Erico				
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN	REGISTRY OF DEEDS. The Temple, Henrietta Street, Dublin.				
From Counts, Dublin, Cile one Coot including	Registrar, Richard Manders, C.E., K.C £2,400				
Four Cousts, Dublin.—Listance tho including the salaries of the Judges, which are a charge upon the Consultated Fund.	PUBLIC RECORD AND STATE PAPERS				
upon the Consolinated Fund).	Four Courts, Dublin, and Record Tower, Bublin				
Court of Appeal.  Bu-Officio Judges Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief	Castle.—£zz, 337.  Keeper of the Records (ca-oflow), Rt. Hon. the				
Justine, and Master of the Rolls.  Lucius Instinces Rt. Hon. Stephen Ronan (2018):	Master of the Rolls.				
Rt. Hon. James O'Connor (2018)each £4,000 llegr. and Olk. of Brrors, R. C. de Versan,	Depu. Keeper. M. I. McEnery, M.R.L.A. Cyno to Boo				
K.C£z,seo	Assist. Depy. Keeper, H. Wood, B.A., M.R.I.A.  RECORDERS AND COUNTY COURT JUDGES.				
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.	RECORDERS AND COUNTY COURT JUDGES.   (With the Counties and Cities in which they				
Chancery Division.  Lord Chanceller, Rt. Hon. Sir James H. M. Camp-	exercise jurisdiction.)				
hell, Bart. (1918)	RECORDER OF— Apptd.				
Mail Regretary, Germa Horbit, K.C., 4.000	Dublin (City and Co. of Dublin) (£2,500)— Rt. Hon, T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C zeos				
Private Secretary, Col. W. M. Campbell Ageo Chief Clark, Edwd. D MacLaughlin, LL. H. & 1,000 Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor,	Rt. Hon. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C 2505 Cork (City and Co. of Cork, E.R.) (£2,000)				
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor,	M. J. Bourke, M.A., R.C. 1908 Belfast (Belfast City and Co. of Antrim)				
M.A. (1922)	(£a,ece)—Chas. L. Matheson, M.A., K.C. 1919 Galway (Town and Co. of Galway) (£1,900)				
Chief Clerk, Edward W. Salason	-R. J. Doyle, M.A., K.C 2022				
Chaucery Julgs, Rt. Hon. John B. Powell (1918)	Lendonderry (City and Co. of Lon'derry) (£1,500)—R. E. Osborne, M.A., K.C 1929				
Registrar, Henry A. Richey	COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each & Laco)				
Land Judge, Kt. Bon. Sir John Ross, Hart., Ll.D.	Co. of Tipperary—J. H. Moore, M.A 1898 Co. of Donegal—John F. Cooke, LL.B., K.O. 1903				
(#896)£3,500	Cos. of Roscommon and SligoJ. Wakely,				
Requitrar, H. McM. Whitton Lyce to Lyce King's Bench Division.	Oo. Clare—M. McD. Bodkin, k.C 1904				
Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Thomas F. Molony,	COR. Of Atmoor and Louin-0. C. Green				
M. A. (2928)	B.A., K.C.  Cu. of Mayo—Charles F. Doyle, M.A., K.C. ague Co. of Fermanagh and Monaghen— W. J. Johnston, M.A., Ll. B., K.C.  Co. of Tressen. John Lingher K.C.				
Rt. Hon. William Kenny, M.A. (1897) Probate and Matrimonial; Rt. Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd.	W. J. Johnston, M.A., Ll. B., K.C.				
M.A. (2002); Rt. Hon Jonathan Pim. M.A. (2012).	Co. of Tyrone—John Linehan, K.C 1913 Cos. of Carlose, Kildare, Wicklose, and Wex-				
Bankruptey; Rt. Hon. John Gordon (2916), Admirally; Hon. William Moore (2917); Rt.	ford—Chas. Promgoole, LLD., K.C 2923 Cos. of Cavan and Lettrin—Wm. H.				
Hon. Arthur W. Bamuels, LL.D. (1919)	Cos. of Cavan and Leitrim-Wm. H.				
Master, Henry W. Jackson, K.C	Brown, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., K.C				
Regrand Clerk of the Crosen Jan. O'Brien, R. C. 5000 Registrar, H. Vivian Yeo, B.A., K.C	King's Co., and Cos. Langford, Meath, and Westmeath—P. D. Fleming, M.A., K.C. 1918				
Asmeisia W.C. Kannady	Co. of Pown-A H Bales, M.A. K.C xere i				
Assistant Registrar, T. O'Brien	City and Co. of Limerick—John H. Pigott,				
Chief Registrar, Henry C. Warren Ca. non	Co. of Kerry—John Cusuck, K.O. 2900 Queen's Co., City and Co. of Kilkenny, City				
Assist. Registrar, Edward H. Kenny £600 to £700 Bankruptey.	and Co. of Waterford—Daniel J. O'Brien,				
Official Assignes, Alfred G. Hollinshoad £2 200 Chief Registrer, Sir W. H. Hoyd, Bart., K.C. £800	BUDITAL ASPENDANCE PRANT PROPERTY				
Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle	DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin Castle.—£336, ass.				
Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell	Lower Castle Yard, Dublin Castle.— £33.33. Chief Commissioner, Lt. Col. W. Edgeworth-				
Taxing Masters, Valentine Kilbride; James A.	Johnstone, C.B. £1,300 Asst. Commissioner £500 to £600				
Denning; and Richd. A. Macnamara, each £1,000 Accountant-General, Luke A. Teeling £1,000	Asst. Commissioner Lgos to fine Sec. and Asst., W. A. Magill, R.A. Lgos to Lgos Finance Clerk, E. L. Cuthhert				
Clerk of Judgments, da., J. M. Lowry & Soo to 2,000	Talias Pama				
IRISH LAND COMMISSION.	t Chief Superintendent Laus to falo 1 Superintendent, Detective Branch, Laus to Las 6 Superintendents Superintendents Color Branch Laus to Las 1 Chief Improtor, Detective Branch Laus to Lass as Inspec. (g Detec. Br.)				
Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£2,228,763. Judicial Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Juntice Wylle	6 Superintendente				
(1900), Angon; Mon. Mr. Justice PitzGerald	as Inspector, Detective Branch, Lane to fines as Inspector, (g Detec. Br.)				
	Attacred Strength.				
D.L., £3,500; W. H. Stuart and Sir Edward O'Farrell, E.C.B	Uniform Service—4s Station Pergeants; 227				
Secretary, T. Geo. E. Green	Sorgeants; and say Constables. Det. Br.—s8 Ser- gember; 36 Beescave Officers; and 5 Constables.				

Divisional Magingaper Inn's Quay, Dublin, and Kingstown.
Chief Magistrate. E. G. Swille, M.A., M.C. St., 200
Magistrates. Edmond Lapton; Mark B. Cooper, K.C.; (one vicent) ......esc Chief Clerk-W. J. Hughes, M.R.(R.U.L.) Land to Lym ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY. H. Price. Too to Like Price. State Officer, H. M. Motcalfe Loo to Like Prin. Staf Officer, H. M. Motcalfe Loo to Like Accountant, J. Robb Lage to Like Accountant, J. Robb Lage to Like Officers, W. Kelly; W. J. Bundle; J. J. Moore Like Officers, W. Kelly; W. J. Bundle; J. J. Moore Like Officers, W. Kelly; W. J. Bundle; J. J. Moore Like Officers, W. Kelly; W. J. Bundle; J. J. Moore Like Officers, W. Kelly; W. J. Bundle; J. J. Moore Like Officers, W. Kelly; W. J. Bundle; J. J. Moore Like Officers, W. Kelly; W. J. Bundle; J. J. Moore Like Officers, W. J. Bundle; J. J. Moore Like Officers, W. Kelly; W. J. Bundle; J. J. Moore Like Officers, W. Kelly; W. J. Bundle; J. J. Moore Like Officers, W. Moore Beset. Phoenix Park, Dublin.

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C. E. Armstrong, Ballinasloe: P. S. Brady,
Bantry; Maj. W. F. H. Bredlin, Birr; Capt.

R. G. Brett, Letterkenny; Maj. F. C. Burke,
Newcastle West; G. B. Butler, Tullamore; Trans. L.R. B.L. Athlone; W. E. Callar, E.L. Queensiewn; Maj. G. H. R. Colley, Tipperray; Maj. E. J. Dease, Nensch; Maj. T. V. Dielse, Garrich on Shamson; J. M. Dickson, B.L. Farmoy; W. G. Duff, Downstrie, Fredk. Ritapatrick, Silgo; J. G. W. Fisnagan, M.A. B.L., Rawny; J. B. Gerrard, R.L. Cavan; E. W. Ghae, Ballina; Capt. R. Gosselin, Omagh; John Gray, R. L., Baldast; J.A. Hardy, Mallow; W. J. M. Hardy, L.B., B.L. Rdill, Oughterard; Capt. R. Gosselin, Omagh; John Gray, R. L., Baldast; J. A. Hardy, Mallow; W. J. M. Hardy, L.B., R. L., Rdill, Oughterard; Capt. A. C. Holmes, Ballinrobe; M. Hornibrook, M.A., Maryborough; Alex, Irwin, L.L. D., Monaghan; Maj. R. Johnston, F. G. Catterea; H. R. Jones, La.D., R.L., Newcastle West; J. Kilbride, M. A., B.L., Cork; W. S. B. Leatham, Dromshaw; M. J. D. M. McCallum, Ennis; G. McElroy, Portadown; Lt. Col. J. A. Medon, Westport; Maj. W. W. Meldon, Killaloe; G. H. Mercar, Virginia; W. Gore Moriarty, Armagh; W. Q. Murphy, R.L., Tralee; G. R. O'Connor, R.L., Waterford; P. J. C'Hare, Listowel; W. J. O'Reilly, D.L., Navan; Wm. Orr, R.L., Dungarvan; Lt. Col. John J. O'Bullivan, Killarney; Maj. H. C. Owen, Donegal; Col. E. L. Owens, O.R.E., Limerick; C. H. Robinson, Dundak; Jas. Roohe, Belfast; C. M. Russell, Roscommon; J. C. Ryan, L.L.B., Carlow; J. R. St. George, Clonme!; R. Sparrow, R.A., Londonderry; P. D. Sullivan, R.L., Kilkenny; Wm. Sullivan, R.L., Wicklow; Maj. M. Thackeray, Curragh; Lt. Col. H. V. Toppin (no station); B. Walker, Enniskillen; Col. T. R. P. Warren, Tamplemore; J. T. White, B.L., Loughres; Lt. Col. M. Williamson, Galway; E. M. P. Wynne, Tralee. Trales. \_\_\_\_\_\_

# THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRRLAND.

# His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant.

\*H.R.H the Duke of Connaught.
The Lord Chancellor—Sir James H.
M. Campbell, Rart.
Mort Rev. J. H. Bernard, p.p.
Marquese of Londonderry.
Karl of Westmeath.
Harl of Fingall.
Mard of Granard. Mari of Granard. Bari of Aran. Bari of Mayo. Bari of Dunraven and Mount Karl. Rari of Banturty. Viscount Morley of Blackburn. Viscount Bryte. Lord Decies. Lord Castletown. Lard Killmin. Lord Barrymore. Lurymore. Larabal Lord Grenfell. Lord Atkinson. Lord Pirrie. Lord MacDonnell. Lord Shandon. Lord Chalmers Lord Killenin on Chief Secretary—Sir Hamar Sregnwood, Bart. George Otto Trevelyan, Bart. r William Hart Dyke, Bert. Alvar James Ballour.

John George Gibson (Judge).
Col. St. Joseph. West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H., Madden.
"Gerald W. Balfour.
"Str Edward Henry Carson,
Hon. Str Horace Curson Plunkett.
William Drennan Andrews. william Drennan Andrews. Sir David Harrel. William Kenny (Judge). Jonathan Hogg Sir John Ross, Bart. (Judge). Sir Henry Augustus Robinson, Eart. Bart.
Bart.

Walter Burne Long.
Richard R. Cherry.

Angustine Burnel.

All Richard R. Cherry.

Angustine Burnel.

All Richard R. Cherry.

Angustine Burnel.

All Richard R. Ordisle.

All Robert M. Wile.

Bir Robert K. Matheson.

Thomas Shillington.

Robert G. Glendinning.

Laurence A. Waldron.

Chas. A. O'Connor (Master of Rolls).

Thomas Lopdell O'Shaughnessy.

Genl. Sir Arthur H. P. Faget.

William Buston Dodd (Jusier).

Thom. P. Molony (Levis Chief.)

Jonathan Pim (Judge).
Lt. Col. Str Matthew Nathan,
Stephen Rönan (Lord Justice).
John Gordon (Judge).
Major-Gen. Sir L. H. Briend.
Walter MacMurrough Kavanagh,
Herbert H. Asquith.
Liout. Gon. Sir John G. Maxwell.
eStr H. E. Derke. Lieut. Gen. Sit Jonn G. Maxwell.
Sir H. E. Drike.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahen.
James U'Connor Jiewe Juseico.
Sir Wm. J. Goulding, Bart.
Kidward Shortt.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Frod. C. Shaw.
Aribur W. Shmules (Judge).
Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart.
Sir Thomas J. Skaffurd, Bart.
Sir Thomas J. Skaffurd, Bart.
Sir Stanley Harrington.

James Ian Mappherson.
Ol. Robt. G. Sharman, Crawford,
Denis S. Henry, Atterney-General,
J. Camphell White.
Sir J. Johnston.
Samuel Canningham.
James MacMahon.
Gen. Sir N. Macready.
Sir John Anderson.
Hugh Thom. Swride. Hugh Thom, Berrie, John Blake Powell Underl.

Members of the Privy Council of Iroland, like these of Great Britain, are addressed as The Bight Monourable.

DIRECTORY OF IRIES COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS.  For further particulars relating to the County Boroughs, see Municipal Directory of Ireland.	Chairmen of Societaries of C.C. Askirine Chairme the Cropin and Plane. County Countils. Askin Town only it, strains, Askirine David Court toose where otherwise stains, ask Assire Barn (col. 1).	Thomas Bolow   Richard J. Rough   J. B. MacCuthir   H. J. Friel   Richard J. Rough   St. Corriginal Richard J. Rough   St. Corriginal Richard J. Rough   J. W. Dank Bell   Richard J. Rough   J. W. Dank Bell   Richard J. Rough   J. W. Dank Bell   Richard
DIRECTORY OF IRISH COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS, see Manicipal Directo	Custon Rotulorum. County	the state of the s
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P	Астава.	de france core chi de cras con core con con con con con con con con con con
	Pasernera, Corntles (With Assiss Towns, and County Borongela.	Conference (Market ) Dublin (Dublin (Dublin ) Dublin (Dub

#### MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF IRRIAND.

including County Beroughs, BÖROUGHS OTHER THAN COUNTY BOROUGHS, and Urban Districts saving, according to the last Census (zerr), a Population of 7,000 and unwards.

County Beroughs, Bonocoms other than	Popu-	Rate p	100° 1,000,	Rateable Value.	Lord Mayor, Mayor,	Town Clerk	
County Bonoguns, and Urban Bistricts.	1922.	Births Deaths		1	or Chairman, U.D.C.,	(or Clork U.D.C.).	
A				£	James O'Reilly	Temes Lannon	
Armagh		81.1	10.0		James J. Coen	D V C Maries	
Athlone		<b>30.</b> 6	17.3		H. Lancashire	P. V. C. Marriaga.	
Ballymena		80.8	15.3	35.97	Thos. S. Wilson	Tomas Williams, C. R.	
Bangor		23 9	15.0	48,849			
Belfast	386,947	<b>45'7</b>			Wm. P. Ceates		
Bray		20.4	10.0		Joseph Lynch	John McCanu.	
CLORMEL		15'7	¥5 5	29.549	DANIEL F. O'MEARA .		
Coleraine		20.0	£0.0	23,270	Daniel H. Christie	William Henry.	
Gerik	76,673	<b>33'4</b>	10.0	190,154	(vacant) Rt. Hon. L. J. O'Neill	Flor. W. McCarthy.	
Dublin	304,808		28.0	2,134,960	Rt. Hen. L. J. O'Neill	Heury Campbell.	
Dublin Suburis		-	1	1		• •	
Blackrock	0.080	13.1	24'3	48,403	Frank Stokes	John Mooney.	
Kingstown			20'4	8z.150	James J. Kennedy	J. S. Vaughan, LL. D.	
Pembroke			27.2	137,786	William Beckett	Joshua C. Manly.	
Rathmines		z6·8	16.4	183,898	Robert Benson		
DROGHEDA			80.1	25,861	PHILIP MONAHAM		
Dundalk		<b>85.3</b>	26.3		Peter Hughes		
Galway			82.2		Dr. Thos. Walsh		
KRLKENNY			18.4	20.023	PETER DA LOUGHREY	Rdward O'Connell.	
Larne			24.7	86.675	Wm. W. Morrow	Wra. G. Younge.	
Limerick	28,528		10.0	76,568	Michael J. Callaghan	Wm. M. Nolan.	
Lisburn	12,300		13.0	34,867	Dr. George St. George	T M. Wilson.	
Londonderry	40,780	27'4	21 · 8	116.801	Hugh C. O'Deherty	RIP W Miller	
Largan	40,700		16.8	20,300	Edward Lunn	w W Pollock	
Marie Marie	18,553	az.2		35,141	Unch I McConville	W M Comount	
Newry			12.0	35,141	Trugil v. MOCOMVING	W. M. CIUHHI.	
Newtownards			17.8	16,031	Hugh J. McConville Thos. R. Lavery Robert Anderson	Hugh McCartney.	
Portadown		35,0	18.2	31,96t	Modert Anderson	M. A. W. MOURICHEY.	
Queenstown		<b>28</b> .3	15.2		Jas. Fitzgerald, junr.	Hugh F. O'Melliy.	
Stago	22,263		18.8	*3.354	P. H. Fitzpatrick	John Bnes.	
Tralee	10,300		15.6		Daniel J. O'Sullivan	Michael O'Connor.	
Waterford	27,464	20 0	18.2		Vincent J. White		
WEXFORD	11.622	=6.0 l	27.7	10.088	Richd, Corish	Wm. A. Browne.	

#### THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat.  $g_4^\circ$  3  $-g_4^\circ$  28' N. and long.  $4^\circ$  28'  $-4^\circ$  47' W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (257 84. miles), with a population (1515) of 55,016. The cultivated area (1550) was 88,831 acres, and the live stock in-(1980) was \$8,821 acres, and the live scale cluded 6,334 horses, st.710 cattle, 72,950 sheep, and 2,338 pigs. In the ninth century a body of the Norway emigrated to the malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 370 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1863, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the laise of Man, and in zec's bestowed it on the Stanley family. In stay the Crown purchased it for the sum of £47,244. The land is rich in minerals, lead, fron, blende and sinte, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and shout ag utiles of electric tram read.

Wan is accepted by a secretar Legislature.

Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (as). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Truwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1921), sr, 192 (Castletown is the aucient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B. (with house) ............ £2,200 Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E.

jead, gron, bleade and sizte, and exports large grountities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about as miles of electric trans read.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tyawald, consisting of two branches of Rower-General, (vacant) and Council and the House of Spisker, House of Eq., G.T. (vacant).

## THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of Franca (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the Bukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Congasst. They consist of Jerney (as, yer acres), Guerney (12, 63, acres), and the following dependencies of Guerney— Alforrey (ast agres). Busedom (2), Grest Bark Alderney (1,96s acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (2,936), Little Sark (299), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (36), a total of 47,683 acres, or 72,4

square miles.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in rest was 49,578 vergion (a 1/4 vergion = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, cipal product of the soil of Jersey being potators, tomators, and wheat, and of Guerney green crops and cotts, fruits and tomators. The famous Jersey and Guerney breeds of cows have carned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the States, and of the Enyal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permisable in the Legislative Assembly. The Balliff, appointed by the Crown, breatdes over the States and over the Boyal Court medical court the Royal Court presides over the States and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Heller, on the south side, where there is excellent sea bathing: the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port, on the east coast.

. . . . JEERRY. Revenue, 1919-20, £123,703; Expenditure £ 226,605 -46

States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.E. Bailiff, E. Chepmell Ozanne.
Dean, Very Rev. John Penfold, R.D.
Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Solicitar-General, M. Le Patourel.
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey.......

Alderney. Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish. Attorney-General, Clerk (Grefler) (vacant). Receiver, Maj. L. Langiois.

Sark. Seigneur, Wm. Collings. Sensochel, Lt.-Col. Kenneth Campbell, P.8.0.

#### LONDON (METROPOLITAN) DOROTGHE.

		,				
Circa and Borougha	Perpu- intion, 2008.	Rate per 1.000		1980-81	Mayor, spec-es	Town Clerk,
	•			a. d.		
London :	4,591,301	24.8 15.0	SS.566,833	1		l i
CITY OF LONDON	14,730	7'0 15 6	5,801,006	10 6	(See pp.	442-4)
WRSTMINSTER	160,000		7,007,831		S. Gluckstein	John Hunt
Batterses	167.743		096,475		Albert Winfield	Edwin Austin.
Bermandsey	180,480	10'4 14'E		20 0	W. Charles Bustin	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnel Green	110.00K		531,865		J. J. Vaughan	David J. Keep.
Oamberwell	284.220				J. G. Spradbrow	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Choises	66,385	13.3 14.1		14 4	J. E. J. Hogg, O.B R.	
Deptford		1 14.8 IE.1		27 7	W. H. Green	A. Purkis.
Finebury	87,943	100 B   15'4	1,084,450		H. B Barton	Hugh Green.
Fulham	158,904	1 18.6   19.8	983,888		R. M. Centry	J. Percyfihuter, O. B. E
Greenwich	95,968	1 26.88 x0.26	704,686	17 3	B. J. Lemmon	Fredk. J. Simpson,
Hackney	868,674	MI,0 13.0	E. 933,594	16 6	Herbert Morrison	N. Scorgie (actg.)
Hammersmith	120,767	126.8   13 0	809,576	115 6	Marshall Hays	Leslie Gordon. [M.A.
Hampstoad	75,649	18.0 Ez.8				Arthur P. Johnson,
Holborn	49:357	13.6 16.4			G. Harrey.	
Islington	207,403		1,826,911			C.G.B. Fletcher, C.B.B.
Kensington	169,000	83 g 28.8	8,531,076	13 5		W. Chambers Leete,
1		1			O R.E.	O.B.R.
Lambeth	ag8,og8	25.8 14.8	1,839,599	,26 5	W. Sampson Bishop,	Bruce Penny.
ì			1		R.N R.	1
Lowisbam		16 6 11 4	1,097,367		T. R. Roberts	John W. Shuter.
Paddington		15'4 13'4	2,491,539			Arthur W.J. Russell.
Poplar					Samuel March	
St. Marylebone	227,044	19.9 13.1	8,831,894		A C. Rickstmon	James Wilson, O.B.R.
St. Panores		12.4	1,758,587		Henry J. Brown	
Shoreditch		, <b>**</b> 3   151			W. H. Girling	P. A. D. Miles.
Southwark		27.4 27.4	2,207,090			Percy Hayman Gray.
Atopoey		M 14'8	2,495,379		J. J. Cahill	Geo. Wm. Clarke, B. L.
Stoke Newington.		10.2 33.9	335-933	15 6	E. B. Mailey	Blency White, L. D.
Wandsworth	342,360	29,46 22,31		124	Thomas E. Coulins. A. M. Tynemouth	III. A. Bicpoli, N.A.
Woolwich	246,303	12.4 2.8	900,760	120 30		PST A. B. Brychton.
1	<del>)</del>	1 1	1	·	B.A.	1

# THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON, was famed for its wast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the ant century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Sexon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Entile of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (i.e., possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in rigs, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for as years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1284, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1307, 1308, 1406, 1410); and many modern cases have occurred The title of Lord Mayor is said to have been first bestowed in 2354 by Edward III. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charger of Henry III, in mea, and were elected annually between 1278 and 1206, when a charter of between 1379 and 1366, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a pupular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 26 members, and none less than four. Sherifa (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of They are appointed on Midsummer London. Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in ragh. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhail. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance circ. 2325. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 225. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Relward II., A.D. 2329, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date

than this.

# The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

The Third II ago. Give the II were there.			
Lord Mayor, 1920-21. £10,000.			Vayor.
Rt. Hon. James Boll	1910	1909	1980
Aldamaan Wand Address			
Aldermen. Ward. Address. Sir Walter Wilkin, E.O.M.G Lime Street43 Gloucester Square, W	-000	-8	-8
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart Bridge Without . 17 Cumberland Terrace, N. W.	-	:==	2896 2890
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart Portsokens Bishopagate Street, E.C	-	2004	
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt Farringdon Without 68 & 70 Ludgate Hill, R.C		200	zgas zgaš
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart Coleman Street 95 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.		1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt Dorrgate 3 Suffolk Lane, E.C	vilor	1908	2008
Sir John Knill, Bart Bridge Fresh Wharf, London Bridge	zilo?	1002	3909
Sir David Burnett, Bart Candlewickzs Nicholas Lane, E.C	1001	1907	1018
Rir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart. Castle Baymard 159 Queen Victoria St., E.C.	1007	2005	1012
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart Aldersgate 27 Aldersgate Street, E.C.	1007	1010	3014
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bt., c. B. E. Bruad Street Z Cannon Street, E. C	took	1907	2015
Sir William Henry Dunn, Bart Cheap	1000	1906	1916
Sir Chas. Augustín Hanson, Bt., Broad Street99 Gresham Street, E.C			
M.P	1909	1911	1917
Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. Marshall, K. C. V.O. Vintry Temple House, E.C	1909	3901	1956
Sir Edward E. Cooper, Bt CornhillCowper's Court, E.C.,	2909	1914	1919
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.			
Sir John James Baddeley, Kt Farringdon Wil Moor Lane, E.C	1018	Sees	*****
Edward Cecil Moore Bishopsyate Crosby Square, E.C	tots	1014	*****
Sir Geo. Alex. Touche, Bart Walbrook	BOSK	1945	
Sir Lulham Pound, Bart., L.C.C Aldgate Leadenhall Street, E.C	TOLK	271004	*****
Major Sir L. A. Newton, Kt Cordwainer College Hill, E.C	TOTE	كحمد	*****
George Briggs	1817	2022	000100
Sir Alfred I. Bower, Kt Langbourns v Have Place, Flest St. E.C.	EOW#	2012	
William Robert Pryko Queenhilke40 & iz UpperThamen St., E.C.	PONG.	4.00	
William Robert Pryko	1900	3947	Speed
H. J. Newman, M.A Tomer	2000,	-	-

#### THE BHRBEVALTY.

Shorife of Leaden, Col. 2. Wishart, V.D., 2s. Coleherne Court, Kensington, S.W. 3; and H. Newton, Knights, M.P., 3s. St. Duestan's Hill, R.C. 3.

Under-Shorife, E. V. Huxtable, 56 Cheapside, E.C. 4; and A. Charles Knight, 2 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

## OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

OFFICERS OF THE	CITT OF SUMBON.
Recorder, Sir Forrest Eniton, K.C£4,000 2900	Head Master of Freemen's Orphan
Chismbertson, Adrian D. W. Policek£2,000 1922 Town Clork, Sir James Bell, Kt., C.V.O. £2,000 1902	School, W. W. Parkinson, M.A
Common Serjeant, H. F. Dickens, K.C. £2,500 1927	Hend Mistrees, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A. Labo 1922
Judge of City of London Court (and other offices), L. A. Atheriey	Sword-Bearer, LtCol. John C. Ker- Fox, M.A
Jones, K.C. £2,500 1914 Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court,	Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms.
Frank Mediner Jeckson	(vacant)
Commissioner of Police, Capt. Sir J. W. Nott Bower, K.O.V.O	
Remembrancer, Herbt. Stuart Sanker, C. V.O. Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford, Kt. La,500 1885 Seomdary & High Rallif of Southwark.	Director, Art Gallery, Sir A.G. Temple, F.S.A. (acting).
C.V.O	Medical Officer Port of London, W. M. Willoughby, M.D
Kt	Willoughby, M.D
Secondary & High Ballif of Southwark,	Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall),
William Hayes, S.A., J.P	Herhert George Savill£1,250 1887
William J. Howarth, M.D., B.Ch	Assistant, W. Thoday zgeo
Coroner for London (£1,420) and South- work (£126 290, 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A. [Golden Lane, E.C.] £1,576 19 4 1901	Registrar City of London Court, James Anstey Wild
Deputy Coroner, Maj. Danford Thomas	High Bailiff of do., R. Goodwin £.400 1011
steward of Southwark, The Recorder	Keeper of the Guildhall, W. T. Hodges Z350 2924
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read £300 1895	Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain,
Surreger, Sydney Parks, F.R.I.B.A £1,500 1905 Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.L.O.R £800 1915	G. H. Payne
Head Master of City of London School,	Arthur Saunders£750 2913
Head Master of City of London School, Rov. Arthur Chilton, D.D	Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., W. P. Bloknell
*THE CITY'S ES	TATE, 1919-1920.

Leadenhali	Por
Billingsgate	Ope
Metropolitan Cattle 8,857	Gu
Mantabattonic carete tittititi eleal	Gu
£20,989	Cit
	(YE
Less Spitalfields 3,589	
35,99	
Gresham Estate Revenue (Molety) 4.31	
Various Contributions 17,01	
Balance 13.49	Ex
£att.az	
	110
. The above is abstracted from the sorth "City's Casi	440
Account" of the series extent-A n. sess to see. (Th	
Accounts earlier than An. size were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years	
Accounts, feman, Queen Elizabeth, have been recently	Pro
Accounts, Senso. Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered unnear the Orporation Archives, as exceptions to that before. The Volumes are in rail detail signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation	Sw
tions to their belief.) The Volumes are in full detail	300
nigned by the Auditore, and in purious preservation	To
The extract is from the arend Annual Printed Account	Del
of the Corporation, a.u. set to see. The Agreemet ar prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of th Court of Common Council of the sth June, was, as	Int
Court of Common Council of the gith June, was, an	4
the ath December, meg, upon Reports of the Coal an	4 (
town or Common country or Beyorts of the Can in Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed to confirming with the gible Handling Deduced has Court of Consideration with the spike Handling Deduced has Court of Consideration Council. The Accountry siy larged in the fore presented by their Orders, and show the Income an Resentiture applicable to the year on the regions Tund. The Accounts are made un to the said of Early Stand.	3
Constion Council. The Accounts are lessed in the form	
presented by these Orders, and show the Income an	ă
Betretelgente examines to the Lors on the Latitude Lands	L [
THE ADDRESS STREET, WAS US IN THE SHOP OF BUILDING.	,

NET RECEIPTS.

£

£ 141,818

ATE. 1919-1920.	
NET EXPENDITURE	£
To Magistracy	20. 30I
Criminal Justice	24.660
Civil Government	98.of7
Port of London Sanitary Act	16,70e
Open Spaces	15.945
Guildhall Library, Museum, &c	10,610
Guildhall School of Music	
City of London School	20,680
('ity of London School for Girls	3,076
Freemen's Orphan School	B,agz
Sundries	1,070
Committee Allowances	2.600
To Officers' Establishments	83.057
Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues .	3,48t
Pensions not allocated to Departments	1,076
Charitable Donations	2,705
Other Public Donations	699
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	900
Expenses of Honours conferred	136
Presentations of Freedom and Addresses	-800
Swords of Honour	Gas
To London Almshouses	2,409
Debenture Stock Redemption	ZE.000
Interest on Asylum Loan	- 840

# THE CITY GUILDS (LEVERY: SOMPANIES).

As will be seen from the following table, many positives. Upholders (apholderers), and Wintmore of the London Guilds, or Livery Companies, are (wine sellow) retaining the ancient name of the possessed of great wealth. Sixteen of the Compeanies have more than ten thousand pounds a year, and most of them are very liberal in their charities, especially in the way-off-ducation.

In the majority of cases the designation of the

The order of precedence is given in paren-theses after the name of each Company. 8,ass Liverymen of the Childs are entitled to vote In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Cordwalers (orbitale, bit, and apur (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and apur who have residential or other qualification; in the makers). Positives (positiverers) for even or company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Cordwalers (orbitale, bit, and apur who have residential or other qualification; in the makers). Positives (positiverers) for even company of the positive or the makers).

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corpo		Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, space-ight,	Clerk.	Hall.9
Mercers (1)	å.	1	-			Col. F. D. Watney,	
Grocers (a)	183	37,500	900	38,000	Lt,-Col.Sir E. A. Barry	R. V Somers-Smith	Princes St.
Drapers (3) Fishmongers (4)	940	47,798	2,420	75,000	Comm. Sir T. Dawson,	Sir Wranch Towns	Princes St. Throgmorton St. London Bridge, E.C. 4.
Goldmithe (g)	250	43,000	26,000 33, <b>600</b>	gB,000	R. H. Tabor	W T Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinners (6) Mershant Tay	334	33,000	33,600 23,000	66,700 go,000	Alfred Bowker A. C. Clauson, s.c	W T Prideaux J J. Lambert Edward Nash, Lt. z	Dowgate Hill. 30 Threadacedle St.
lörs (1) Heberdashere (8)	1 -		49,500	1		J. Engleton	
Salters (g)		<b>33,000</b>				-	
I structure ( va)			110.000	26,000	H. A. Rigg, R.C	J. F. Adams Beck	St. Swithin's Lane. c.o. War Chandlers Hall
Vinters (zz)	286	19.500	2,500	512,000	Arthur Bollingham	C. Lomas	(demp.). 60% Upper Thames St. 42 Mincing Lane.
270	r an	ree are	the T	rdre "	great" London Compa	nice in order of Civic	hasteries
Apotheoaries (gl) Armourers and	190 87	7.040	600 8,000	600 60	Sir F. Marphy, s.n.s. Godfrey Houlton	Bingham Watson Bydney Pitt	Water Lane, E.C. 4. St Coleman St.
Brasiers (sa) Bakers (sg)	222	2,580	300	1,900	John H. Dyer	Frank C. Lingard, n. a. Do.	sé Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)  *Basketmakers(gs)  *Backsmiths (40)	225	:	none	::	H. E. Hovenden R. W. Mostrey	Do. H. H. Bobart, M.S.E.	Monkwell St. (Gresham College, E.C.) (& Lwr Thames St., E.C.) [12 St. Bride's Av., E.C.] Asklie St., E.C.
Reservers ( -R)	-	684	HORE	664	Wm Dommett, s a	W H Garrett	[6g Lwr Thames St., E.C.]
Brewers (14)	73	8,500	15,000	27,500	E. A. Barolay	LtCol. R. H. Evans,	Addie St., R.C.
* Broderers (48) Butchers (24)	=6 =4		 8e6	••	John Mantell	G W. Barber, J P	[23 St. Swithin's I.a., E.C.]
*Cornect (09)	50	70	non/	76	H A. Jager	H. W. Capper	[z] St. Swithin's La., E.C.] Bartholomew Close. (Crippiegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.)
Corposters (at) *Clackmakers (6x)	150	16,000 1,500	1,180 250	27,180	W. J Minn	J Hutton Freeman	Golden Lane, E.C.] Throgmorton &v., [at Bedford Row, W.C. 1] Nobie St., E.C., 1, Nobie St., E.C., 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7,
	104	1.004	NORC .	1,994	Chas. Rowland Field	T. H. Gardiner	Noble St., E.C. a.
*Caoks (36)	200	2,400	5,000	2,200 7,400	T. G Sharp	E L. Boyer	71 Basinghall St.
Ourriers (se)	213	7,700	1,600	9,300 E,260	A. Hughes-Hughes . D. J. Williams .	C H. W. Mander, Li. n. K. H. Burkitt	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4. 6 London Wall.
Outlere (st) Distillers (74) .	200	5.350		5,400	F. K. Cheesewright	W. H. Beaumont	Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.
Diero (23)	55 80	6,000	I,000 NORE	7,000	E. H. Haywood	M M. Merriman, M.A.	se Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
	93	- 1	- 1	. 20	Messel, o B.E.	H.A.	E.C.)
• Farriers (98) • Foltmakers (64)	204		2000	290	F. M. Garanam	Alfred Peachey	Arundel House, W.C.]
Flatchers (39) Founders (33)	20	1,710	RORS	200 2,8eg	H. P. Moore	P. H. Shepheard C. F. Corbould-Ellis,	see Leadenhail St.] Arundel House, W.C.] 6 Finsbury Circus.] 13 St.Swithin's Lane, E.C
	Tip	-90	499	740	Col. C. F. Oliver	P. Hedderwick	(18 Hourt St., Strand.)
· Frusterers (ag)	97	280		150	Frank R. Ridley	John Ragiston	Changery Lane.]
Circur (02)	97	3,000	7,900	4,500	J. M. France	W. D. Smythe	Bastaghal St.
Enutters (6g)  Pranderers (ag)  Pranderers (ag)  Gandlers (6d)  Gindlers (27)  Glasters (23)  Glasters (23)  Glasters (4d)  Gold & Silkser	114	-	**	390	C. W. Grinwade	Percy Tippetts	tr Maiden Lanc.
*Glover s (to)	.3	100		200	The Lord Mayor Bir H. B. Foster	A. W. Burn A. Charles Knight	s Mootgate St. Hillard : Queen Victoria St.,
Wyredrawers(109) Cunmahere (80)			-		J. H. Barnett	D.C. Tot	E.C. 4.
Hornere (94)	=		BORE SEC	230	Alfred F Blades,	Howard Deighton	or Charles R. E.
Talmana (an)	7	:50	none	1,300	J. H. Barnett Alfred F Bindes W. D. Cronin N. P. Lardner Henry Pullman	Arthur Redford	oc Chancer Lane.]  inker Hall. R.C. a  partinghal R. L. a  partinghal R. a  partinghal R. a  partinghal R. a  partinghal R. a  partinghal R. a  County Victoria  County Victoria  County R. a  County R.
Lasting for (26)	-		7,800	23.40	neary ruman	ugo. S, Barton, N.A. 7	Co. Distanting Lines, MC.[.

546. Lo	ndon	-Oity	Liver	y Companie	, Boundaries,	Felonies.
Contrast:	T. T. S.	训训		Muster or Prime Varden, spin-spin.	Clerk.	Ban.•
Lorison (p) Market (p)	Her	2	20年	ff. Young	C. F. J. Jennings H. M. Glowes T. G. Fenwick C. D. King Farlow, s. A.	ley Wafbrook, E.C.) 9 NewSq., Line, Inn. W.C.) 06 Berners St., W. 1 Crooked Lane, E.C.)
Paintone (at) Paintone (at) Paintone (at) Paintone (at) Paintone (at)	2		2,800 A. 230 H. NOM. WI	E. Pridmore Cart de Lafontaine Riam Nach	T. M. Pritchard Charles Fitch William P. Neal, c.c. C. W. Sawhridge	g Little Trinity Lane. [Guildhall, R.C.] [6a Loudon Wall, R.C.] [7a Linus St., R.C.] [7a Botherd Row. W.C.]
Pl. Cart Mkrs.(62 Plambers (32) Pouliers (34) Baddless (35)	3	# 9/9/0 ## 1,000 1,000	900 Dr. 2,000 2,000 H.	R. Bird F. J. Waldo, M.D.	W. Hayes E. S. G. Malins C. R. Rutherford, n.s. H. Jenner-Fust, jun.	Guildhall, E.C.]  12 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.]  12 Great Winchester St.
•Serivenera (44) . •Shipurighie (90) Speciacionkra (60)	900	Sys None	Joh Sgo God Col	cDongall, Pr. Wa. m Broad . Str Charles C. /akefield, Bt. c.a. g	T. J. Wootton F. C. Lingard, m.a (vacunt)	[96 Victoria Pisco, S.W.1.] 4 New London St., E.C.] Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.)
Stationers (49) Tallowchnelrs (az *Tin PlateWrkrs (67)	137	96 2,200 54 75006	4,700 Edv	ward Unwin rold J. Johnson in G. Cook	R. T. Rivington, M.A. M.F. Monier-Williams E. A. Ebblewhite,	Dowgate Hill, E.C. 2.
*Turners (gs) *Tylers & Bhis.(27 *Upholders (48). 1Panchandlers(20	32	1,900 Bo 300 Bo 1,370 B30	2,980 C 300 Col 2,600 Clo	m. s., c.c. J. Sunithem S. Wishart, v.n. ment W. Burdon	A. Horace Bird D. J. Crump	6 Hedford Row, W C.] 27 Landenhall Ht., E.C.] 66 Aldersgate Ht., E.C.
* Il'cavers (42) * Il'hesterrights(72 Il'ire Workers * Woolmes (43)	1 140	i,643 1,517 none life Tin 576 none	Plate W	uk E Lemon, m.a.		[6 Dean's Yard, S.W. z.] [Guildhall, R.C.] [29 Great Winchester St.,

. In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The report, in g vola, published in 1884, of the their Schools and Aliashouses about £18,000 a City Livery Companies Commission appointed year; the value of their Plate and Furniture at in 1800 (Chairman, the late Earl of Derby), stated the ratesble value of the Halls of the their gift about £18,300. London Companies at about £85,000, and that of

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	ARRA IN STATUTE ACRES.	Popul.	ATION.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	675 =68,396 44=,749 443,484	6,679,115 6,554,449 6,581,378	19,657 6,610,031 7,231,701

Parliementory Boundaries — In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1988) the Administration County of London now includes the whole of the Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions. It also comprises the 88 Metropolitan Broughts and the City of London.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 1g miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value in 1929-09 of 1, 27, 394, 391, and embraces an area of upwards of 4g9 square miles. The number of new house built since 1979 ut o and including the year 1929 is 620, 360, with 34 in course of erection; the new mileage since 1879 being 1,635.

PELONIES IN LONDON.

Palmies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Approhenced, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District in nine years spa-ego,

Year.	Total No.	Total No. of Persons Approhended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Less.	Ratimeted Population.	Polanies per 2.000 of page
1911 1913 1913 1914 1915 2916 2916 2916	25,640 25,662 25,160 20,798 20,436 21,480 24,480 24,480	10,001 13,070 20,170 20,070 21,970 21,970 13,070 13,070	190.000 100.00	24,506 44,500 64,000 29,000 24,000 74,000 74,000	£144.473 20.238 20.756 20.756 20.766 20.266 20.266 20.266 20.266	7,3m,484 7,30,469 7,467,307 5,467,307 9,467,307 9,467,488 4,764,488	2 195 2 196 2 196 2 197

. 13,10 1 3

Offices, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. z-Rducetion Officing Victoria Embandment, W.G. Hours e.ze to s (Saturday e.ze to z).—Meets on Tuesday at also p.m.

is an administrative county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county.' The County of the City of London is a county for son-administrative purposes, such as quarter seasions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolia outside the City is a county for non-administraties purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, so aldermen, The Council comprises a constraint, so second mon, and man councillors, together 148, or, if the chairman, be also an elected member or a derman, 144. By the Representation of the People Act, 1918, following on the redistribution of seats under that act for parliamentary and local government purposes, the membership of the Council was increased by 6 councillors and z alderman. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half retire every a years. The councillors are elected for a years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reserva-tion to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The Finance Committee have important statu-tory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding Ase may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money raising body for all the local anthorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns of £44,734,000 (of which £10,945,000 represents debt incurred for revouse-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about twenty-sever millions, of which about twenty-sever expended on education. The Asyluma and Mental Department Committee administer the duties failing on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals with accommodation for over so,coo patients. The Housing Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts and the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 2929, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total capital outlay up to 3xst March, 1900, in respect of schemes carried out prior to the Act of 2929 was : Clearance of imminitary areas, 

THE London County Council was constituted to the appeal of the flovernment to local authorities generally, the Council prepared a scheme an education to the generally, the Council prepared a scheme an education of the council prepared a scheme against miles. for the erection of seese new dwellings of accommodate approximately research people. Any deficiency on this scheme, in excess of the produce of a panny rate, will be met out of moneys provided by Parliament.

The Improvements

The Improvements Committee are responsible for the carrying out of street improvem the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames, The largest improvements carried out in recent years are the new streets between Hulborn and the Strand, now known as Kingaway and Aldwych; tunnels under the Thanes at Rotherhithe and Woolwich; and an extensive improvement at Westminster, including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge.

The Metropolitan Main Drainage system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 170 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sawage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the studge is taken out to sea. The Council is carry-ing out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The jotal capital outlay on main drainage is upwards of £ 12,700,000, and further expenditure, amounting to several millions, is in prospect for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain.

The Council is the Tramway Authority for London. The system extends over 140 street miles, of which x44 miles are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of Landon is now maintained, to the great advantage and conveni-ence of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 318t, ages, to £12,887,000, and the net debt outstanding to £3,085,000. The results of working for the year 1919 so were gross receipts £4,293,846, surplus on working £624,947, net deficiency after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of delit, £100,722, of which £82,828 was met out of the Renewals Fund and General Reserve Fund and the balance

of £18,814 carried forward to 1920-21.
The Education Committee comprises thirtyeight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are

buildings and district surreyors; dangerous tractured; cattle districts outrolling storage of explosive substances and petroletum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing, of, alaughtes-houses; and of own-house; supervision et.common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment. of veneral diseases; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the Shope Act, the Children Act, and the Midwires Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on dog and establishments; licensing of preintest under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; and registration of War charities. A Motor Ambulance service

has been justalled, with six statious aprend over the county and special facilities for calls by

talephone.

The Expenditure of the Council, including lease to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money-raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or hills, or by the use of the Silnting Fund of the Council's debt, and current income paised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including advection grants, are also reserved from the imperial Exchequer. During the war, expenditure on capital second was reduced to very small proportions, and large sums available from the sinking fund and other sources were invested in War Loan and War Bonds.

No issue of London County Consoldated Stock has been made by the Council since May, ages, but the Council in April 1900 made an issue of \$7,000.000 5% per cent. Bonds, convertible under certain conditions into 5 per cent. London

Estimated Income.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	
GOVERNMENT GRAFTS:— 5.  GOVERNMENT GRAFTS:— 5.  Exchoquer Contributions ge. 368  Réunation Grants ge. 368  Réunation Grants ge. 368  Réunation Grants ge. 368  Réunation Grants ge. 368  Réunations ge. 368  Réunations ge. 368  Réunations ge. 368  Veneres Inseases, diagnosis and treatment de. 368  treatment ge. 368  transcript ge. 368  Regis gio Rents ge. 368  Rents ge. 369  Cutter veceipts ge. 369  Sundry contributions, fees, fines, go. 490  Sundry contributions, fees, fines, go. 490  Sundry contributions, fees, fines, go. 490  Sundry contributions, fees, fines, go. 490  Sundry contributions, fees, fines, go. 490  Sundry contributions, fees, fines, go. 490	1,145,000 1,145,000 4,375,057	E. Draw:—Rademption	Sign, Said Sept, Said Mag, Pile Mag, Pile Ti, Said
Tanarra from recense-producing under- takings in relief of rates.— Parks Boating  COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS re- quired to be raised (see not be- low):— General County.— For purposes ether than Education, rate of zv. Sd	1,140 9,980,178	Barda and Open Spaces 79,468 Below Tunnels, Ferry and 16,500 Below Tunnels, Ferry and 16,500 Below Tunnels 21,000 Cordiners 6,507 Public Control Services 22,466 Public Health Services 26,607 Public Health Services 26,607 Public Control Services 26,607 Public Health Services 26,607 Building Acis 8,758 Building Acis 8,758 Building Acis 8,758 Collection of Local Taxation License Duties 56,70 Bducation—6,751,664 Higher 8,56,068 Less included in Head 8, 18,608	
Total rate, 4s. gd.  Note—The rate was subsequently increased by sid. in the £, namely:— For purposes other than Fixualities, at		7. PARLIAMENTANT EXTENSION. 5. Assistant Brossion Sensions (Molecular Devices) Committee of the Committee of	300.44 18.50 60.00 18.50 180.50 180.50 180.50
	S-10-14-149	In Bernathe Balancis on it March ups	

County Cosmolidated Stock, and unbequently agreed to a further insue of \$3,000,000 of such Bonds. In co-operation with the Councils of the Metropolitan Boroughs the Cosmolid has also made an issue of 8 per cent. Local Bonds for Housing, the amount of the issue in the first instance being £5,000,000. This is to meet the expenditure of Metropolitan Borough Cosmolis on bousing schemes which rank for State financial assistance, to which reference has been made under the Council's housing scheme. All made under the Council's housing scheme. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, semicient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The total Stock now outstanding amounts to £77,836,632. These figures are total issues of £77,836,err. The exclusive of the issues of Bonds.

The Rating for the year ages at was estimated at the beginning of the year at the shooting abown in the statement given on p. 44, handly, as. 2d. In the pound over the whole country, and a further rate over the country outside the City of 4d. In the pound, together 4s. 3d. Of the total rate, st. 3d. was for education. One-half of these amounts was raised for the first half year. For the second half year, however, the rate had to be increased by \$1/4d, in the pound, of which \$6d. was in respect of education, and this increase, representing £2,745,328, must be borne in mind in respect of education, and this indresse, representing £x,y4c,32c, must be borne in mind in connection with the figures in the statement. The Assessable Value of the County of London on 6th April, 2900, was £48,634,637, a.zd. rate over the whole county producing £190,145.

# THE TRUTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 6th, zozo, for three years.

Chairman (1900-21	)	John W. Gilbert, J.P.
Vice-Chairman		Mrs. Wilson Phipps, J.P.
Deputy Chairman	***************************************	G. M. Gillett, J.P.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILIORS.

Name. Electoral Division.	Name.	Blecteral Division.
eAdler, Miss Henrietta (P) Contral Hackney. Allen, A. A	Fremantle, LtCol. F. E.,	
Allen, A. A Alderman till 1922.	F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,	
Allen, Rev. Bevill (P) Balkam & Tooting.	M.P. (MR)	Dulwich,
Ammon, Charles G. (Lab.) North Camberwell.	Gatti, J. Maria (MR)	
eAnderton, F. R. (MR) S. Hammeremith.	eGautrey, Thomas (P)	
etaker, Alfred (P) Finebury.	Gibbs, Sir Charles H. (MR)	
Baker, H. Arthur (P) North Camberwell.	Gilbert, J. D., D.L., M.P. (P)	
Ball, LtCol. Eric (MR) Bast Lewisham.	Gilbert, John W	Elaskami
Baring, Sir Godfrey, Bt., D.L. Alderman till 2922. Benn, Sir John, Bt., D.L. (P) Kennington.	Glanville, Harold J. A. (P)	West Dawnsonders
Blake, J. P (P) East Islington.	Golds, Herbert F. (MR)	
Bryan, Robert (Lab.) Limehouse,	cGooch, H. C. (MR)	Dulamah
Rusy Major Viscount & C	Goodrich, Capt. Alfred O.	
Bury, Major Viscount, M.C. (MR)Central Wandsworth.	(MR).	Mile Had
Butler, Joseph G. (Lab.) North Battersea.	Gordon, Lieut. H. H. (P)	Whitechapel and
Buxton, A. F Alderman till 1988,		St. George's.
cCarlisle, Rev. Henry H. (P) Balham & Tooting.	Gosling, Harry, C.H. (Lab.)	
Cavaye, MajGen. W F.(MR) South Kensington.	Grantham, W. W. (MR)	City of London.
Cawdron, David (MR) N. Hammersmith.	Granville-Smith, R. W. (MIC)	
Chapman, Theodore (P) South Hackney.	eGray, Maj. Ernest, M. P. (MR)	Brigion.
eClague, W. L. (P) East Islington.	Greenwood, Hubert J., D.L.	
cCobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.R.,	(MR)	St. George's.
M.V.O., M.P. (MR) West Fulham.	Guest, Maj. L. Haden, M.C.	
Cook, George H. (P) Central Southwark.	(Lab.)	East Woolwich.
eCooper, Brig. Gen. R. J., c. B.,	Haddo, Earl of, O.B.E., D.L.	B 11
C.V.O. (MR) St. George's.	(P)	Peckham.
Cotton, H. E. A Alderman till 1985.	Hammond, William (MR)	North Battersea,
Commbe, Maj. Ed. H. (MR) Stoke Newington.	Harley, John H. (P)	C W Dethan! (man
Courtauld, L	Harris, Percy A., D.L. (P) Harrison, F. C., C.S.L	Alderman Mil sees
cCoward, Seth (P)	Hazel, D. (MR)	Mile Red
Davies, A. Emil Aldermon till 1985.	Read, Geoffrey (MR)	
Davies, D. (MR) S.E. St. Paneras.	eHeadlam, Rev. Stewart D.(P	
Davis, David (MR) North Kensington,	Holland, Bernard, C.B	Alderman till ress.
Dawson, Maj.Sir Philip(MR) West Lewisham.	eHopkins, Mrs. Ethelind(MR	S.E. St. Paneras.
eDence, Ernest M. (MIC) Greenwich.	Hume, G. H. (MR)	
Deverough, J. O. (P) North Southwark.	Hunt, William	Alderman till zass.
eDew, George (P) South Istington	Hunter, J. Herbert (MR)	North Paddington.
Dickins, Charles T. (MR) Putney.	eJackson, Sir Cyril, K.B.E.,	
Dove, F. L., D.L. (MR) North Islington.	M.A	Alderman to spen.
Edmonds, G. (P) W.E. Bethnot Green	eJackson, Robert (MR)	West Lewistan.
Evane, Edwin (MR) South Battersea.	Jacobsen, T. Owen (P)	NOTA LOMBIA.
eRya Lody (MR) North Hackney.	Johnson, W. C. (P)	Whitechapel and
Richard, C. Urquhart (MR) Novecod.	THE SECTION OF THE SE	St. George's.

١	Name.
1	Earslake, Dt. Col. F.B. P. CM
Į	Espand, Lt. Col. A. C. H
i	MEDITAL DE COL AL C. AL
i	(M PA)
١	SERT, WEIVET 11. (MIN)
•	*Key, Walter H. (MR) - Lausertine-Yates, Mrs. R. (I
1	LAWISHOS, MISS A. DUSSI
1	Lab.)
1	eLevita, Lt. Col. Cecil B.
1	C.B.E., M.V.O. (MR) Lewis-Barned, Maj. H. B
Ì	Lewis-Barned, Maj. H. B
1	(MR)
į	(MR) «Lidgett, Rov. J. Scott, D.D.
1	Lidiard, H. (M/C)
į	Lidiard, H. (N II)
	Lloyd, LtGen. Sir Francis
	G.C. V.O., K.C.B., 1).8.0.(M/
	Lloyd-Taylor, William (P)
	Lyall, Mrs. Beatrix Hudson
1	(MR)
į	McClelland, J. J., M. I. Mech. I
1	
	Makanna Bahart (Lak)
	McKenna, Robert (Lab) . McMillan, Miss Margaret
	CHEMICAL MINE MARGALTIC
	C. B.R. (Lab.)
	March, Samuel (Lab)
	Marks, Henry (?')
1	Mathew, C. J., C.B.E., K.C.
	Matthews, Chailes W.(M/
	Mayle, Frank (MR)
	Meinertshagen, E. L. (M.)
	Mills, Henry (P.) Morris, Rev. John C. (P)
,	Morris, Rev. John C. (P).
	Morrison-Bell, LtCol. E. W
ĺ	(MR) ,
	Morrow, F. St. John (MR)
	Morrow, F. St. John (MR) Norman, R. C. (MR) Percy, Lord Eustace, M.A.
	ePercy, Lord Eustage, M.A.
	(MR)
	Phinns, Mrs. Wilton
,	There is the standard Bulletin

R)South Paddington. S.W. St. Paneras. Strike Newinyton. North Lambeth.

Electoral Division.

South Poplar.

North Rensington.

South Paddington. .. Rotherhithe ... North Paddington.

.. Alderman till zoos. ll) Bast Frilham.

North St. Paneras. East Fulham.

.. South Hackney. ... North Idington.

... Deptford. .. South Poplar. .. Limehouse Alderman till zoes. R) S.W. St. Pancra N. Hammeremith. R) Chelma. West Islinaton. .. S. E. Southwark.

.. St. Marylebone. Norwood. Cheloca.

... Halborn .. Alderman till ross.

Piggott, Sir George Bettes-worth, K.B.R (MR)..... Olapham «Pincoule, William J. (P) S.R. Southwark. ePound Sir Lulham, Bt. (MR) City of London,

Name. Blectoral Division.

IA - Comm. A. Cooper, R.N.Y.E. (H.R.) Control Haa eRay, W. (H.R.) Control Haa Reynolds, Walter (M.R.) Hampstead. Roberts, Sir Arthur C. E. B. R. Streathem. Central Hackney.

Shearman, Montague, O.B.R.

(P) ...... Simmons, Maj. Percy C.

Simner, Lt.-Col. Percy R.

(MR) ......

D. L. (MR) ...... S. Hammers with. Sanger, Ernest (MR) ...... St. Marylebons. Scott, A. H. .... Alderman till zgss.

West Bermondsey.

. Oity of London.

D.S.O. (MR) West Woolwich.
Skinner, James (P)....... West Islington.
Smith, Sir Edward, D.L. (P) N.E. Bethnel Grn Suell, Henry (Lab.) ....... East Woolscick. Speakman, John (Lab.) ..... Deptford. Squires, W. J. (MR) ...... West Woolscick. eStephen, Sir Harry ...... Alderman till zgas. Swinton, Capt. G. S. G...... Advinant till zgaz. Tasker, Lt. Col. H. H. (MR) Holborn.
Taylor, AndrewT., F. S. A. (MR) Histopsecal.
Taylor, Charles E. (Lah.)... Shoreditch.
Taylor, Robert G. (MR)... Cent. Wendesorth.

Thomas, A. Clifford (MR)... Streatham. Walker, H. de R...... Alderman till 1925. 

NOTE.—The letters (P), (MR), (I), (Lab.) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (P) Progressive; (MR) Municipal Reform; (I) Independent; (Lab.) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTER.—Members whose names are marked s form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulersig, Miss M. Frere, Harold Hodge, Dr. Sophia Jevona, M.A., Hon Lady Lawrence, Mrs. Lowe, Major the Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton, M.C., Miss Ida Samuel, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss A. Tomes (One Vacamey.)

## CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir James Bird£2,000
Deputy Clerk, M. H. Cox.
Comptroller, C. D. Johnson £2,600
Deputy Comptroller, H. W. Stovold, O B. R.
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys, C.B.E. La,000
(Also £2,000 as Administrator of
Housing Development Schemes.)
Chief Aust. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite.
Architect, G. T. Forrest £2,000
Chief Aut. Architect, J. Briggs.
Solicitor, D. P. Andrews£2,400
Deputy Solicator, T. Bullivant.
Veluer, F. W. Hant
Senior Aut. Valuer, P. W. Cook.
Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair, O.B.E. Lagoo
Deputy Eden Officer, B. M. Atlon.
Ch. Impr. Eden., Dr. C. W. Kimmins.

Med Officer of Health, Dr. W. H. Hamer... £2,750
Med. Officer (General Purposes), Dr. W. Butler.
Medical Research Officer, Dr. J. Kerr.
Public Control Dep., 50818
Public Control Dep., 50818
Paris Dep., Brig. Jen. P. Mand, B.M. G. B. B. 5,000
Chief of Pire Brigade, Arthur R. Dyer ... \$1,300
Trumneage Gen. Manager, A. L. C. Fell,
C. R. B. C.B.B.

**E. E. E.** 

Asylums Engineer, W. Q. C. Smith, O. H. E. Z.

Note .... "Open Daily" means every Week-day, and not on Sundays, except where stated.

# CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

WESTMINSTER ARBEY, near the Houses of Parliament, S.W. x (built A.D. rego-1760).—
Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of \$d., except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, \$d. Norman undervorts, \$d. Open on Sundays for service only: Holy Communion at \$a.m. Evening Prayer at 2. Litany and Sermon at \$a.m. Evening Prayer at 2. Litany and Sermon at \$a.m. Evening Prayer at 2. Litany and Sermon at \$a.m.; School Services at \$a.m.; school Services at \$b. ac; choal services at \$a.m.; School Services at \$b. ac; choal services at \$a.m.; School Services \$b. ac; choal services at \$a.m.; School Services \$b. ac; choal services at \$a.m.; School Services \$b. ac; choal services at \$a.m.; School Services \$b. ac; choal services at \$a.m.; School Services \$b. ac; choal services at \$a.m.; School Services \$b. ac; choal services at \$a.m.; School Services \$b. ac; choal services at \$a.m.; School Services \$b. ac; choal services at \$b. ac; choa

Thannes, S.B. z.—Finest mediaval balleling in Innance, S.B. z.—Finest mediaval balleling in Innance, S.B. z.—Finest mediaval balleling in Innance at Mary Overic previous to ugin Enouna 8tt Mary Overic previous to ugin Bartal place of Gower, Mastingen, and Ry. Andrewes, &c. Open 7. ya a.m. to & p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.20. \$, and zz a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: y.30. \$, and g. p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1320-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; the altar screen (erected 2520) has been partly restored. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Source of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonnes). Shakespeare memorial in S. aisle, with recombent figure and window above, the gift of British and American subscribers. The chapel of St. John the Divine, in the north transect, once used as a magistrate's court, was restored at the cost of Harvard students, as a memorial of their founder, John Harvard, who was baptized in the Church Nov. 29, 1607 (part of Harvard's estabs was derived from the saie of the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, inherited from his mother).

ALI HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. g.—15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass efficies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex irrowork and foat cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. William Penm, Quaker, was christened here, and a tablet has been escoded by the Pennsylvania Society of New York. John Quincey Adams, sixth President of the United States, was married here in 1799.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W. s.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Ritualistic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (Fr. MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C. a.—Rebuilt by Wren (see p. ggg), after the Fire, with beautiful steeple (see ft.) rath century crypt and church open daily (except M.) se A.K. to g P.M. Since 17th century awone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 12th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

CHRIST CHURCH, GRETFRIARS, E.C. z.—The church of the former Greyfriars Monastery was destroyed in the Fire, and Christ Church was rebuilt by Wren. The marble fout is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until resioval to Horsham (ages) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. sr). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, S.W. zl.—Chapel redecorated in zsg. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, ze to za and z to 4. Parade service on Stindays at zz a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Earracks); evening service (open to the public) at 5. p.m.

HOLY TRIMETY, Minories, Aldgata, R., s.—Obsmantled and now a Sunday school. Lightains a mural manument with the arms of the Earls of Dertmouth, and of a member of their lamily (Lagge) in which the arms of George Nachington are quartered with those of the Legges. MARYLEBOUR CHAPRI, High Street, Maryleboue, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Maryleboue, inow replaced by St. Maryleboue Church), was rebuilt in early althountery. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (which), Ferguson (astronomer, Charles Wasley (hymnorthyan writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (hymnorthyan writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (hymnorthyan).

37. Alman, Srevoko Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick hymiding by Butterfield (1858). Ritualistic and noted for its music; organ by Willia, Viser, Rev. H. Russ. Services on Sundays: Holy

Vicar, Rev. H. Ross. Services on Sundays : Holy Bucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.18; solemn, with sernion, at 22; matins, 22.9; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.25; children's service and catechising, 2.15; evensong at 6; mission service at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROUR, Queen Victoria

Street, E.C. 4 (near the site of the King's Ward-robe). Rebuilt by Wren. ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe. Leadenhall Street, E.C. 2.—An early 26th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ

is by Reustus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.
ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. z.—Buittin syth century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

Sr. Bartholonkw's Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C.'s, the oldest church in London (A.D. 2283).— Rector, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Bahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; closters opened Dec. s. 2996. Services daily rs. p. m. (except Sat. rs. m. and Thurs. r g and 7 p. m.); Onen free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.zg;

RY. e ; g.o.) FT. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1663; Inigo Jones, 1872-1681, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the

Metropolitan Welch Church.
St. Bridge Church, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—
Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (205 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried,

and Samuel Pepys was haptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. s .- Rebuilt Wren on site of earlier church assigned to by Wren on settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., see p. zzg) son of Caunte. The organ is by father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons, and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1980). Owing to the historical association f this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and

monument outside E end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard
Street, E.C. 2 — Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carrings on pulpit and font, and some

chained books

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Skreet, E.C.3.—Esbuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, stey-ster; contains mency wenuments. 67. EDMUND, KING AND MARYER, Lombard

Street, R.C.5.—Rebuilt by Wren, with after at morth end; organ by Ronatus Harris. Restured and re-opened ages, after damage by Air Raid, July 9, 1917.

Sr. ETHIBLEURGA'S, Bishopegate, E.C. a. (agth, and 19th century).—On April 29, 1509, Menry, Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Rudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten saliors took communications. It Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to see force description." foure days after.

Sr. Guonge's, Hanover Square, W. z (anth century; famous for fashionable marriages, "George Eliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodo Roosevelt were among those married here. Theodore

Sr. Gronge's, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt sys contains the tombs of Bishop Bouner (1447-1455) and Edward Cocker (1632-1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

AT. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. a (14th century).

—Contains the graves of John Militon, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seamon, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the Prinne as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to

the West Indies

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E. C. a.—The "West-minster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window aresented by Mr. William Prentice, an American

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 2017. It is pro-posed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for meroiful preservation from audden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Liou" Sermon (see St. Katherine

Cree, below,
St. James's, Piccadilly, W. z.—Built by Wres,
with four and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were

bantized in St. James's.

St. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell. E.C. z.-Built in early s8th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (sath cen-

tury crypt). St. Katherine Cree, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commensorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. si.,

1630).
St. Magnus the Marter, Lower Than.es Street, E.C. a.—Rebuilt by Wen, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Covenible (186-1968), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (186-1968) and Bishop of Exeter (1851-1969).

St. Magnar Lithbury, E.C. a.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font,

Wren, contains Grinling Globous carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARETS, Westminster, S.W. z.—
Founded 12th or mich century; buildings date from 12th century, with frequent "restorations."
The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and perhaps the ment American spot in all London. The window over the western, door was put up in 18th, at the cost of Americans.

to the momery of filtr Walter Enleigh, who was associated to Old Palino. First have by, and whole hadden had, and the body of his son Carve; his the stanted. "The quarter beow is by James Russell Lowel." (See size Tower of London). The fillness window, at the west end of the north sale, was the gift of Mr. G. W. Christa, of Philippina, and bears an inscription by Whittler. Below the window is a table to Mr Puter Parker, when salled the Measters in the Theoreteke Below the window is a table to Sir Pater Parker, who sailed the Heasters up the Chespeake during the war of 1812-24, and was killed while leading a isseling party. On the south wall is a messionist window to Phillips Brooks, Sinhop of Massachusetts, and over the vestry door is a wisdow erected to Lady Arwella Shart by an American Sady. The church also contains the reason of Silicate the dissection of Polent Univ.

american way. The couron and contains the grave of Hisabeth, daughber of Robert Dinwiddle, Governor of Virginia.

Sr. Marcarer Parriers, Rood Lane, East-cheap, E.C., 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other contains superiors and allows.

curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. a.-Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and wrear, contents the form of studge 'entry's and a matrile 'moreument to Lieutenant John Smith, 
'drowned off Staten Island in 1982." John 
Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's 
editors) were buried in the older thurch. 
St. Mary Woolform (above the City and 
South London Tube Station), King William 
Street and Lombard Street; E.C. 2.—Built by 
Hawksmoon early with continy comes by Bather.

Hawksmoor early seth century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London

in segs.

8T. MICHAEL PATERHOSTER ROYAL, College
Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt
after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's),
contains the tomb of "Bick Writtington" (see

p. 543) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.
St OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—
A 15th century church, which snrvived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York;" also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tes which were thrown into Hoston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (q.v.) attend service here

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. z.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Glibons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

ST PETER'S, Corabili, E.C. 2.— Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith, ST. SEPULCHER, Holbern, E.C. 2.—Part of this church ecoaped the Pire (see footnote, col. 3. The organ is by Rentze Harris, in a case attributed to Grinding Gibbons. Memorials in the church; the Roter, Acham (Uncon Milisheth's church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Gover-sour of Virginia and Admirall of New England," sour of Virginia and Admirals of New Edgiand," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontan. (Primees Pocohontas is buried in Grerveschol, see p. ski).

Fig. 57:EMERS, Coloman Street, E.O. g.—This fig. 57:EMERS, Coloman Street, E.O. g.—This law John Bawaport, who, with other termines, laudioù at Beston in sing said senaded the colony of New Eleven, Consecuted of the delicating

rear was viour of this chirich from the to sign. The volum was composed in said to sign. The volum was composed in said to sign. The volume was even to the first one of the Emerican descendants.

St. Stratzers wallrook, E.C. 4—Rebuilt with the wreat considered, with Bow Church, E.P. and St. Brides, g.o., one of the greatest stocesses, contains the tomb of Str John Vanhrich, carbinated and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

Savoy Chaper, Savoy Straat

SAVOY CHAPEL, SEVOY Street, Strand, W.C. (re-built about see, on site of sight century Sayor Palace, restored after disastrois fire in 1864,— A Chapel Royal since 1966. Graves of Gavin Dougtas and George Wither, and maniorials of

D'Oyly Carte. Sunday services at 21. 23 and 6.) ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St. Swithin's Land E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London but since moderniced).—Contains ambedded, in its external (S.) wall London Stone, the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (williar passums) were measured. This stone is measured and the stone in the sto

THE TREETE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the four remaining round churches in England, the other three being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, and Little Maplestead (Essex). The Norman church, "restored" 1230-1240, 12 open to the public on week-days, no. a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous musis) on Sunday afternoons at 2 without orders or cervice on Stindays at 22 Am. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. Master of the Temple, Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.

When's Churches.—Many of the "Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Free of London (Sept. s-6, refs). If if y of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons, The total cost of the fifty churches was £502,986 res. 432d., the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,486 8s. 832d. £7,386 8s. 732d. for "Row Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£2,833 15s. 6d.).

#### Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. s. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. z. Sundays zz and 6.30.

#### Congregational.

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 264 Brixton Road, S.W. g.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays zz

and 6.45; Thursdays at 8 p.m.
Orry TEMPLE, Holbort Vieduct, E.C.z.—Sunday
morning at rs. evening at y; Thursday at meon.—Rev. F. W. Notwood.

The City Churches now standing which sawrived the Fire of London are:—All Hallow, Enring by the Tower: St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Ratcholmerew the Great; St. Ethalburga. Entrepayed; St. Cities, Glippies gate; St. Heles, Bishogomete; St. Entheum, over; and St. Olaya Hart Street. Af St. Sepulchre. Holborn, only the seattle parcti and the cower constitute of all Talletts. Standard, daily the tower; St. Ashawi, T. Tallett, Standard, and St. Committee of the Committ

Genser Chuson, Westsineter Bridge Road, S. E. L.—Rev. William C. Roble, R.D. Opened on July 4, 45%, the contensary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spine, see feet high, shows the Sears and Stripes inwrought into the itone, and the British Bon and the American eagle at the angles of the kower. The cost of the tower and spine, S. Sears, was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratifiede for Mr. Newman Halfs demandate with the Union during the American

americana, in gracitade for ar. Newman hairs grapathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, s.e. and 7.e. The Kirs's Which House, Duke Street, Grusvenor Square, W. s.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D. B. Sundays, srain, and 7.D. Thurs. 7.20 p.m. Priorin Fathers Mexicalla Church, New ESLIBERT FATHERS MEMORIAL UNUROR, New Kent Road, S.E. :. The oldert Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1816), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1895 as a memorial to the Couthwark men who sailed in the Manfancer Sept. 6, 1800).—Sunday services at 11 and 6.30; 'needay at 8.

Union Chappel, Islington.—Sundays, 22 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m. (Pastorate vacant.)
Whethinster Concernational Church,

Buckingham Gate, S.W. z.—Sundays ar and 7.
WHITHVIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London WHITHIBLD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Chapterstonal Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. z.—Younded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1760 (Whitefield was at one time minister at Savannah, Ga., and died at Newburyport, Mass.). Institutional Church founded by Rev. S. Milvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1802. Supportational Minister, Rev. S. Maurice Watta, B.D.; Organizing Sec., Harry E. Gese; Sundayservices, 12 and 7. Mora Meetings, 3:13. Duesday Service, 8 p.m. Institute and Club for young meanis onen daily. people open daily.

## Baptist.

Newington, METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 8.E. zz (Mr. Spurgeon's, z854-z892). - (Built z86z, sopened, after destruction by fire in sees, free of debt, Sept., see; cost of rebuilding, £44.376.) Sunday, zz and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. Paster, Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers; Aust. Paster, Rev. Wallace Petiman. WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater

W.-Rev. S. W. Hughes, Sundays, 22 a.m. and

630 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m. REGENT'S PARK CHAPEL, Park Square East, N.W.-Sundaye, 11 and 7.

#### Wealeyan.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. z.—Open daily, as to 6. Sunday Prescher, Rev. Dinadale T. Young.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. z. Contains many relics of Wesley and Fletcher,—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's somb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is somb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Westey's House and Museum. Minister, Ray Walter H. Armstrong, Opposite Westey's Chapel is shuthelf. Fall Buriel Ground, City Road, the buriel place of Dr. John Oweng 1829. John Bunyan (1888). Daniel Defoe (1971). Dr. Watts (1948). William Blake (1888), and Susannah Wesley (1948), also the tomb (which, however, reanot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather, the second on of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, the founder of the Boston, U.S.A. To the west of the consectory is Abe, Friends' Buriel Greund, with the grave of desirate Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

Matheway Rall, Kingsway and Grast Gussen Berect, W.C. a.—Bundays at 11, 2, 29, 4846. 3.

Material spirar Cartendral, Abiley Place, West-telester, S. W. 1 (close to Violeta Matina), health spiraging from the designs of I many summer; B.W. I genore to victoris summers, buffer signings; from the designs of J. Briffheithey (the companie is so, feet high).—Summers Low. Masses, S. C.30, 7, 7, 30, S. S. S., 9 (with short Semion); Capitairs High Mass, sage; Low. Mass with Sermon, 22; Solemii Vespers and Reinsticking as as Compilers. Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemit Vespers had Benediction, 2.8; Compiline, Fermon and Benediction, 9. Week-days: Low Masses, 6, 9, 9.3s, 8, 8.9, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10, 90; Vespers, Compiline and Benediction, 2.2; Mattins and Landa. 6; Sermon and Benediction, 2.2; Mattins and Landa. 6; Sermon and Benediction, 2.3s, Mattins and Link Masses, 6, 6.3s, 9, 7.3s, 8, 8, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10, 3s; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compiline and Research and Masses. Benediction, 3.15; Devetions, Sermon and Benediction, 3.25. Church open 5.45 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Munningburied in crypt.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, M.E. z.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth N.E. 1.—Built by Pright 1840—8 (tower not yet built), near Wasterico Station and Lamboth North "Tube." Sundays Low Masses, 7, 8, 9, 3s (children), 12 (with short surmon); Hilh Mass, 12, 3c; Vespera (Sermon and Renediction), 6, 30 p. 11. West-days: Low Masses, 7, 7, 30, 8, 20. Surmon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.12. Holidays of Obligation: Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p. m. Church onen 6 per and a more desirable. 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-2 and a.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. z.—Sundaya: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, zo; High Mass, zz; Low Mass and Sermon, zs; Vespers, Mass, zz; Low Mass and Sarmon, zz; Vespers, 25 : Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6 20, 7, 7 20, 8, 8, 20, zo. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, zz; Low Mass, zz. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4, 20, Benediction. Creat Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, zz; Solemn Vespers, 4, 20; Benediction, 8.

# Dutch Refermed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. a.— 14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch ; contains many sath century and later tombs.

# Christian Boisson.

CERISTIAN SOLRROR.—Find Church of Christ Scientist (Sloane Terrace, 8 W. 2); Swoot (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 2); Third (7 and 8, Curson Street, Mayfair, W. 2).

## Jews.

GREAT SYNAGOGUR, St. James's Place, Aldgate. E.C. 3. — The "Jewish Cathedral" of London was built in early 18th century (present building about 1800).

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

ADRLPHI, Strand, W.C. a .- Adelphi Terrace and district commensurate the four architect brothers (adelphes = brothers), James, John, Robert and William Aban, Who laid out the district (formerly Durham Home) at the close of district (formerly Durham Home) at the close of the sith century. James, John, Bohert, and William Streets (the last marred is now Durham Street) commemorate the hrothers, who were the founders of the Adem style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York Home, built by the Duke of Buckingtam in sing (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankmunt Gurdeste, g.c.), the commemorative streets being Charleste, Street, 1 Marra Street, Duke Street, Office, Septembers, Street (Of Inde to now "Tork Theor.") AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C.s.—A hand-some and imposing building, erected 1921-4, by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Common wealth. MELBOURNE HOUSE, the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, adjoins the W. end. The Agenta-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.a. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and although a joint stock hank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1768). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL), St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, S.E. z.—The eldest institution in the world for treatment of sidest institution in the world for treatment or persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of z3th century) was removed to present site in £815 Cliber's figures of Madness from the intermediate (z4th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum.

.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from Bast to West) are the Tower Bridge (opened in 2804), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; London Bridge (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in Lonryse the only bridge over the manes in London), with the Monument (q.v.) and Fishmongers' Hall; Southwark Bridge (opened in 1839, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London); St. Paul's Bridge (in course of erection by the Corporation of London); Blackfrars Bridge (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London); But I and the Corporation of London in 1869. Bridge (opened in 1869) and the Corporation of London in 1869. of London in 1908); Waterloo Bridge (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London, Hungerford Bridge (for pedestrians only); West-minster Bridge (built in 1750 and reopened in 1862) with Thorny croft's Boudicca at the northeastern end, and presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet. This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parlia-ment to the County Hall (q.v.) and St. Thomas's Hospital; Lambeth Bridge (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bothlem Hospital; ing to lamboth Palace and Bothlem Hospital; Fauxhall Bridge (rebuilt in 1905) leading to Keunington Oval; Victoria Bridge (1852) and Albert Bridge (1852). Chelsea, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; Battersea Bridge (opened in 1851); Wandsworth Bridge (opened in 1871); Putney Bridge (opened in 1873); Putney Bridge (opened in 1873); Putney Bridge (opened in 1873); Putney Bridge (opened in 1873); Putney Bridge (opened in 1874); Putney Bridge (opened in 1875); Putney Bridge (opened in 1886); Wandswell Bridge (opened in 1887); Putney Bridge (opened in 1887) Barnes Bridge (for pedestrians only); and King Repeard VII. Bridge, Kew (rebuilt in 1908), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

BUGKINGHAM PALAGE, St. James's Park, S.W.z. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. In 176s from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1827. Re-

fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victor Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1912. BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 2. About pied by British Academy; Royal, Antiquatish Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geologico Societies; Edyal Academy Exhibition.

Canonsust Towar, Canonbury, N. s. — social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estate in the vicinity (in the remains of the rest consistent of the Priors of St. Barthelomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" can panelled rooms. Other relies of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMPERATES.—For Brunkill Figlits, ees p. 253.

In Kensal Green Cemetery, North Kenzington, W. 12 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M.
Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith,
Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood,
W. Mulready, George Cruikkahank, John Leeck,
Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross
(Arctic) Charles Kenylle and Charles Will bear W. Mulready, George Craikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In Highgate Cemetery, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the South Matropolitan Cemetery, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgson, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerroid, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watte-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir H. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (Whitaker's Almanack). Almanack).

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. z.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Korces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1929 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C.4 Built by Corporation of London, 1908-1905. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 20 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

THE CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square. E C. x, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in z6zz by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (so). The buildings are partly rath (but mainly reth) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission rs., at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at rs a.m., and on week-days at 6, 30 a.m. and 6, 7 or 8 p m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 2622, elected a "pensioner" at Sutton's Hospital.

"pensioner" at Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA, S.W. 2.—A western metropolitan borough (see p. 54s), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (see p. 58s). "Chelsea Old Churdn" (%t. Luke's) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureaty), Wolffeld (princer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Roseitt, Whistier, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (see p. 58s) lived Units. The boyough was formerly famous for burns and porcelars.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II in 568a, and built by Wren; opened in 5694), Royal Hospital Boad, Chelsea, S. W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Phenylasia to Abe Compt. Fig. 1 War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for get In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Eanelagh Gardens. Open on Sunday afternoons. Governor, General Rt. Hon.

Sunday arternooms. Governor, Guilleria M. Hon.
Sir Neville G. Lyttelton, G.C.S., G.C.Y.O.
COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (see
also p. ags-6), Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—The
College was founded in late sigh century, and
was accommodated on present site by Queen was accommodated on present site by Queen Mary I. the building now in use having been restored after the Fire of London by Wren. Armorial bearings are granted by the College, and records of Visitations to correct the pedigrees of noble families, etc., from 16th to 7th centuries are preserved, with many other documents of historic interest. Written applications to the property of

cation should be made before a visit.

cation should be made before a visit.

COUNTY HALL, Lambeth, S.E. r..—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp.
547-550) is being completed on the Pedlar's
Acre, Lambeth (site purchased for £81,000;
eatimated cost of completed building £3,500,000),
from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river
façade of 700 ft. The completed building will
contain a council chamber, reception hall, &c.
CUSTOM HOUNE, Lower Thannes Street, E.C. 3.
Built each to red be contrary with a wide one.

Duilt early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The Long Room is 250 ft. long.

DEVONSITE HOUSE, Bishopsgate, E C s.—
The headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many documents relating to William

Penn, &c. . may be seen. ELY PLACE, Hollorn Circus, E.C 1—The site of the London house of the Bishops of Ely The z4th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R C )

Church, is open daily; a charge of 3d is made for admission to the crypt.

FOUNDING HOSPITAL, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C. r.—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of Kings (Chand) Rusten Fars. chanel, Boston, Mass. The chanel services are largely attended by the public. The hall con-tains many fine pictures by Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c.

FULMAN PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S. W.6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient most. Previous application to visit should be made to

the Bishop's Secretary.
GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C. s (dating from early 19th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Comicil Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (see p. 243). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1991; Deed of Rale with Shakespeare's agnature; first, second and fourth folice of Shakespeare's plays; William I.'s Charter to the City, sto., and Newspaper Room, to a.m. to g.m. Libraries, Bernard Kottle.

GUY'S HOFFITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E. 1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1981; the main entrance and quadrangic with statue of founder) are early size century. Ggs beds.

HOLSORN VILDUOT, E. C., 1982 constructed in 1859-1858 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the

to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is x,400 ft. long, and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£x,57x,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, E.C. z.—The H.A.C. re-ceived its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Bedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honourable Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the

armoury, on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitchall, S.W. z.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief until The mounting of the guard (ast or and Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at zz a.m. (zo a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 pm are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards' Parade

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. r. The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840-1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cust of about £3,000,000.

Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days. House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from a a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 3.55 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack files by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Compton is 3.55 ft. high and of the House of Commons is 3se ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (18½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1836. A light is displayed

when it was hung in 1895. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT. — The Inner and Middle Temple, R of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early rath century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the Temple Church (q v.) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple (Aurola Shakasanara (Haury VI. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and In Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. 1) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1485-1485). Lincoln's Inn. from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.s., occupies the site of the palace of some Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hail is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early rethontury, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 15th century. Lincoln's Inn Fields contains many fine off houses with handsome interiors. Gray's fine off houses with handsome interiors. Gray's century. the Uniper (sing) course vany appearance century. Lincoln's Inn Fields contains many fine oft houses with handsome interiors. Gray's Inn, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. x, was founded in late 24th century. The Hall is 18th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in "comedy of Errors" was performed there in "comedy of Errors" was performed there in "comedy of Errors" were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1866). No other "Inns" are active, but Staple Inn is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact; in rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). Clement's Inn (near Stement) Dame's Church); Cligard's Inn, Fleet Street and Thanes Inn, Holborn Circus. Serents' Inn, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 2.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1692), and continued as a royal residence until 1762. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Closed to the public. Kensington Gardens (q.v.) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S. E. 1—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south hank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 13th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.— Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, re to 4; May to July, re to 4,3e, and forenoon of Tuesday. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and part of October.

Law Courts, Strand, W.C.a.—The Royal Courts of Justice were errected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1894-1882 at a cost of £1.800,000 (the site cost £1.800,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1893) by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiratly the Courts met in Westminster Hall (q.r.) The Central Hall is 138 ft long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. r—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (q. r.).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS—The "Twelve Great Companies" (see p. 545), have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

I LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E. z. — Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 2.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-1677, to commemorate the Great Fire of London, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is ass feet high (the flames of fire 4s feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carrings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3d., 9 to 6 (Oct.—April to 4).

April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, 84. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8. The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Olub, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. The Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow maches at beginning of July; Lord's is the Middleer County Cricket Club head-

quarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches ss., to special matches ss. sd. or ga (including tax). Tennis Court in rear of members' partillon. where interesting games are played.

pavilion, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hali and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARETS.—Control Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets, Smithfield: Leadenhall Market (Meat and Foultry): Bilinggase (Fish), Thames Street; Covent Garden (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); Borough S.E. r, and Spitalfields, E. r (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.); Cattle Murket (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horsen) and Abstroirs, Caledonian Road, N. r; Foreign Cattle Market, Dentford (temporarily closed).

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mail, S.W. z. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about x7xc, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in x853. Now the London house of Queen Alexandra.

MATFAIR.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piocadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New Bond Street and Oxford Street. Regent Street almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in frome of Buckingham Palace; ALBRET, South Kensington; Braconspile, Parliament Square, 8. W.; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment: BOADIGNA (more correctly "Boudices"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BORGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue, Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVELL, 8t. Martin's Place; CYBOTAPH, Whitchall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafagar Square; CHARLES II. (GIInling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange, CLHOPATRA'S NEEDLE (65'dt. high, erected 1876), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, hear scars from an Air Raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CHEMBAR, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CRONWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUEE OF CARSENDOE, Whitchall; DUEE OF YORK (124 ft.), B. James's Park; GRORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafagar Square; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand, W.C.; GUARDS, Waterloo Place; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; JAMES II. (Grinling Gibbons), The Mali; ABRAHAM LINGOLN, St. Gladens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Gladens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Gladens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Gladens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Gladens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Gladens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Gladens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Gladens), facing Westminster, Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Gladens), facing Westminster, The Mall; Shaxassename (Marcochett), Old Palace Yard; BoyYal ARTELLERY, The Mall; Shaxassename (Fontana), Leicester Guare; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchanges; John Wester, Koyal Exchanges; John Wester, Koyal Exchange

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY, as Southampton Buildings. W.C. a (built 1865).—The library (197, see volumes) is open daily, from se a.m. to 9 p.m.. (In 1918 the Patent Office sealed 12,302 patents, registerred 4,837 trade marks, and wada a profit of Contral made a profit of £54,384.)

PROPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E. z.—Recreation Boom and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths, Billiard Tables, &c. Concerts every Sunday, 3.30 p.m. Evening, 7 p.m. (small\_charge). Admission free.

PORT OF LONDON.-The River Thames has a total length of are miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The tidal portion below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the Port of London, where one-third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £541,909,302 for 1918 and at £829,875,330 for 1929. The administration of the Port is under the at £531,000,300 for 1918 and at £530,075,330 for 2515. The administration of the Port is under the "Port of London Authority" (see p. 255), whose offices (completed in 2521) adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill, and extend to Crutched Triars. The Port is served by the following Docks:—St. Katheriu's Dock, E. 1 (23 acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, etc.; London Docks with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin, Wapping, E. 1 (200 acres), tvory, spices, ruiber, wine, wool, thined goods, etc.; Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S E 16 (250 acres), fimber, grain and Canadian produce; West India Docks, E. 14 (252 acres), run, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat; Millivall Docks, Poplar, E. 12 (252 acres), the principal centre of the grain and rozen nest; muscut Docks, ropas, L. 14 (ags acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London; East India Docks, Poplar, E. 14 (68 acres), Cape and American traffic. Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, E. 16 (1,100 acres), frozen meat, grain and tobacco; Tübury Docks (596 acres), about a 6 miles below London Bridge, provide accommodation for the largest steamers, particularly those on the Australasian and Rattern routes. Application to view the Docks should be made in writing to the Dock and Warehouse Manager, Port of London Authority, 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C 3.

POST OFFICE .-- The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. z, a handsomely-fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6 45 a.m. to re p.m. In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 27, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1980, and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W.C. a (built zgr-zgs).—Contains a collection of the National Records since zee, brought together from various repositories (the Tower, State Paper office, etc.). Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from zo to 4.3e; Saturdays, zo to s. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book, autograph letters and historical MSS., Mon. to Fri., z to 4 p.m.

ROMAN LONDON,—Traces of the Roman occu-pation of London from the est century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. may still be seen in situ. Lane, Strand, W.C. a, and at the Coal Exchange,
Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the

Commonly believed

The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter
of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once

Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, E.C. s; in the churchyard of Ali Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. s; in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C. 3; below Leadenhall Market; and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London. Many relies of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and Loudon Museums (q,v).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3 (built 1848-1844).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantrey, riding without stirrups). Pealody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abley, Brangwyn, Wyllie, Kemp-Welch, and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. r (building erected 1810-1812), where gold, silver, and brouze are coined Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. z.—Younded A.D. z123 by Rahere (see St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 552). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radeliffe, &c. Hospital for 750 beds The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts; Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HONPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1 — Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds Present buildings date from 1829.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. z — (Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. Royal Levies held here during the season. Representatives of here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James'a."

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate (early 16th century) and Church (crypt rath century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the

Chancery. St. Thomas's Hospital, Albert Embankment S.E. z. - Founded 1213. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey, 1868-71. 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir Richard Wallace was executed there (1205) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor "Walworth (1251) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1255) was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1252-1255) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for

religion at Smithfield was Hartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (182a), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of Loudon was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1866. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

Somerset House, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2. — The beautiful river fayade (500 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 18th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1852 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 18th t

STUCK EXCHANGE, E.C. a. (Strangers not admitted)—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 4,000 members. A 'jobber' does business only with other members, a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears.'

THAMES EMBANKMENTS—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1850-1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, N.P., in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhali seption, on the S (Surrey) side, 1850-1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-1874. The total cost exceeded £3,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazal gette (1871-1871) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1825-1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pler of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall scheme of the L C C. (now under construction) includes an embankment on the Surrey side giving a river approach to the County Hall.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The Rotherhithe Tunnel (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C. and opened in 1926, connects Commercial Road East, Poplar, with Union Road, Southwart: the total length is 7 mile 440 yards, of which 310 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,041. The Blackwall Tunnel (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 129, connects West India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, Hast Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel saye yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was £1,22,324. Greenwich Tennel (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1926, connects the Isle of Doga Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was £18,357. The Woolwick Tunnel (foot

passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in spra, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 26, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 28. The length of the subway is 2ny yards, and its cost was \$\frac{2}{3}\$. Size, The Thurnes Tunnel (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Rallway Company. The Tower Subway for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. r and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1005-1087).—Admission to Jewel House, 6d.; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6d.; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6d. Free on Saturdays by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct, to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. Constable, Field-Marshal Lord Methueu, 6.C.B., 6.C.M.G., 6.C.M.G., Lieutenant, Gen. Earl of Cavan, K.P., 6.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O.; Major and Resident Governor, Major-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B.; Kerper of the Jewel House, Major-Gen. Bir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.L.R., C.B.; Curvator of the Armouries, Charles Floulkes, F.S.A. Six Walter Raleigh was first committed to the Tower in July, 1992, and again in James I.'s day, after being condemned to death. The fruit of his many years' imprisonment in the Bloody Tower was his "History of the World"; and here he spent the last days before his execution in Old Palace Yard. William Penn was another famous Tower prisoner. While there he wrote his famous "No Cross, no Crown" and "Inuocency with her Open Face."

Open Face."
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. x.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the Nelson Monument 12s feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of Harelock Napier, and Gordon The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unoficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918). In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal Mandard measures.

TRINITY HOUSE, Trinity Square, Tower Hill, E.C. 3—Built at close of 18th century for the Brotherhood of Trinity House contains a museum of models, etc., and a library of books on navigation. Application for admission to view should be made in writing to the Secretary.

WE-TMINSTER HALL, S.W. r (built by William Rufus, A.D. 269-2100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hali spart of the Palsoc of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palsoc (Oct. 16, 1894). The Hall is soo feet long, 68 feet wide, and 99 feet high. The haumer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1396, is one of the principal attrastions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. g.— Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Paince. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

#### PARKS AND GARDENS.

HYDE PARK.-From Park Lane, W. z. to Kensington Gardens, W. a (350 acres), containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the Marble Arch, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS, W. a -- From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace (ago acres), containing the Albert Memorial and "Physical Energy" (C. F. Watts), and the Round Pond. There is a sunk garden with pleached

alleys, near Kensington Palace.
ST. JAMES PARK, S.W. z (93 acres) —From
Whitehall to Buckingham Palace, including
Hore Guards Parads, where the colour is trooped on the King's birthday. An ornamental lake of g acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in x857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace, but this view is now impeded by unsightly buildings creeted for War purposes. The Mall leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. Birdcage Walk from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

GREEN PARK, W. 1. - Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park (60 acres) with Constitution Hill, leading to Hyde Park Corner. The arch at the western entrance is surmounted by a quadriga,

by Capt. Adrian Jones.

REGENT'S PARK, N.W. z.—From Marylebone Road to Primruse Hill (472 acres) surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the Broad Walk (fine flower beds and shrubs) leading to the Zoological Gardens

BATTERSKA PARK, S. W. S to S.W. II (soo acres) with Sub-tropical Garden (4 acres) and large

artificial lake.

VIOTORIA PARK, E. s. (217 acres), a great boon to the poor of East London. The Bethnal Green Museum (a branch of the Victoria and Albert

Museum) is close by.

RIVERSIDE GARDENS .- On the north side of the Thames are the Temple Gardens and the Embankment Gardens, E.C. 4, the latter containing the Watergate of York House (Inigo Jones), a small lily pond and sunk garden, and numerous statues. West of the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament are Victoria lower Gardens, S.W. z.

#### PICTURE GALLERIES.

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY, Guildhall, E.C. a. Founded in 1886, and maintained by the Corporation of London. Admission free from zo to March to Sept., and from so to 4 April to Feb 5 March to Sept., and Holling G. Temple.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, W.C. a (founded in 1884). National collection of pic-tures. Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 12 a.m. on Students' days, 6d. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 20 to 4, 5 or 6: Sunday, from 20 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Unistmas 5 or 6, Eve, and Christmas Day.

The two passesses were admitted on tree days, of the control of th

z,880 historical portraits. Open, free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 20 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season; free on Sundays, 2,30 to 2,30 (or until dusk in winter); Thursday and Friday (Students' days), admission 66. from to to 4 or 5.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1. Sec., Mrs. Anne Blackmore.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS. - There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at Apeley dorne House, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lans-do ): Montagu House, Whitehall (Duke of Bucceuch). The Tennant Gallery, 34 Queen Anne's Gate (Lord Glenconner), is open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday from s p.m. to 6 p.m.; the Mond Collection at so Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.

ROYAL ACADRMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly W. z (founded in z768) —Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7; admission se.; catalogue, se. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7 30 to 10, 30; admission, 6d.; catalogue, 6d Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, to weeks from 1st Monday in January, from q till g; admission, 1s.; eatalogue, 1s. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from zz to 4

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, W z.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 16 to May 36, admission 18.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, W .- Open from Oct. so to Dec. 15. admission 18.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER Colours, 5A Pall Mail East, S.W. z (founded in z804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November, admission 18

TATE GALLERY (National Gallery, British Art), Millbank, S. W. r (opened in 1897).—National collection of modern British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d.; other days free. For hours and Sundays see National Gallery. A Gallery for Modern Foreign Art, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, is to be built adjoining the Tate Gallery as soon as circumstances temporarily, a selection of Modern permit : Foreign Paintings is exhibited in Gallery VIII. of the Turner Wing.

Wallace Collection.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. r (opened in 1900).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, drawings and miniatures, French infinite promises, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art. Admission 6d. on Tuesdays and Fridays, all other days from. Open on weekdays from ze am. to p.m.; Sundays, from s. p.m. to p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve,

#### MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury, W.C. r(opened in 1930).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Gyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gene, nielli, &c. MSS, illustrating British naval and military history, and documents bearing on early history of the Oversea Dominions. Onen free daily so a m. to 6 n.m.: Dominions. Open free daily so a m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays a p.m. to dusk. Reading room open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m throughout the year. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S Kensington, S W 7, branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 18 - Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at ro The hours of closing and Unrisumas Day) at zo The hours of closing are:—Jan. and Feb. 5, Mar., 5, 50; A pril to Aug. (inclusive), 6; Sept., 5, 30; Oct. to Dec. (inclusive), 5 Sundays, from May to Aug inclusive, from 2,30 to 7; Jan., 2 to 4; Feb. z to 14; 2 to 4, 30; 35 to 15, 30; Ct., 2 to 5, 30. April, 2 to 6; Nept., 2 to 5, 30; Ct., 2 to 5; Nov. and Dec., 2 to 4. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological saxial in the carra history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; torals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at zs noon and at 3 p.m daily (except Sundays) free of charge. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7 (founded in 1852).—Museum of decorative and industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. The Museum control of the Board of Education. The Museum contains nine departments, viz. —Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Paintings; Woodwork; Textiles; Library (books on art); and the Department of Circulation. Open on weekdays from so am. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Closed at 6 during summer months; Oct. to Mar. at dusk. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from s.30 p.m. till g p.m.

BETHNAL GREEN, Cambridge Road, E. s.— Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Col-

lections of pictures, art objects, animal products food, boots and shoes. Free daily (closed food, hoots and shoes. Free daily (closed Uhristmas Day) on week days re a.m. (ctosed Good Friday) to 5 p.m. (Nov., Dec. and Jan., on Mondays to Fridays until 4 p.m.); Sundays,

from a 30 to 5 p.m.
CARITLE'S HOUSE a4 Cheyne Row, Chelsea,
S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the
Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily so a.m. to sunset, ss. (6d. Saturdays). Sec., Q. A. Lumsden.

CUMING MUSEUM, Walworth Road Library, S.E. 17.- Archæological relics (coins, glass, pottery, etc.) arranged to illustrate the evolu-tion of civilization.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses). - Exhibition of old furniture, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and refics of anishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from rx to 6 p m. on week-days, and a p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL MUSEUM, Guildhall, E.C. s .- Maintained by the Corporation of London. Relies of Roman, Saxon and Medieval London, &c. Admission free March-Sept. 20 to 5, Oct.-Feb. 20 to 4.

Hogarth's House, Hogarth Lame, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. Summer, 22 to 5.

Winter, 12 to 3.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S. E. 23(L. C. C.) — Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Weekdays :-- 11 a.m. till dusk. Sundays throughout the year from a p.m. Closed on Tuesdays

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington, S. W. 27. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(I.) Exhibition Galleries, open to public, free, from so to 5; from Nov. 2 to Jan. 31, 20 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the raw materials obtainable from the various countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from India and the Dominions, lent by His Majesty the King, are displayed in each Court. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Special arrangements made for conducted visits of schools and institutions. (II.) Scientific and Technical Department, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for conducting investigations.

(III.) Technical Information Bureau for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products and the commercias, utilisation of standard products of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies. (IV.) Reference Library and Reading Rooms, and Map Room, containing collection of works on tropical agriculture, official publications and maps, and the principal newspapers of the British Empire. the principal newspapers of the British Empirical V(V) Offices (Mezzanine Floor) of the Overseas Nursing Association and African Society. (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building.)

IMPERIAL WAR MUSSUM, Crystal Palace, S. E. 39 (see p. 56a). "War relica, souvenirs, photographs, dc. Curator and Secretary, Major C. Versities.

foulkes.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Open daily from zo is to 4. 25 or 2, according to season, free. Not often on Enndays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, we Holland Park Road, Refisington; W. 22.—Arab Shall, collection of Lord Leighton's extender and pictures. Open record Saturdays at to dusk; other week days at to g. adminston se. Crosed on Sandays.

LORDON MESSUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, 5t. James M. W. v. Instituted, on the lines of the Carmavalet & Paris, for the conservation of a saturday and the conservation of the article the article and other chiests are

vation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1918 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lesse of which was presented to the nation by Lord Leverhuine. Open free daily (except Tuesdays, 1s.; closed for cleaning on Friday till a p.m.). Hours:—April z till Oct. gs; hea.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); till Oct. gr; healm. till 5 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 0 p.m.); Nov. 2 to March gr, 10 a.m. to 4 p m (Sundays 2

to 4 p.m.). 「P基本語 Museum of the Royal Sanitary Insti-tute,如原始的gham Palsoc Road,8 W.z. contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating various saints and hydrene; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and

until 9 p.m. all the year; Sundays a 30 p.m. to 6 p.m. (or dusk) Curator, J. Allen Howe.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. a .- Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secre-tary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from so to g in summer, and so to 4 from Nov. 1

to Feb. so ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W C . Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall Admission

free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1 ROYAL UNITED SKRVICE MUREUM, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Rubens' celebrated celling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 26., daily. Boldiers and sailors in uniform, free.

se to 5.

SOIRNOE MUSEUM, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions: (a) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in Instruction and Research: (b) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other indus-tics (c) Naval Models and Marine Engineer, with other illustration mathems, with other indus-

time to (c) Naval Models and Marine Engines, to the total state of the total flustrating methods on his propulsion; (d) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science and a set of British patent specifications Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, on Mon., Tu., Wed., and Fri., to to 5; Th. and Sat., zo to 9; Sunday, a so to 5. Admission free.

Sir John Soant's, 13 Lincoln's Inn Field, W.C. a.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 18th, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable doffections and pictures by Rogarth, Watteau, Canalacto, Turaer, &c., the Alabastic surcophagus of Sets' (&C. 1994), and many architectural, soniptural and armiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays,

Thursdays, and Fridays from Merch to August; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, re-pe to g, in November to a. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. Curster, Arthur L. Belton, F.S.A., F.B.L.D.A.

WALLACE COLLECTION. See Picture Galleries. WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSSUM, 544 Wigmore Street, W.z.—Daily, zo to y; Saturdays, zo to z. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card; others on application to urator.

WESLEY'S HOT SE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, E.C. r. Open week-days from zo to 4, 3d.

#### EXHIBITIONS. &c.

BOTANIC GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. z .-Open daily from 9 a.m to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, zz.; other days to Fellows and Members, or by orders from Fellows. On Sundays

from 9.30 a.m.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E. 19. The Great Hall (designed by Paxton) of the buildings of the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851) removed and re-erected at Sydenham Imperial Wat Museum and Exhibition (see p. 551). Accessible by railway or omnibus. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 a m. 28 acres of recreation under cover and see acres of parkland. Fireworks during summer months.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N W z. (adjoining Baker Street Station). Portrait models of celebrities past and present Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from zo to zo. Admission, zs ; children

half price

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 24. Dec. 22, 1920 Jan 31, 1921, Christmas Entertainments; Reb. 2 March 3, Efficiency Exhibition; March 4 to 37 Motor Manufacturers; April 2-30 Building Trades Exhibition; May, Royal Tournament.
June, International Horse Show; Aug. 25 Oct. 5.
Shipping and Engineering Exhibition; Oct. 6-Dec z. Motor Manufacturers.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, 1slington, N. z. - Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec and Jan ; Dog Show in Feb. , Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Clothing Exhibition in March, Drapery Exhibition in April; Printing Exhibition in April and May; Rubber (June); London Fair and Market in July; Confectionery and Grocers (Sept.); Shoe and Leather and Duiry (Oct.); Brewers and Laundry (Nov.).

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW, W. 12. - Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. Admission zd. Tu. and Fri. (Students days), 6d. Week-days, zz to sunset (May zg to Oct zg, zo to sunset); Good Friday and Sundays z to sunset; Bank Holidays zo to sunset. (Houses t p.m. to g p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day. In the Gardens is a giant flagstaff (ase ft. high) presented by British Columbia.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S. W., holds fortuightly exhibitions and occasional large shows in the grounds of Chelsea Hespital (May) and of Holland House (July)

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (Great White City).—Britali Industries Fair, Feb as to March 4: Furniture and Allied Trades Exhibition, April; Various Exhibitions, May to November. Ecological Garbers, Regent's Park. N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1862; the King's menagere transferred from the Tower of London, edge.—Admission-from 9 A.B. Hill susset; on Alcodays, 4d.; the rust of the week, se; to children under twelve, all days, 5d. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Servestry. A military hand plays on Saturday afterneous from 5 p.m. On Sunday only to Fellows of the Zogical Society and their friends.

In any visitors to the "Loo" numbered 1,54 es, an increase of 65.5 (conspared with 1985, the receipts for admission being 1984,491.

#### WWETC

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. z.—Grand Opera during London Nesson (May to July). An Autumn Season of Grand Opera in English was instituted by Sir Thomas Beecham from

November 3 to December 38, 2929. Funcy Druss Balls at Covent Garden on Fridays during winter. QUKEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. z.—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, from second week in Aug to end of Oct. M., Wagner; Tu., Russian, &c.; W., Operatic, &c.; Th., Popular; F., Besthoven; Sat., Popular.)

Symphony Concerts throughout year.

oncerts on Sundays, afternoon and evening.

BOYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington,

ROYAL ACREET HALL, South Kensington,

ROYAL CARRY HALL, South Kensington,

ROYAL CARRY HALL, South Kensington,

ROYAL CARRY HALL, South Kensington,

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington,

ROYAL CARRY HALL, South Kensington,

ROYAL CARRY HALL, South Kensington,

ROYAL CARRY HALL, SOUTH Hilton Carter.

Arolian Hall, 135, Bond Street, W. z.
Alrkandra Palacz, Wood Green, N. zz.
Brightein Hall, Wigmore Street, W. z.
Philharmonic Hall, Great Portland Street,

STEINWAY HALL, og Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. z.

## RAILWAY (TERMINAL) STATIONS.

The terminal stations of the Railways radiating from London are shown below. Many of these stations are linked up by Underground Railways, as indicated by distinguishing marks :- \* Metroas indicated by distinguishing marks: "Metro-polition and District; † Central London ("The Tube"); † Buker Street and Waterloo ("The Bakerloo"); † Charney Creec, Euston, and Emergeted ("Hampstond Tube"); ¶ Greet Herthern, Piccadilly and Brompton ("Piccadilly Tube"); (a) Great Northern and City ("Metro-politian Tube"); (b) City and South London; (c) Waterloo and City.

\*‡ Laker Street (Metropolitan), Marylebone Rd., N.W. z. † (b)(c) Bank (Waterloo and City), Mansion House Place, E.C. 4. Broad Street (North London), Liverpool

St., E.C. s. \* Cannon Street (South Eastern and

\* Cassacs Street (South Eastern and Chatham), Cannon St., E.C. 4.

\* 19 Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham; Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead), Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead), Charing Cross, Ewston and Hampstead, Charing Cross, Ewston and Hampstead, Charing Cross, Ewston Ed., N.V. 2.

\*\*Funchsouth Street (Great Eastern; Midhard, Funchsouth St., E.C. & Hollors Visabeet (South Eastern and Chairband), Helborn, E.C.;

\*\*\*[6] Eiser's Order (Great Horthard), Eastern Ed., E.W. E.

\*† Liespool Street (Great Eastern : Chatral
London)-Liverpool Street, E.C.a.
(6) London Bridge (London; Brighton and
Smath Coast; South Bastern and
Chatham), Borough High St. S.E. h.

| Marylebane (Great Control), Marylebane
Rd., N.W. E.
(6) Magrages (Great Northam and Chat

\*(a) (b) Moorgate (Great Northern and City), Moorgate St., E.C. a

\* 1 Paddington (Great Western), Praci St.

Paneras (Midland), Buston Rd.,

Shorelitch (East London), Shoreditch High Street, E.C. z.

Victories (London, Brighton and South Const; South Enstern and Chatham), Victoria St. and Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. z.

(c) Waterloo (London and South Waterloo and City), Waterloo and and York Rd., S.E. z.

## METROPOLITAN SPORT.

(See also pp. 471-479). ti f.'

AQUATIOS.—The Oxford and Cambridge Boot Race, rowed almost continuously since rage (livet race (1806) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is 4% miles from Putney to Mortlake. Healey Regatts occupies four days towards the close of the London season, and some of its principal races are now of an Inter-national character. Doggett's Coat and Badge (see Eitham, p. 364) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug z, from London Bridge to Chelses. The Wingfield Scalls, mark-ing the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for, between Putney and Mortiske, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road, the headquarters of the London Athletic Ciub, under headquarters of the London Athlotic Ciub, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Association, 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. a. The Oxford and Cambridge Sports are held at Gusen's Chri-Hammersmith, usually on the Kriday before the Boat Bace. Bowling is managed by the English Bowling Association, C. E. Woodruffe, General Sc., 9-2e, Paucras Lane, Queen Street, E.C., Amateur Boxing is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. s. Cricket is governed by the M.C., at Lord's use p. 569). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Exect County or Club at Kennington Oval and of Exect County are Leyton are also easily accessible. The Creguet Club at Kennington Over and Or The Oreguet Leyton are also easily accessible. The Oreguet Charles Crawley are at Leyton are also easily accessible. The Urogue Association offices (Sec., Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. z. Rugby Foother in the Metropolitan area is played by smaterirs only, the international matches between England, Wales Soutland and Iraland taking place at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Cubs are Blackheath (Rectory Friefi).

Harlandina (Twickenham), Hickenord  S.W. a. Millwall (New Chore, S.E. as). Green's Park Raugers (Rhambert's Jinch), W.). Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, M.), and Weet, diam United (Upton Park, B.). The governing body for Amsteur Grown of Great Epitain and Ireland (Hon, Sec., C. J. West, Grassmend, Lingdeld, Burry), Langer Tennis Club at Wimbledon, White, the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June). The controlling hody is the Lawn Tennis Association, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4. Pole is played at Huringham Club (Fulham, S.W. 6), and at Rauelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 1). Tennis is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis (Ocut at Hampton Court Palace (bull) by King Henry VIII. in 1920.

RACE Mixetings.—The Berby is run at Epsom (as mile from London) lest Weelnesday in May or ing Wednesday in June. Ascat Week at Ascat Heath, near Windsor, about a Stringht after the Darby The Principal meetings are on Neumarket Heath; meetings near London are Sandown Park (Eher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Engar Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Reigate), Idigited (E. Grinstend); Goodweed Races, which make the close of the London Beason, are held in the Duke of Elohmond's Park, near Unichester, Sunsex. The Grand Milliary Szeptelands is at Sandown Park. The Grand National Steeple-shee is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March.

#### ENVIRONS OF LONDON:

BARNER AND HADLEY GREEN.-Scene of

BARNET AND HAPLEY GREEK.—Scene of Bathle, A.D. 1477. Memorial Piliar to Earl of Werwick. Hadley Woods.
BLACKHEATH, S.E. 3.—Common of sey acres maintained by the London County Council; Rugby football matches in Rectory Field.
Blackheath adjoins Greenwich Park, q.c.
BROOKWELL PARK, Herne Hill, S.E. g (127

BURNHAM BEECHES, Bucks. - Magnificent BURNHAM BEECHES, Bucks. — Magnincent ayivan seesery (294 screet, purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 257s. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Skough Station, G.W.E., passing within see yards of Gray's Elegy, "Church, see "Stoke Popes."
BURNEY PARK (1, 200 acres).—Adjoining Hamp-Rouse constains many fine trees and a triple

ton Court, contains many fine trees and a triple avenue of horse-chestnuts, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles")

is usually shout set to reth May. A herd of tame door is maintained in the Park.

tames deer is maintained in the Park.

DULWIDE, S.R. et (g miles from London) contains Bulevish College (founded by Edward Alleys in Industry). Bulletish Picture Gellery, bailt by Sir Rans Sitens (open free daily, so to 4, g, et 6, and on-Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the Horselman Hussum (see p. 52), and Bulevish Park (ga acres). In Dulwish Publics in Hulleys the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are

ELTHIM, Kenti (so talks from London by S.E. ELTHIM, Kenti (so talks off and contury Ethiam Falson, the birthplace of John of Eitham (1985), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV, contains fine hammer heam roof of chestrut. In this durchyard of St. Jahn the Raptic the Route of Thomas Dispets, the consider and

founder of the Themes Weterman's element

the Parish Aburch: cantains, well-preserved brases and monuments.

ENTELD LOCK, Middlesex (an miles from London by G.E.R.), Repail Sussil Arms Factors may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

ETTIMG FOREST (about 6, see acres, purchased by the Corporation of London for £ 550 co and thrown open to the pupils in selfs; the present forest is a malles long by x to a miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). LOWESTON, BUCKone-tenth of its original area), Loughton, Buck-Hurst Hill, Chingford, Hish Brach, on Great

Eastern Railway. Beautiful ferest scenery. ETON COLLEGE.—as miles from Lendon.

ETON COLLEGE.—se makes from Lengon. Ame most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the schools numbering over 1, see Ruildings date from 1522.

GRAVESED, a borough and river port, as miles from London (S.E. & C.R.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains a substitute of Viscolina mond arotated in season and a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1904, and a stained giass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) is memory of Princess Pocohontas, who was buried in the former church in 2617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank), and King Edward VII. received Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1863 (three

Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1853 (three days before their wedding).

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (see p. 353) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. Greenwich Hospital (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles Lie, from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the mean recent Hamanife, an embrand difficu of the more recent Placentia, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of the parace, constructed by numpirry, num-of Gloucester (1892-1447), som of Henry IV. Heury VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which rewrite to the crown in 1449) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill). Nelson Relice, &c., free on weak-of (Thornhill). Nelson Relice, &c., free on weak-of days (except Friday) from se (and on Sandaya from a) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. Nacel Museum, interesting Collection of Modela, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sanday, from so till 4 or 6. Chapet open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. In till 4 or 6. Chapet open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of the Notralian of Description of the Astronomer of Description of the Astronomer and of Greenwich Time. Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer and Wolfe (Heights of Abrelson) and Stellis ("the first of Heights of Abrelson) and Stellis ("the first of Heights of Abrelson) and Stellis ("the former-observation of the Astronomer of Heights of Abrelson) and Stellis ("the former-observation" (III.) was christated in the former-observation of the Ship, "Hotel, was last held in steps." (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c., free on went

HARPSTRAD HEAVE, N.W. 2 (agé acrès), with 'Golder's Hill (26 acres) and Perliament Hill (aff acres) open to the public. "Bolmont," Rosslyn Hill, was the residence of fir Harry Vane, Governor of Massachusetts, and inter of Bishop Butler, who is said to have written parts of his "Analogy of Religion" there. Hampstead (hurch occations a brest of Keste. Church contains a bust of Keats.

HAMPION COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Woisey, and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, ag miles from London. Fine view of river. Besutiful gardens with mase and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1330. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., as to 4, 8un. a to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., as to 5, 8un. a to 4; Mar., Ang. and Sept., se to 6, Sun. at 6. Admission, Mon., Wed. and There are to 6. Admission, Mon., Wed. and Sept., and Thur., 6d.; Tues., 1s. (children half price); Sat. and Sun. free. Bushey Park adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace

Gates of Hampton Court Paison.

Harrows The Hill.—no miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (fee to 700 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Boom" dates from 1668.

Higheath Hill and Higheath Woods, the scene of the Dick Whittington legends, with

scene of the DER Whitington legenca, with Waterlow Park (se acres) and Lauderdale House, furmerly eccupied by Nell Gwynne.

JORDANS AND CHALFORT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old Quaker Meeting House (a665) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Pean (Pennsylvania);

a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the Mayflower by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (2665-2666). KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles

from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place

RICHMORD, S.W. 14, contains the red brick gateway of Richmond Palace (Henry VIII, 1485-1909) and many buildings of the periods of Queen Anne (1700-1714) and George II. (1707-1760), including White Lodge in Richmond Park, the residence of George II. and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born these June 23, 1894). Richmond Park (2,290 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the Terrace Gardens, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames. Rugby football matches are played at the Athletic Ground (Richmond F.C.) and Old Deer Park (London Scottish F.C. and Rosslyn-Park F.C.).

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee.

Some of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungwors, pictures, oak fireplaces, cherts and panels (Jesem Elimbelh's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

Ware (mentioned to "Tweifth Night").

Sr. ALBARS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, as miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Vershamism by Faul of Casen, was consecrated in same. Farts still remain of the Roman structure, which was "restored" in late "sth country. The city was this scene of a April by Japan Structure, which was "restored" in late "sth country. The city was this scene of a April by Japan Structure, the country of Menry VI. In any, and of the first English translation in the abbey the first English translation.

of the Rible was printed. Rules of shiftent City of Verslam; St. Michael's Church, with temb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POSES (a miles from Slough station of G.W. Ry.) contains the acth century Charo with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" an "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church is syr.
There is an ecoentric "Bicycle" Window (say)
in an external cloister. (See also "Burnham Beeches.")

TWIDKEHMAM, Middlesex. — On left bank of Thames, opposite Richmond, contains Tope's Villa (rebuit) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where meen Anne was born. At Strawberry Hill is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden. International and other Rughy football mate (Harlequins) are played at Twickenham; WALTHAM ARREY (or WALTHAM HOLY CRO

23 miles from London (G.E.Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (12th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbry Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1868) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II, with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, z mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to We minster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall).

WINDSOR CASTLE (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 2006-2007).—ss miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railwayz. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. When open, as to which due notice is given in the Press, the Lord Chamberlain's tickets can always be obtained at the Inspector's Office in the Castle Yard. The charges for admission on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Esturdays are: Adults, zr.; children, ed., excepting be charitable accieties, when the charge for adcharitable sorieties, when the charge for ac-mission will be one-half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. On Mondeys and on Bank Holldays no charge is made. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the ticket office, price ed. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from z April to 3s Sept., between xx and 4; and from z Oct. to 3z March, between xx and 4. The Albert Manurical Chanel and the Round Tourse as assess. Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours at the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower, is closed during the winter. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of z and a.ya. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 22.30 And 4.

# London (Metropolitan) Theatres and Music Balls.

Name .	. Address,	Talephone Mo.	Nature of Perferingence.
. ,	est, Strand, W.C. s		Musical Plays
Alexandra	Stake Newington, N. zs	Dalston &	Viscellaneous.
	Stoke Newington, N. 25 a4-27, Lelocator Square, W.C. s		
Ambassadors	West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C. a Shaftesbury Avenue, W. z. High Road, Balham, S.W. za Camden Towa, N.W. z. High Street, E. zs. 116, Hoxton Street, N. z. New Oross Road, S.E. z4. Camberwell, S.E. z.	Regent sego	Revue.
Ralham Himpodrome	High Road, Balham, S.W. za	Streatham 1708	Varieties.
Bedford Palace	Camden Town, N.W. z	Hampstead 503	Varieties.
Borough	High Street, E. 15	East 897	Misoellaneous.
Britannia	zze, Hoxton Street, N. z	London Wall 6848	Varieties.
Broadway	Compressed S.F.	Hen seed	Varieties
Cambridge	ess. Commercial Street. E. z.	Avenue sas	Varieties.
Canterbury	242. Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. r	Hop 726	Varieties.
Chelsea	King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. z	Kensington 733	Varieties.
Collecum	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. s	Gerrard 7540	Varieties,
Collins's	so & zz, Islington Green, N. z	North 658	Varieties.
Court	When where H W .	Gerrard 2784	Lutellectual Plans
Corent Garden	How Street, W.C.	Gerrard 640	Grand Oners
Oritorion	ess-ess, Piccadilly, W. z	Gerrard sta	Comedy.
Croydon Empire	Croydon, S.E. 19	Croydon 1774	Varieties.
,, Grand	High Street, Croydon	Croydon za	
Daly's	s-6, Cranbourne Street, W.C. s	Gerrard soz & sos	Musical Comedy.
Drury Lane	Camberwell, S.E. q. s.g., Commercial Street, E. z	Gerrard 2555	Opera; Drama; Christmas Panto- mime.
Duke of Vork's	St. Martin's Tane W.C.	Garrand and	Comeda
Ealing Grand	Broadway Hanwall W .	Railne sage	Comedy.
Elephant & Castle	at & at. New Kent Road, S.E r	Hop szcs	Varieties.
Empire	Leicester Square, W.C. s	Gerrard 3587	Musical Comedy.
Empire (Mile End)	. 95, Mile End Boad, E. z	London Wall 2647	Variotics.
Empress	Brixton, S.W. 9	Brixton 42	Varieties.
Euron	Old Drill Hall Hammatand N W.	Morte 087	Varieties.
Finahure Park Emnire	Winshire Park N A	North sees	Veriation
Galety	Strand. W.C.	Gerrard assa	Musical Comedy.
Garrick	a, Charing Cross Road, W.C a	Gerrard 9513-4	Comedy.
Globe	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. z	Gerrard 8722	Comedy.
Grand Palace	St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction	Battersea 88	Varieties.
Hackney Empire	Mare Street, Hackney, M. S	Wampammith and	Varieties.
Havmarket	Haymarket SW -	Regent Acon	Comedy
Hippodrome	Cranbourne Street, W.C. s	Gerrard 6so	Ravué.
His Majesty's	St. Martin's Lane, W C s  Broadway, Hanwell, W, 7  56 & S. New Kont Road, S.E r  Leicester Square, W.C. s  5, Mile End Road, E. r  Brixton, S.W. 9  57-42. Euston Road, N.W. 2  Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N W  Finsbury Park, N. 4  Strand, W.C. s  a, Charing Cross Road, W.C s  Shaftesbury Avenue, W r  Shaftesbury Avenue, W r  Shaftesbury Hackney, R  Hammersmith, W. 6  Haymarket, S.W. z  Lane & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  San & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s  Lea & Ast. High Holborn, W C s	Gerrard 1777	Comedy; Musical
Halborn Empire	as A see High Hollown W.C.	Holborn rate &	Verieties
Ilford Hippodroma	Broadway Hight Monday, W. C. B	liford 726	Variaties
Isling ton Empire	Ulgh Street, Islington, N. z	North 571	Varieties.
Kennington	Konnington Park Road, 3.E. zz	Hop 3777	Varieties; Revue.
Kilburn Empire	High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6	Hampetead Srzs	Varieties.
Kings	174. Hammersmith Road, W. 6	Hammersmith reg	Varieties.
Lawisham Himmel	Cuttoni a F &	Lan Organ of	Comedy.
Little	Adelphi Terrace, W.C. s	Regent sees	Grand Guismo
Lycenm	Wellington Street, W C	Gerrard 7617	Drama : Onera
Lyric	ag, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. z	Gerrard 3607	Comedy.
" Opera House	Haymarket, S. W. 1  a48 & 343, High Holborn, W. C. s Broadway, Hlord High Street, Islington, N. 1 Kennington Park Road, S. E. 11 High Road, Kilborn, N. W. 6  178, Hammersmith Road, W. 6  Catford, S. E. 6  Adelphi Terrace, W. C. s.  Adelphi Terrace, W. C. s.  a9, Shattesbury Avenue, W. 1  Hammersmith, W. 6.	Hammersmith gaz.	Comedies ; Musical
Metropolitan	sép & sée, Edgware Road, W. s. St. Martin's Lane, W (* s. st. Martin's Lane, W (* s. st. Martin's Lane, W (* s. st. St. Martin's Lane, W (* s. st. St. St. st. St. St. st. St. St. st. St. St. st. St. St. st. St. St. st. St. St. st. St. St. st. St. st. St. St. st.	Paddington	Piays.
New	St. Martin's Lane. W (' a	Rogent 4466	Comedy.
New Cross Empire	482-489, New Cross Road, S.E. za	New Cross sas	Varioties.
Olympia	est Shoreditch High Street, E. 1	London Wall zons	Varioties.
Oxford	as & as, Oxford Street, W. z	Museum 1740	Comedy.
Palace	Cambridge Circus, W. z	Gerrard 434	Ecvic.
	in a published washed by a	HARPENT BOOK	· Variation
<b>Parellian</b>	The same of the Course of the second		Transition of

Name	Address.	fiff Y 1884 of f. Telephone No.	Till Waturs of Performance.
Penge Empire		Sydepham 34	Variotios.
Playhouse	Northumberland Avenue, W.C		Comedy.
Poplar Hippodrome	East India Dock Road, E. 14	East 64	Varieties.
Prince of Wales's			Comedy.
Princes		Ge rard 3400	Light Opers, &c.
Putney Hippodrome	Putney, S.W. 25		Varieties.
Rehearsal			Comedy.
Richmond Hippodr	zr. Maiden Laue, W.C. z	Gerrard 2639 Richmond 2644	Miscellaneous
		Нор 1134	Varieties.
Royalty		Carrent aller	Comady.
Royal Victoria Hall	73, Dean Street, W. z	O'CZ 18141 3095	Classic Drama.
	Arlington Street, E.C. :	City 2379	
	King Street, S.W. 1	derrard mos	Comeds.
	West St., Shaftesbury Ave., W ( z		Comedy.
			Comedy : Revne
	Charlotte St., Fitzroy Square, W. z .		Cannedy
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. z	Gerrard 6666	Comedy.
Shepherd's Bush Emp.	Shepherd's Bush, W. zs		Varieties.
, Emp. Pal	The Green, W. 12	Hammersmith 105	Varieties.
Shoreditch Empire	es-zez, Shoreditch High Street, E. z		Varieties.
Star	189, Abbey St., Bermondsey, S E z	Пор 750	Varieties.
Strand	Aldwych, W.C.s	Gerrard 3630	
Stratford Empire		Stratford pas	
,, Grand	Woodgrange Road, E. 7	Stratford 956	
Burrey	224, Blackfriars Road S.E. z	Hop 1460	
Validoville			Musical Comedy.
	Victoria Street, S.W. z		Varieties.
Wattrametow Ictoria	Hoe Street, E. 17	WRIGHTHISOW 490	Varieties.
Winter Carden	Willesden, N.W. ro	Company 49	
	Woolwich, S.R. 28		Varieties.
	Woelwich, S.E. 18		Varieties
	Charing Cross Road, W.C. s		Comedy.
** y :: u :: a ::	CHARLES CLOSE BOOK, 11.1/2 S	wellen has	COMOLO.
	Tall a contraction of the same		

THEATRLE IN 1929-20. The most notable productions in 1929-20 were Gay's Beggar's Opera, revived after about two centuries (1727), at the Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith: The Skin Game, by John Galsworthy; Mary Rose, by Sir J. Barrie; two comedies (Mr. Pim Passes By and The Romantic Age), by A. A. Milne; the spectacular Garden of Allah (Hichens), which opened at Drury Lane on June 24, 2220, and occupied the theatre during the usual pantomims season of 1920-22; a Grand Greignal season at the title Theatre; a Repertory season at the old Drill Hall, Hampstead; and Shake ap arean and other classical works at the "Old Vic" Chu Chin Chine (His Majesty's), reached its 1,457th consecutive performance on Oct. 29, 1920. The "record ran" at a Loudon theatre, in pre-war days, was held by Charley's Aunt (1,466 consecutive performances).

The season, as a whole, was prollife in production, with frequent changes in programme after short runs, a total of yz new plays and adaptations being introduced, is addition to many revivals. Shakespearean productions at West End Theatres included Chiello, Hamlet, Henry V. and Julius Casar.

A tablet has been affixed by the Records Committee of the London County Council on 32 Curtain Road, Shoreditch to commemorate the site of "The Thesite" Expreditors, the first theatre in London.

CIEFMATOGRAPH THEATRES.—It has been stated that there are spreade of 4,eeo Picture Palaces and Cinematograph Theatres in the United Kingdom. The latest tendency is for the production of high-class work, and the general level of the productions shows an upward movement. The following are the principal "Cinemas" and "Picture Theatres" in Loudon:—

Broadway Garden Cinema, Watham Green,

S.W. 6.
Cinema de Paris, Bear St., Lelcester Sq., W.C. a.
Cinema House, 225, Oxford Street, W. z.
Cinematograph Theatre, 22-25, Oxford St., W. z.
Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill (3ste, W. z.
Holborn Cinema, 220, High Holborn, W.C. z.
Küburn Grange, High Boad, Küburn, N.W. 6.
King's Picture Playhouse, King's Read, Chelsea,
5.W. 2.

S.W. & S.W. & Leicester Square, W.C.a. Maida Vale Palace, 120, Maida Vale, W. 9. New Gallery Kinema, 1211A, Mogont Street, W. 2. Palace de Luce Chiema, 127, Great Windmill

Palais de Lure Oinema, 17, Great Windm Street, W z. Pavilien, Marble Arch, W. z. Pavilien, Shaileabury Avenue, W.C. a. Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. z. Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. z. Scala, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W. z. Strend Oinewa, Agar Street, Straud, W.C. a. Strend Oinewa, Agar Street, Straud, W.C. a. West Said Oinewa, J. Dovembry Street, W. z.

# LONDON (MORNING) DAILY PAPERS.

Dally Chronicle (Lib.)—n-19 Fiscot Street, E.C.4, ad.
Dally Chronicle (Lib.)—n-19 Fiscot Street, E.C.4, ad.
Dally Express (Ind.)—8 Signs Lane, E.L.4, ad.
Dally Herald (Labour).—a & 3 Gough Square, E.C.4, ad.
Dally Herald (Labour).—a & 3 Gough Square, E.C.4, ad.
Dally Hirrer (Ind.)—ag-m, Bouverle Street, E.C.4, ad.
Dally Signs & Lander (Lib.)—as Converte Street, E.C.4, ad.
Dally Streetch (Ind.)—as Gouverle Street, E.C.4, ad.
Dally Streetch (Ind.)—as Shoot Lane, E.C.4, ad.
Dally Streetch (Ind.)—as Shoot Lane, E.C.4, ad.
Dally Telegraph (Ind.)—as Shoot Lane, E.C.4, ad.
In ity World (Fidelish)—fig Whiteshapel Rund, E.L.
Financial Times (Ind.)—as Colomon Street, F.C.4, ad.
Financial Times (Ind.)—as Colomon Street, F.C.4, ad.
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Financies and Bullionist (Ind.)—49 Wood Excensions B.C.a. of B.C.a. of B.C.a. of B.C.a. of B.C.a. of B.C.a. of Jewish Express (Ind.)—39 Whiteshapel Bond, E.z. såd Borning Advertion: (Ind.)—297 Free Street, E.C.4. of Morning Pool (Conservation)—396 Strand, V.C.a. of Public Ledger (Conservation)—3 Tower Hill, B.C.3. odd. Hyporting Left (Ant.)—38 Fines Street, E.C.4. od., Times (Ind.)—Existing House Square, E.C.4. od., Times (Ind.)—Frinting House Square, E.C.4. od.

# LONDON (EVENING) DAILY PAPERS.

Evening News (Un.)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2d. Evening Standard (Un.)—6 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d. Globe (Ind.)—59 Strand, W.C.a. 2d. Jowish Evening News (Ind.)—222 Whitechupel Road.

g. 1. 24 Pall Mall Gasette (Ind.)—8 Temple Avende, E C 4. 2d. 4 Star (Lib.)—Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d. Wostminster Gasette (Lib.)—Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d

## LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS (GENERAL).

American Register (Ind )—7s Regent Street, W : mi Athenusum (Ind )—3s Adelphi Terrace, W U s &i Bassar, Exchange and Mart (Ind.)—Bream's Buildings, Basar, Exchange and mart (196.)—Bream's Buildings, R.C. 2

Board of Trade Journal (Official)—Imperial House, Kings way, W.C. 6d.

British Journal of Inebriety (Ind.)—8 Henrietta Street,

Call. The top. — ar. Matden Larse, W C. a. ad. chanda (Ind.)—Kingway House, W C. a. pd Chandain Gasette (Ind.)—Be Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E. C. a. ad.
Canadian News (Ind.)—se zr. Fetter Larse, E. C. a. ad.
Canadian News (Ind.)—se zr. Fetter Larse, E. C. a. ad.
Cantillustrated (Int.)—Examps 2, M. C. a. d.
Carl Illustrated (Int.)—Examps 2, M. C. a. d.
Charity Record (Ind.)—in Ride Larse, E. C. a. ad.
Cliving Record (Ind.)—an Ride Larse, E. C. a. ad.
Cliving Record Ind.)—House Larse, E. C. a. ad.
Cliving Convenients of House Larse, E. C. a. ad.
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Common Benne (Ind.)—4a Fasex Street, W C. a. ad.
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Dony Journal (Ind.)—Routhampton Street, W C. a. ze.
Laily Mail Overseas (Ind.)—2-a. Blouverie Street,
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South American Journal (Ma )—9 New Broad Street, E' c a di Speciator (f n.)—z Wellington Street, W C.a. dd. Speciator (f n.)—2 Wellington Street, E' c 4. zd. Sporting Times (Ind.)—2 zz Jermyn Street, E.W.a. zd. Statist (Ind.)—2 Cannon Street, E C 4. sd. Sunday Evening Telegram (Ind.)—3 Long Acre. W Co spid

Sunday Evening Telegram (Ind.)—93 Long Acre. W C 2 std
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Sunday Pictorial (Ind.)—23-29 Bonvarie St., E C 4. ad.
Sunday Times I Ind.)—23 s Strand, W C 3. ad
Tuler Ind.—4 Great New Street, E C 4. za.
Times Weekly Edition (Ind.)—Frinting House Square
E C 4.
Town Torios (Ind.)—35 Flort Street, E C 4. ad.
Town Torios (Ind.)—35 Flort Street, E C 4. ad.
Twelt (I.b.)—36 Currert Street, S W z 5d.
Weekly Heratch (In)—Curmolite Home. E C 4. zdd
Weekly Heratch (In)—Curmolite Home. E C 4. zdd
Whitehall Review (Ind.)—36 Lot Street, W C 2. zdd
Winning Fost (Ind.)—36 Hearietak Etreet, W C 2. zdd
World W G 50 (Ind.)—36 Peditori Street, W C 2. zdd
World W G 50 (Ind.)—37 Peditori Street, W C 2. zdd.
Yachting World (Ind.)—37 Walbrook, E C 4. zd.

### WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

WERKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

Baptist Times and Freeman — 4 Southampton Row W. Ct. at.

British Weekly—Warwick Square, E. C. 4. ad.

British Weekly—Warwick Square, E. C. 4. ad.

Catholic Times—Blouverie Street, E. C. 4. ad.

Catholic Times—Blouverie Street, E. C. 6. ad.

Catholic Times—Blouverie Street, E. C. 6. ad.

Christian Worldscrooter Building, E. C. 6. ad.

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Church Family Newngaper 37 Taristock St. W. C. a. ad.

Church Family Newngaper 37 Taristock St. W. C. a. ad.

Church Family Newngaper 37 Taristock St. W. C. a. ad.

Friend—3 Oxford Street, W. C. a. ad.

Friend—3 Oxford Street, W. 6. ad.

Friend—3 Oxford Street, W. 6. ad.

Methodist Fines—ag Fleet Street, E. G. ad.

Methodist Fines—ag Fleet Street, E. G. ad.

Record—6 Red Lion Court, E. C. as.

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Tablet—ag Heartwist Street, W. C. a.

Linted Methodist—6 Formania Arvana, R. C. 4. ad.

United Methodist—6 Formania Arvana, R. C. 4.

War Cry—Juckl Street, K. Eng S. Crom, W. C. 2. ad.

War Cry—Juckl Street, K. Eng S. Crom, W. C. 2. ad.

War Cry—Juckl Street, K. Eng S. Crom, W. C. 2. ad.

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PROFESIONAL AND TRANSCOMMENSORALD
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Accountant—is Marginis March, M.C., M.A. Accountant—is Marginis March, M.C., M.A. Accountant—is Charles, W.C., M.A. Accountant—is Charles, W.C., M.A. Architect—interest States, M.C., M. Amatour Gardening—as A Lidenguele States, M.C., M. Architect—interest March, Learner Street, M.C., M. Architect—interest March, Learner Greet, M.C., M. Architect—interest March, Learner Greet, M.C., M. Architect—interest March, L.C., M. Architect—interest March, M.C., M. Articast—— Taler Street, M.C., M. Articast—— Taler Street, M.C., M. Articast—— Taler Street, M.C., M. Articast—— Taler Street, M.C., M. Articast—— Taler Street, M.C., M. Articast—— Taler Street, M.C., M. Articast—— Taler Street, M.C., M. Articast—— Taler Street, M.C., M. Bockman,—Warwick Bugnare, M.C., M. Berwer, Canapte— Devonabile Square, K.C. M. British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—M Shoe Lane, K.C., M. G. Street, M.C., M. British Citism, and Empire Worker—27 W.C. and House, Stotham Accesses, W.C., M.

British Australashm—y: High Holborn, W.C., ed.
British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—gs Shoe
Lane, E.C., ed.
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Lane, E.C., ed.
British Citisen and Empire Worker—y-y-y-Vernon
House, Sidlisis Avestus, W.C., ed.
British Journal of Photography—a Wollington Steet,
British Hedital Journal—as Strand, W.C., iz.
Builder—a Catherine Street, W.C., a. ed.
Building Nove—Billinghum Hes., Awarded St., W.C., ed.
Building World—La Relie insurage, E.C., ed.
Building World—La Relie insurage, E.C., ed.
Building World—La Relie insurage, E.C., ed.
Colliery Taxtes—Impl. Belga, Ladeste Circus, E.C., ed.
Colliery Grand—as and British Colliery Cours, E.C., ed.
Chemiat and Druggiet—se Canhon Street, B.C., ed.
Colliery Grandla—g-gf Temple Chambers, B.C., ed.
Colliery Grandla—g-gf Temple Chambers, E.C., ed.
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Contractor Gastelte—as Grandlary Cours, E.C., ed.
Contractor—g-g-g-y-wung, E.C., ed.
Contractor—g-g-g-y-wung, E.C., ed.
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Lincovery—sn. Albernarie Bireet, B.C., ed.
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Electrical Times—Surdinia House, Kingeway, W.C., gd.
Electrical Times—Surdinia House, Kingeway, W.C., gd.
Electrical Times—Surdinia House, Kingeway, W.C., gd.
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Electrical Cirametel Estreet, B.C., ad.
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Era, The Oramatic Beview, &c.)—26 Wellington Street, W.O.a. et. R.C. &c.
Exatas Genetic—25-28 Kirby Street, E.C.: &c.
Estates Genetic—25-28 Kirby Street, E.C.: &c.
Farm and Home-Gel Limonin's Inn Fields W.G. a. ed.
Farm, Field and Firestide—2 Wellington St., W.C. a. ed.
Farm Life Hatton House, Gt. Queen Street, W.C.a. ed.
Farm Life Hatton House, Gt. Queen Street, W.C.a. ed.
Farm Life World—3 Aramdal Street, W.C.a. ed.
Financial Street House, E.C.: &c.
Financial Standard—Broad Street, W.G. a. ed.
Financial Standard—Broad Street House, E.C. a. ed.
Financial World—7 Union Court, E.C.a. ed.
Financial World—7 Union Court, E.C.a. ed.
Financial World—5 House Court, E.C.a. ed.
Fight and the Atroat Empineer—6 Gt. Queen Street,
Flying—3 Chemony Lane, W.C.a. &c.
Flying—5 Chemony Lane, W.C.a. &c.
Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—2 Mitre
Court, E.C.a. ed.
Fruit Grower, &c. —3 Resverie Street, E.C.a. ed.
Garden—er Thuiscok Street, W.C.a. &d.
Garden—er Thuiscok Street, W.C.a. &d.
Garden-Grower, &c. —4 Resverie Street, E.C.4. ed.
Garden-Grower, &c. —5 Resverie Street, E.C.4. ed.
Garden-Grower, &c. —6 Resverie Street, E.C.4. ed.
Garden-Grower, &c. —6 Resverie Street, E.C.4. ed.
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Garden-Grower, &c. —7 Restenden, E.C. 2. ed.
Garden-Grower, &c. —7 Restenden, E.C. 2. ed.
Grower-Eastchea Street, E.C. 2. ed.
Grower-Eastchea Street, E.C. 2. ed.
Grower-Grower-Wester, Journal—5 Wickers St. 7. w. z.
House-Brower-Wester, Journal—6 Wickers St. 7. w. z.
Landardstriat Laugue Foundal—6 Wickers St. 7. w. z.
Landardstriat Laugue Foundal—6 Wickers St. 7. w. z.
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Braidong Telegraph (1981).—In Andrew Bank, M. 19.

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Braidong Telegraph (1981).—In Princip Rivert, M. 19.

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Braidong Things and Microri (1981).—In Princip Braid, M. 19.

Braidon Mail and Observer (1981).—In Princip Braid, M. 19.

Carridan Joseph (1981).—In Princip Braid, M. 19.

Carridan Joseph (1981).—In Princip Braid, M. 19.

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Evening Suprach, Dublin (Net.)—28 Floet St., E.C.4.

Glasgow Bulletin [Ind.)—212 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Glasgow Bulletin [Ind.)—212 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Glasgow Bulletin [Ind.)—212 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Glasgow Bulletin [Ind.)—213 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Glasgow Bulletin [Ind.)—213 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Glasgow Bulletin [Ind.)—22 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Hull Daily Mail (Un.)—22 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Interness Propriet Journal (Ltb.)—25 Floet St. E.C.4.

Interness Propriet Journal (Ltb.)—272 Floet St.

Hull Daily Mail (Un.)—25 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Latensahiten Berg Joun, Francon (Ltb.)—272 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Latensahiten Berg Joun, Francon (Ltb.)—273 Floet Street, E.C.4.

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Latensahiten Berg Joun, Francon (Ltb.)—273 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Latensahiten Berg Joun, Mercury, Chronicle and Herald (Ltb.)—44 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Latensahiten Berg Joun, Mercury, Liverpool Woekly Pout, Mercury, Chronicle and Herald (Ltb.)—44 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Latensahiten Berg Journal (Long, Browning Chronicle); Blaverpool Woekly Margury; Liverpool Woekly Pout, Marchester Frank, Mercury, Bunday (Thronicle); Manchester Evening News (Ind.)—35 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Manchester Evening News (Ind.)—45 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Manchester Evening News (Ind.)—45 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Manchester Evening News (Ind.)—45 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Mewcaste Daily Journal (Con.)—57 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Notther Bard (Ind.)—58 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Notther Bard (Ind.)—58 Floet Street, E.C.4.

Notther Bard (Ind.)—68 Floet Street, E.C.4.

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South Wales Indity Food—as Fleet Street, R.C.,

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South Wales Right—resp Fleet Street, R.C.,

Western Daily Moroury (Ind.)—up Fleet Street, R.C.,

Western Mail, Carviff (Fun.)—vir Fleet Street, R.C.,

Western Mail, Carviff (Fun.)—vir Fleet Street, R.C.,

Western Highs, Rucher (Ind.)—in Ludgate Hill, R.C.,

Yorkshire Evening Sews, Leois (L.S.)—Street, R.C.,

Yorkshire French (Ind.)—up Fleet Street, R.C.,

Kerkshire Observer (I.C.)—in Fleet Street, R.C.,

Yorkshire Fust; Torkshire Evening Foot; Yerkshire

Weskly Poot, Leois (Cous)—vir Floot Street, R.C.,

Sortanter Telegraph and Star, Shetheld (Ind.)—up Fleet

Street, R.C.,

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PORKION NEWSPAPIRS.

Adelaide Advertiser—sie Theor Street, E.C.4.
Adelaide Chronicle—sie Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Adelaide Chronicle—sie Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Adelaide Chronicle—sie Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Adelaide Register—sie Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Advenate of India—sy Waiting Street, E.C.4.
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Calcinon Street—sie Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Ricemtontein Post—sig Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cap Times—sy Mineting Lane, E.C.5.
Christonurch Press—sig Fleet Street, E.C.4.
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Christonurch Press—sig Fleet Street, E.C.4.
La Chronique—sy Bleenster (Labora)—six Arundal Street,
Petruit News—sig Fleet Street, E.C.4.
La Mattin—six Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
La Mattin—six Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Agu—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Agu—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Leader—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Agu—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Agu—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Agu—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Agu—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Man and Hershi—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Sun and Hershi—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Sun and Hershi—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zenland Hershi—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zenland Hershi—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Rangou Times—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Rangou Times—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Rangou Times—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Rangou Times—six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Rydney Mall-six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
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Rydney Mall-six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Rydney Mall-six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Rydney Mall-six Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Rydney Mall-six Fleet

## THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

Books.—It is estimated that over 155,000 books, pamphlets and magazines are published annually in the various countries of the world, and that over 14,000,000 separate works have been published alone printing was invented in the fitteenth century. The three largest libraries in the world are the Bibliothères Latienale, Paris, which contains over 1,000,000 mere there are 40 miles of shelves, and an estimated total of about 4,000,000 mere in the globe. Of all the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties are entitled to have sent to them a free copy of every published hook. In the United Ringdom, under an Act-of sign, a copy of syery book published in the country must be equit to the British Museum, the Books (Nov. 18, 1916). over sa,ecc.con separate works have been pub-

(Oxford), the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Bublin, while a sixth copy was added for the National Library of Wales by the Copyright Act of sex.

Newspapers.—It has been stated that over fo, soo newspapers are now appearing at daily or weekly intervals in the various quasters of or weekly intervals in the various quanters of the globe. Of these considerably over ease-infit are in the English hanguage, there being as one in the United States, and over agrees in the British Empire. The most celebrated newspaper in the world is Fire Times, founded in Loudon in 1981. The grantest develutions in that of the Delly Melk founded in London on May 4, 1884. Buring that merapainer strike in Parts, Le Freeze sold a, magnes cogien in one-day (Now. 81, 2004). In the Metappolitan Police Aparalloter finhs are fitted with a annimator, which records the paraeministic of Thine and distance. The Secretary of Sinks has understand the catherine as a percent to the charges shown on the tachester, the increase being contrible from Havill, and applying also to the charges for lugging and art a person. In addition to the legal far charges for lugging and city persons, the Secretary of State has subsected an additional of 6d, for every large at a. Avere Cab. Notice in relation to the increased charges to complementally displayed fusing Motor and Moree Cab.

- MOTOR CAR

Faun payable for the hiring of a Motor Cab stead mith a Tanimate, including the increases noted in the leading paragraph:—

(a) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time, or a journey not ex- t. d. b) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:

(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time, or a journey, not exceeding two and a half naturates ...

(s) For any less period or distance..... e 3 In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments:—
(2) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance

or by time-for each bicycle, child's or by time—for each incycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, gd.; for each package carried outside .......

(a) Extra persons :—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole forms.

the whole journey...... e of Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6d. noted in the leading paragraph.
FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabe either with or

without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged within the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles

The driver may notify, by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6d. for any journey not exceeding a mile

For every additional mile or part of a mile If hired outside the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each

exceeding one mile, ze.; exceeding one mile, then for each mile ended within the circle, 6d.; and for each mile or part of a

FARES BY TIME: Inside the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, as.; two-wheeled Cabs......

If shove one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-

seled Cab, 6d. ; if a two-wheeled Cab ... If hired outside the Circle, wherever dis-

hourer part of quarter of the whole time.

If hired settlin, but discharged outside, the Four-Mile Cirole, the same.

EXTRA PATERNES. -- History of Cabe should pas

nancom-pattern cab so that the doors do not

close over it is deemed to be vutside within the

caning of this clause. Extra Persons.—For each above tw (two children under so years of age count: a d.

as one person)..... WAITING.—By distance: for every as minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 64.; a wheels ...

If hired without Circle, a or a wheels ...

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The farm by Taxi-meter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kent waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, expressed at the commencement of the kiring: if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to

be hired by time between \$ p.m. and \$ a.m. DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum

less than the proper fare, the penalty for demand-ing more than the sum agreed upon is 468. The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Blook of Distances, and every diversof any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirers printed

ticket, showing fares, &c.
Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thisher. Penalty 40s., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, emacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having remort to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudicintly endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses; or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare,

to a penalty of 40

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inade of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as falls for a

of the surriage, had not shall be disposited by the driver (and in the case of si shape assistant, by the sendator; of driver it no

London Cabs. Morino if

conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not score chained by the owner; Midd' property to be esturned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of tate has by order prescribed. Property found in

deate has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage cartifies by a massenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £ss. All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should braddensed to the Public Carriage Office, New Southand Yard; but inquiries as to property left is, a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Southand Yard. Office hours, we be a staged to the public of the carriage and the contract of the carriage and the contract of the carriage and the c

The following regulations, under the Lights (Vehicles) Order of September 30, 2929, apply to the whole of England and Wales

EVERY VEHICLE, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before suurise, must

At the front—two white lights, one on the extreme off side, and the other on the extreme near side.

At the rear-a red light on the off side.

Except that :-

(1) BIOYOURS AND PRDAL TRICYCLES need have only one white light in front and one red ght at the rear.

(a) HANDCARTS need only carry one lamp on the off side showing a white light to the front and a red light to the rear.

In addition:-

TRACTION ENGINES must carry the above lights | sz,434.

from sunset to sunrise during the six months from October ; to March 3s, that the lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be emporarily screened.

HARVERTERS...-County Gouncils have power to make orders exempting archicles used for the burpose of harvesting fresh carrying lights. STAGE CARRIAGE Illemed in the Metro-

politan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

MACKREY CARRIAGES STATISTICS.

During resp there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 38; clarences—animal 549,
mechanical 5,39; combuses—animal 15,mechaical 3,399; trumway cars—mechanical a,549;
total, 21,92; Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 799, mechanical 8,600; stage drivers—animal re, mechanical xx,597; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal sg: mechanical xx,985; conductors, xx,490; total,

98.430. HACKHEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS THE FORE obtaining a licence are required to pass an exa-mination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1919, of 805 men examined, 223 were successful. The proportion of drivers to backney carriages is 13"? drivers to so carriages.

#### LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, ss. ssa articles were deposited, of which as, 174 were claimed by the owners. The number of swards paid to drivers; &c., was

#### STREET ACCIDENTS IN U.K., 2019.

In addition to the accidents on the various rallways of the U.K., there were no fewer than 51,386 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1919. Of this number a,608 were fatal and 48,668 non-fatal, compared with s,see fatal and 25,73s non-fatal accidents in 1918.

Fatal. Non-fatal.

Electric tramears	187	6,679
Horse-drawn Vehicles		7,708
Motor omnibuses	211	0,451
Other motor vehicles	1,612	23, <b>966</b>
Pedal cycles	178	7.994
Totals		48,698
Taylsion.	Fatal.	Non-fatal
England	1,786	21,020
London		19,007
Liverpool	49	1,618
Manchester	3	6za
Birmingham	36 61	1,100
Wales	66	56
Scotland	242	2,987
Glasgow	SI	240
Bdiaburgh	26	999
Ireland	99	2,241
Dublin	-	433

## DECREASE IN BANKRUPTCIES.

England and Wales.
The total proceedings becun The total proceedings begun in all courts during 1918 was all of the proceding year, a decrease of 1977,757, or ay per cent. As in previous years, the falling of a slimest wholly in proceedings commenced in county courts, these declining from 69,586 to 438,88, a decrease of 272,344, or as per cent. If the county court figures are excluded from the total of proceedings commenced, the decrease is the other courts was only 6,413, or as per cent.

only e,473, or 22 per corn.

Both bankruptoy potitions and companies winding ap proceedings have steadily diminished, the former since sage and the latter since sgra.

Bankruptoy petitions fell from 3,932 to 2,276 during the war, a decrease of 68 per corn.

Actions in communic decreased from order. Actions in county courts decreased from over z,coc,cee in rate to under goe,cee in rate. On the other hand, the average amount claimed per plaint rose from £2 in 1913 to £4 78. 6d. in 1918.

#### TITHE RENT CHARGE

THE Tithe Rent Charge is based on the septennial average price of wheat, barley, and onto, the basic price per imperial quarter being taken at \$6. sel, for wheat, sat. 5d. for barley, and spat. for oats (the Rent Charge being £ no when based on these farmes)

# Principal London (Ladies' and Gentlemen's) Clubs. 573

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Name of Chib.		Chub-House.	Telephone No.			Romarks.
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antime gy and Navy	2900	Hamilton Place, W.z.	Mayfair your	20	10 8	Argentine interests.
ay and Navy	307	all Mall, S.W.s.	Regent 2076	40	24 20 & 22	Army and Navy officers.
Eur's	72.	ng Di. James a Di., D. W.	Marfair ver	510	7	Social: Non-political.
<b>3</b>	=	all Mall. R.W.	Regent 4400	30	zá	Lit Aliciance Pais Services
inerin Friesian	100	M Ft. Mary Azo, E.C.s.	Central 1343	oj &1	123	Australian interests.
	zêşz s	Whitehall Court, S.W.	Victoria 3260	न दर्भ	243	Literature.
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imineon	7	Bulton Street W.	Mayrair per	15	20, 7, 2	sporting and Coaching
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mfort	1005	M Noho Square, W.z	Gerrard segy	6	4	Australian interests. Literatures, Social: Ladge as visitoes Sporting and Coaching Social: Ledge as visitoes Sporting and Social: Soci
dstank dle's tiek Empire	296	Green Street, W.C.s	Gerrard agas	¥5	6	Socia).
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oks's rlington Fine Arts edonian	- Table 1	St. James's Sa. S. W.	Rogent 6ka	15	8, 8, 4	Strictly Scottish
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ive	1014 F	re Piocadilly, W.s	Margant coto	30	0, 4 6 2	Social and business.
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r of London	<b>1830</b>	o Old Broad Street, E.C.	Central stg	50	28	Merchanta, Bankers, he.
y University	1924	Cornhill, E.C.3		34	•	Merchanta, Bankers, &c. Oxf and Camb. Graduate
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Fishers'	-	6 Piccadilly. W.t	Gerrard see	5	3 8	Firfishers only.
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eraen Arde Leyon riingham rut Park	2022	55. Swithin a Lame, E.U., pp. Old Broad Street, E.C., p Cornhill, E.C., p Cornhill, E.C., p Cornhill, E.C., p Cornhill, E.C., p Cornhill, E.C., p Cornhill, E.C., p St. James's St., S.W., is St., James's St., S.W., is St., James's St., S.W., is St., James's St., S.W., is Philosophy in the street, S.W., is Philosophy in the street, S.W., is Pricedilly, W.S., is Philosophy in the street, S.W., is Pricedilly, W.S., is pricedilly, W.S., is p Polity of the street, W.S., is polity of the street, W.S., is	Regent A	7	4 6 3	Indian Office Civil Servi Social. Laddes of position. Agricultural interests. Flyfishers only, Iramatic and Literary. Social: for Golfers. Iramatic and Literary. Irama, and Literary. Francia, Grand, Art. &c. Ilamanic Officers profunts. Professional Wesses. Polo and Social. Radjust and & W. Molesse.
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hmien nior Athensum nior Ouriton nior Countitutional	200e	os Piccadilly, W.z	Gerrard 2078		20 & 7	Universities, Schools, &c.
tor Army & Navy	2010	Horse Guards' Av., S. W.:	Victoria 3148	10	5. 4. 1 23	Racing : and at W. Moless (Iniversities, Schools, &c. Officers past and present. Social; Non-political. Strictly Conservative. Unionist. Commissioned Officers. Officers of Army and Now. Racing: and at Sumbary. For impriving breed of dog
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lice' Army & Navy	2900	Burlington Gardens, W.:	Regent 3360	3	644	Connected with Forces.
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# PRINCIPAL CLUBE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

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Town.	Estal- lished	Address.	No. of Mem- hers.	Entr.	Ann.	*Hon Sec or Secretary.		
				G.	G.	<u> </u>		
Abergavenny (County) Aldershot (Officers) Barmouth (Mericaeth County)	=	Lower Monk Street	200	.:		J. B. Walford. Maj B. W. Broughton. Hon T. W. Buck. R. W. D. Young. Mrs. J. Richardson. Lt. Col. B. C. Dwyer-Hamp-		
Barmouth (Merimeth County)	1904		90	1	·	Hon T. W. Best.		
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Bedford (The Club)	1005	De Parys Avenue . Embankment	230 280	"	1	MChaules Diterry		
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(Union). Bognor (The Club) Bognor (Monservative) Bournemouth(Bosoumbe Club) (The Club). Bradford (Conservative)	18go 1877	Sudley Road Mandaley Street	90	7	i.	A. St. J Ingle.		
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(The Club)	1877 1865 1870 1881	manning street so The Crescent Pier Approach Market Street Manor Row Lion Street Lion Street	zge ann	•••	** 3	H H Blackburn, G. Bearder.		
(The Club) (Liberal) Breom (County) Rridgmorth (South Shropahire) Bridgmort (West Demet) Brighton (County)	1001	Lion Street	400 86 65	38.0	£2.£:1	*Afred Holmes, H H Blackburn, G. Bearder. W. M. Best, M.A. R, F. Haslewood.		
Bridgort (West Double)	1837 1872	East Street Brunswick Terrace King's Road 138 King's Road Colston Street.	40	:	361	R. F. Histewood. Charles Edwards. Hon R C Tollemache. D D James. H. J. Alford. Peroy Gibbs. H. Reid. H. H. Harm.		
Brighton (County)	3000	Brunswick Terrace King's Road	180 280		.1.	non R O Tollemache, D D James.		
(New) (Union) (Union) (Ulifton) (Constitution) (Inberal)	2003	138 King's Road .	460 200	20	9.6	H. J. Alford. Percy Ofbha.		
(Clifton)	35	as The Mall St. Stephen Street Corn Street	370	5	6	H. Keid,		
(Liberal)		Corn Street	570 600	säa	3 & 14 3 & 14 3 & 1	A. J. Gardner,		
(University) Burnham-on-Oronch (Royal Corintifian Yacht)		Rerkeley Square	990 472		34.2	A. J. Gardner, O. Morton, F. W. Watson,		
(Corinthian Yacht)			750			G L Repuistor		
Burton (Union) Cambridge (Amateur Dramn	1896 1865	Park Htreet	150 200 40	£1 200	į	W. H. Tomlinson, V U Clinton Baddeley,		
tie) (Footlights)	2000		200			H. Rottenburg.		
(Hawks)	1871 1820	Corn Exchange St All Saints' Passage	100	Z:	Ž	P. B Cuthbertson.		
(Pitt)	18814	Jesus Laus Reides Street	200 14,000	3		P. B Cuthbertson.  G. K Dunning. S. S Brown		
(Pitt) (Union) (Union) (East Rent) (East Rent) (Exchange Club, Ltd) (Exchange Club, Ltd) (County)	2075	Nt. Gorge's Street	460 150	5	58 & £ 51 10. 7. & 5	N. 5. Errown F. Ames. W. H. Wishin. T. J. Tyrreil K. G. Lundle. W. C. P. Dew Maj. Hubert W. Scwell. W. S. Jones. A. Brown Lerrow Hangbay		
Cardiff (County)	z866	Exchange Buildings	384 510	27 15	10, 7, 2 5	T J. Tyrreil		
Cartisle (Border)		3 The Crescent Lowther Street	300 360			W C P. Dew		
(Gounty) Carnaryon (Royal Welch Yacht) Cheltenham (New)	1847	Porth-yr aur Imperial Square	170	523	1 k :	ow S Jones.		
(Union)	2074 2092	Imperial Square Cambras Street St. Peter sChurchyd	400 150 180	30 #		A Brown James Henshaw.		
(Union) Chester (City)	2866	bt, Peter sChurchyd Ensignte	150	1 5	524	J Henshall. •(1 Symons,		
Chester ((Aty) (direction) Chesterfield (East Perlyshire) Chichester (West Sussex) Colchester (The Club) (St. Runwald's) Coventry (Panner House) (County) University (County) County (Royal London Yachil	2874 2872	Nalformia :	150 50 180		32.	J Henshall. *G Hymons. H C Watson, a c.a., Bartel G Martin.		
('olchester (The Club)	1874 1861	East Street . High Street . Head Street .	150		* 4 :	A C IS. HUEF.		
('oventry (l'anner House)	1909	Little Park Street Stancleigh Terrace	215		3 & =	8 Read		
(County) Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1909 1893 1815 1838		390	300	£36			
(Royal London Yacht) Cromer (The Club) Derby (County) Devises (North Wilts)	1000	The Parade	200	λū		T. H. B. Pasley, M.v.o. G. H. L. Watson, W. J. Kerr Gerard H. Smith,		
Derby (County)	2000 1876 2868 286	('liff Avenue The Wardwick St John's btreet	177		4.3, &	Gerard H. Smith,		
Dorchester (County)	2		138	•	34.	E. Thorp. Capt. D. Granville, c.n.s.,		
Dover (The Club) (Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	2868	Waterloo Crescent	100	Na	4	*Reginald W Ord.		
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht) Durham (County) East bourne (Devoushire	1072 1072 1073 1074 1074 1074 1074 1074 1074 1074 1074	Marine Parade Old Elset	170 200	Z.	3,	o'Reginald W Ord.  A. Terson.  N. W. Apperley, M.v.o.  W. T. James.  C. C. Collingwood.  J. W. W. Rathew  A. N. Pitts.  B. P. Hoyan.  B. C. Hooley, a.s.a.  B. H. Manne.		
Eastbourne (Devonshire	1070	Barine Parade Old Elset Burlington Place Grand Parade Northernlay Place High Street Northernhay Place Keylande	300 ad8;	461	4 4	W. T. James,		
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855 18-4	Northernhay Place	370	10 k 7	3. 0, 6 2	J. W W. Mathew.		
Northernbay)	1270	Northernhay Place	130 80			R. P. Hohman		
Telmouth (The Club)	=	Church Namet	100	1724	1.1	R. H Meacus		
(Sussex) Excer (Heron and Streter) (Excer (Heron and Streter) (Excer and County) Harthershap) Expostible (Chal) Tellison (The Chal) (Hoggi Chernyall Yacht) Tellison (Badjaer) (Hoggi Hadjaer)	1072	Greenbank	3			R. H. Bouries. R. G. Borrie. R. G. Borrie. P. B. Jewisson. Herbort D. Photps (somp.).		
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)			-	1 1	3	Herbert D. Photps (tomp.).		

570	PRIORY . AL COLORO.					
Town.	Matair- lished	Address,	to. of Mone. bern.	Subsc Entr.	ription.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Gloscaster (City and County) . Guildford (County) . Halifax (The Club) . Hampton Wick Alloyal Cancel Harrogate (The Club) . Harwich . Harwich	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1007 1003	Westgate Street High Street Fountain Street Trowlock Island Victoris Avenue Gt Eastern Hotel	*****	G.	<i>ु</i> . 3) 4 अ) 4 8 3 5	H. H. Scott, W. R. Harris, AC. B. Walker. AMred R. Evans. C. A. Rhodes, G. Nayles,
Yacht) Herreford (Herrefordine) Hove (The Clab) (The Drive, B.C.) H.H. (Exchange) (Holl and E. Riding) (Hoyal Yorkshire Yacht) Hythe (Unque Parte) (Hoyal Yorkshire Yacht) (Hythe (Unque Parte) (Hoyal Yorkshire Yacht) (Hoyal Yorkshire Yacht) (Hoyal (County (111)) (Hyther and Passould (Hyther and Passould (Hyther) (Royal Channel Island Yacht)	1875 1890 1907 2853 1874 2847 2000 2859	Broad Street Fourth Avanue The Irive Lowgate Anlaly Read Jameson Street High Street Broak Street Northgate St. Heller St. Heller	200 (00 200 200 200 200 200 200 60	44 : 6 s s :	5 & 4 3 & 5 4 & 6 3 & 7 5 & 4 2 5 & 4	C. H. Lomax, T. S. D. Schly, A. R. Saulez, Noel A. Watner, W. Brastle, G. M. Seevenson, H. B. Hildyard, A. James Parce, R. Edward, L. Col. E. Oeberne Smith. C. V. Hawksterd,
Yachi) Krndai (County) Kingswaar (Ropal Dart Yacht Launceston (Tamar) Leamington (The Club) Leats (The Club) Fixchangeousky Lewes (Lewes and County) Lincoln (The Glab) Liverpool (A thensum) (Conservative) (Exchange) (Patatine) (Hacquest)	103 1236 1256 1257 1257 1276 1276 1276 1276 1276 1276 1276	Highgate  Exeter Nixest The Parade Albion Place (Yty Rquare Market Street High Street High Street High Street Church Street Date Street Fenwick Street Unger Parliament Street Higher	187 180 90 400 180 800 800 800 900 180 480	5 2 25 5 5 7 20 7	16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.	H. B. Greenwood,  A. L. Hine-Haycock,  I. H. Heishmith.  R. G. For eley,  J. Wilkinson,  A. T. Draper,  F. Holman,  S. T. Watkins,  W. Cunnlingham,  Capt. E. D. Hay Currie,  CT. M. Shelicoos,  R. D. Holt,  C. M. Kinnear,
(Reform)	2879 2847 2844 2895 2899	Street Inde Street 6 Rumford Place Hedfdik RockFerry Mount Pleasant	420 69 417 436 359	À'12 3 6. 4 <b>2</b> 3	6.4.2.3	W. Williams C. A. Robinson. W. P. Barilty, M.A. Maj C. M. Grogan.
(Royal Mermy, Yacht) (University). Lowestoff, (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Acht) Maddetone (Royal Norfolk and (Manchester (Arts). (Hassenses) (Clarendon). (Constitutional). (Constitutional). (Indoe). (Heform). (Union). Middlesbrough (Teveland). Minchaed (West Essenseret). Monmouth (County). Nettey Abbry (Royal Moto Yacht). New Brighton (West Cheshir	2867 2879 2869 1868 1863 1863 1863 1867 1867 1869 1901 1978	Weak Street Weakley Street Meakley Street Moskey Street No key Street St Ann's Street Deanagaie King Street King Street Moskey Sizett Marton Road The Avenue Agincourt Square Hythe Plet, South Ample	100 78 440	20 & 5	6 km3 6 km3 8 km4 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	R G Lowe  W I lavies. W J R Gesham. T C Midwood. Miss E. Moorbouse. Miss E. Moorbouse. Miss E. Moorbouse. J R Mines W S. Inman J R Winyenny. (' W. Pratt. 9, T. Visard. Maj G. R Stephens.
New Brighton (West Cheshir Halling) Newbury (Bouth Berks) Newburk - upon Tyne (Northern Counties)		Wallasey The Bridge Eldon Square	1.00 10g 300	3	:	Philip A Cross Hubert A Fellowes, Andrew Thompson.
Number of the Clab Newport, Mon. (County) Northampton (The Clab) Northampton (The Clab) Northampton (County) (Notic County) (Oxford (Clarendon) (Oxford and County) (Union Society) (Union Society) (Union Society)	1875 1875 1873 1834 1863 1863 1863 1863 1863 1863 1863	Westgate Road High Street George Row Upper King Street King Street Bridlesun!'h tate Corn Market Street Holva ell Street George Street Pros in Court High Mirest The Beach	375 250 500 400 300 800 190 190 2,700 800 86 260	21 & 13 3 30 & 5 20 & 5 20 20 21 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	15 & 79 4 & 3 7 & 5 5 & 19 5 3 & 2 3 & 2 4 & 20 61 200 62 200 1, 2, & 29	Alfred E. Carr Maj, Jl, Acheen. John Woods. Lt. Col. Hon H. W. Mansfield H. Gandy. D Cyley R. Ransom. J. H. Hektinson John A. Mackay Scobie. Alan Howland William Gill. C. A. Gladistone. F. F. Adey. T. Stapleton.
Ounties Pymouth (The Chub) (Royal Western Yacht) (Royal Western Yacht) (Royal Pyssouth (Wright) (Royal Pyssouth (Wright) (Royal Pyssouth (Wright) (Royal Pouth Western Yacht) (Royal Wright) (Royal Wright) (Corinthian Rock) (Royal Corinthian (Royal Pesspec	1876 1807 1877	Luckyer Street The live Madeira Road ,	36 36 38	•	. k :	P. H Edmonds. R. Bruce Harding. Norman Short.
(Royal South Western Yacht) Portsmouth (Royal Naval) (Royal Pertusouth Corinthias Eacht)	2807 1836	West Hos. Pembroke Road . Southers	230 2,0 265	# 7 	4. 4. 2	*LA. Coi W. E. Norris. Col E. G. Curtis Frederick Winder.
Port Victoria (Royal Corinthian Facht)	2870 2887		-	3	32=	T. G. P. Winser.
Yachti Reeding (Athensum) (Bertshire). (Wellington)	*	Pring Street Binggrave Street Station Road		ak :	***	PRichard Wifts (Lond.)  P. G. Lienrellyn (Ramegatet. R. J. Yestele, R. A. Collins; A. G. West.  J. H. Jones.

270	morepu	. Other . et . Th	7	TOT WIT	10 " 77 tol	577
Town.	Esta b	Addition.	No. of	Sube	cription.	*Hon Sec. or Secretary.
	lighed.	-77	bers.	Entr	Ann.	
Ripen (The Club)  Rochester (Cartle)  (Medway Yacht; (Rochester County)  Rughy (The Club)  Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)  (South Cliff)  (South Cliff)  (Sheffield (The Club)  (Athen wurn  (Reform)  Shrewsbury (The Club)  (Shropshire)  Southampton (Royal Southern  Yacht)	を の	Market Schliffe The Esphannide Willis Avenue Castle Hill North Street Nicholas Cliff West Street George Street Church Street Church Street Oak House The Square Bugle Street.	130 300 110 55	G. 3 200 6d	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	oA D Goody.  oPercy (I, Panne).  oPercy (I, Panne).  oPercy (I, Panne).  oPercy (I, Panne).  oPercy (III).  oPercy (III).  oPercy (III).  oPercy (IIII).  oPercy (IIII).  oPercy (IIIII).  oPercy (IIIIII).  oPercy (IIIIIIII).  oPercy (IIIIIIIIIII).  opercy (IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
(Royal Southampton Yacht) (Nastle Yacht (Juh) Southend (Asexander Yacht) Routhport (Savage) (Union) Southeea (Royal Albert Yacht) Stafford (County) Stamford (Stamford and	1075 1007 1007 1005 1007 1007 1007	Above Bar Street Calshot The Cliffs Lord Street Bath Street Cliffon Roid Salter Street St. Mary's Street	400 136 276 100 100 130 100	4.	*	F Shalders W. Campbell. A. McClonchie. W. D. S. Crowther. W. D. S. Shalwett. Hugh O'Connell. Thomas I hale. G. H. Burton.
Stroud (The Club) Swansea (Swansea and Countles) (Bristol Channel Yacht) Taunten (County) Taustock (West Devon) Teignmouth (East Devon)	2000 2009	George Street Castle Square  Mumbles Fore Street  East Cliff Prome-	190 190 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 18	5 3	\$ 100 \$ 100	W H Rishop Thomas Efford, T Carey Griffiths. S H. Serrell *Capt. M. Hay Chapman. **O'AH Young
Tenby (Tenby and County) Tenbridge (The Club) Torquiy (Royal Terhay Yacht) Tunbridge Wells (Counties) (Kent and Wassex) Wakefield (County)	185a 187a 1909	nade The Croft High Street London Road The Great Hall Drawn Lone	90 190 174 278 800	3 5 5 1	, 4.	LtCoi F E. Trower.  oli, J. Benham C. S. Wellon. F. A. Spentow, or. J. Steeddall; op Wick- enden May W. Norwood, v.p.
Walsall (The Club) Warwick (County) Westward Ho ! (Union) Weymouth (County) (Royal Dorset Yacht) Whitchaven (West Cumber land)	100 mg 10	Brury lane Bridge Street Church Street Gloucester Row Charlotte Row New Lowther Street	100 103 100 100 100 100 100 100	3 3 4 3	44.	C. Duignan, Capt E W Nelson; J. The R. S twen Dain Donnelly E B Beck A M Allinson.
Winchester (Hampshire) ('lty) Windermere (Royal Winder mere Yacht)	2875 1893 1860	Southgate Street .	300 180 280	**	3, 8, & 1	i I
Wisbech (The Club) Wolverhampton(Comservative) Worcester (County) (Ladies) (Union) Worthing (County) Yarnouth, I. of W. (Sofent	1860 2863 1848	zz The Crescent Lichfield Street Foregate Street Foregate Street The Cross Marine Parade	30 164 170 90 175 900	25 25 20 44.	å	*(i English T E Lawe, o n. r., v.p.  eArthur E Lord Mrs. Whinfield. *(j. Wyndham Crowe, si n: H N Collet *(i T Carlyon.
Yacht) York (City) (Yorkshire) (Yorkshire Ladies)	2876 2833 2889	Castle Gate Museum Street Stonogate	190 263 60	£25	2 j	°H H. Bryland. Col H Mostyn Owen, c.n John Lane

#### THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—
No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 2907 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the Rachastorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of types, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to herve he an express for resignation) and a new part is impact by the Speaker.

#### PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S.W. z.—Named after a politician of Charles II. a reign. No. ro is the official town residence of the Prime-Minister, No. xz of the Chanceller of the Exchequer, and No. ra is the office of the Government Whips. Chequers, a gountry residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1994), was accepted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1927 (with an endowment to maintain the estate, d.c.) from Lord and Lady Lee of Parelsans. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilternia. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilternia about 2 pales from Primes Risborough, Buoks, and contains a collection of Crongwellian portraite and relies.

#### PRINCIPAL SCOTTISE CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Reta-	Club-House.	No. of	Bubec	ription.	·Hot. Sec. or Secretary	
Name of Cites	ed.		bers.	Matr.	Ann.	1	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) Avr (County). 'u sdee (Rastern) Minburgh (Adstralasian) (Caletonian U.S.)	2854 2874 1866 2867 2845 2797	sas, Union St. Sandgate Street 2, Albert Square 20, Archibald Pl 40, Shandwick Pl 62, Princes St	273	Am Am re Gr None rs Ga rs Gr		Alex, Sharp. b. W. Shaw, W. L. Putuffe, il. E. Kavarnagh, Capt. J. R. Bay, James Falknor.	
" (Northern) " (Queen's) " (Royal Restern Tucht) " (Royal Forth Yacht) " (Sost. Conservative)	2039 2035 1046 2027	9s, George St. 7, Frederick St. 37, Queen Street isranton sss. Princes St.	5p	7 Gs. 5 Gs. 5 Gs.	7,44 £ } is in Sign Notice = Ga.	Alexander Morrison, c.a. Miss L. Meiklejohn, A. N. G. Aisken, B. G. Angus, J. M. M. Halliday,	
	1854 1864 1888	see, Princes St	900 750 8,300	Sump Si Ga Sa. (7 de )	34 st (18'	C T. Nightingale, A W Harroome. T. E. Hastings. Lawrence Scohle.	
(Conservative)	1805 1897	22. Bothwell St 222. Douglas St 27. Buchanan St St. George's Pi		None 4 de 8 de 4 de	5 Ga 4 Ga.	George H Rose.  *W Beckett, junr.  Miss M, Lagte.  Matthew W White.	
(New). (Royal Clyde Yacht). (R. W'st. Tu of Scot Y'cht.). (Soot. Countitutional) (Western)	20g6 2076 2091	140. W George St. Hunter's Quay 155. St. Vincent St., 45. Renfield St., 147. Buchanan St.,	500 350 190 1,200		zn & 6 (is n Ga 2 G 5 (in ( 25,22& )	William G France, c.s. W. York: A. Christie. F A Bownes A J. Forgamon Mai F A Wilkinson.	
ornoss (Highland) on (Royal Highland Yacht) isley thesay (R. Northern Yacht)	2001 2000	High Street	800 840	zu (ia. g (ia	3 (in 3 (in 5 & 2 (in,	T G. Henderum, Alex MacLennan Thomas MacRobert, A H Amin	

#### PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club	Fata blish	('lub-House,	No of Mem	Subscription		*Hon Sec. or Secretary.
	od		bers.	Entr	Ann.	
Bangor (Royal Ulater Yacht)		Banger, Co Bown .	500	g G s	■ Ga.	E F Patterson
Balfast (Ulster) (Ulster Baform)		Castle Place	300	zalis zalistia	7 (is 20 & 1 Ga.	Harold V Coutes.
(Union)	2837	lonemil Place	470	20 Gis.	7 Ga.	"William McMullen.
(www. (County)	2899	Church Street	-	Bills	3 (ia.	*C. A Jackson
chirk (County)	-	South Mail	-	£10	€6	R H Leglie
Bublin (Alexandra)	sõga	133-E.Mt. Ntephen'stin	300	£ 44.	a Ge	Miss Ewing Kennedy
(Automobile)	2901	34. Dawson Street	2,264	g (is.	5 & 3 (is.	H. S. Chaytor, san a
(Catholic Commercial)		4s, Upper BackvilleSt	See !	SGa.	a Ga {	Janes P Murchy
		1		•		J Corcoran.
(Dawson Street)	2 Page	48, Dawson Street	***	25 Ga '	a Ga. Stia	Standish E. Mason.
	1000	a, St Stephen's Gn	-	22 (31		W Vaughan. Erskipe West.
(Hibernian Catch)	186a	zza. Grafton Street	-	so Ga		Charles Kelly
(Hibernian U. Ser.)	1630	8, 8t Stephen's Gn	1900	to Ga	7 G#.	C MacDormott.
(Kildare Street)	7	Kildare Street	720	£30	£10	D Henry Balley
(Leinster)	2845	se, ('lare Street	-	3 & B Lin.	6 & 3 (Ja.	E. Marennia, m.n.
(Backville Street)	1794	. Upper Backvillest	Ige !	· (	20 ()a.	F M Ballens
(St. Stephen's Green)	7	& St. Htephen's Gn	500	£15	57	H. Harrison.
Kilkenny (County)	2001	Patrick Street	135	5,	456	Major Lindesey Knox.
Kingstown (Roy Affred Yacht) (Royal Irish Yacht)	2064 2040	Kingstown	430	2 (j4.	z G.	J. B. Stevens. T. J. Duncan.
(Royal St. George Yacht)	1862	Kingstown	350	g (is	4 Ga	D. Henry Bailer.
Linerick (County)	:20	George Street	47	£10	à	G. E. Farmer.
Londonderry			- 1	;		H. R McCar
(Northern Counties)	zBBo	Bishop Street	262	8 (is.	200	Cand. J. T. R. Millior.
Omagh (Tyrone County) Queenstown(Buyal Cork Yacht)	zBąń	Omagh	96	g(ia.	3 Ga.	Col. H. Irvine, c.n.
Unconstown(Stoyal Cork Yacht)	2700	Queenstown	200	7 Ca.	S Ge.	H. B. Bruce.
Waterford (Ca. & City)	<b>Mar</b>	Waterford	- 1	#Ge.	y Ga.	•W. Gallweys
					, 1	W. Richardson,
	-					

NORE.—WHITAKER'S ALMANACK was first published in 1868 (for the year 1969), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1921 the Pepular Edition (in paper cover with Edition (initial) consists of 578 pages, and is seld for Se. net; the Half-Eound Edition (in red and green cloth cover), consists of 970 pages, and is sold for 7c. 6d. net.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russis. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-8 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Ifarirud; then with the former Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) range and the Himalayss, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° R. latitude, and from 61° to 10° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,803,000 square miles, with a population of over 315 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States comprise 61 percent. of the area, and nearly 78 percent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

	Area in	PERSONS						
PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY	nules		1911		290Z,	Differ ence pe cent zga		
	(1911)	Malce	Females.	Total	Total	& zgoz.		
mer-Merwara	2,711	a66,398	<b>835.</b> 197	goz.395	476,078	+ 5"		
damans and Nicobars	3.143	19,570	6,849	46,459	24,649	+ 7		
sam	53,015	3,467,6az	3,846,014	6,723.635	5,842,878	14		
aluchistan	54,288 76,600	239, 181 23, 365, 205	175,831	424,428	36a,206	+ 5		
ngal	83.782	26,850,909	27,630,155	34,490,084	44,141,477	7 %		
mar and Orisea	EAR ONE	10.845.847	9.450,795	80,074 642	33.848,783 18.56 j.050	1 I I.		
Bomballann	75.007	8,275,483	7.837 800	10.111.042	15,304,700	7 5		
Mad	40,080	1.030.324	1.574.111	3.543.435	3,310,010	170		
Adm	80	31,200	14.875	40,105	43.074	ئ 🕂 ا		
gma ntral Previnces and Berar	<b>830,839</b>	6,103,494	1.951,793	28,215,227	20,400,664	+ 15		
atral Provinces and Berar	99.803	6,930,396	6,986,026	£3,910,308	22,971,463	+ 15		
DEE	1,503	97.279	77,697	27/ 976	280,607	- 3		
ihi	557	3	1	391 828	1	1 1		
orth-West Frontier Province	148,330	80,380,985	82,083,449	42,405,404	<b>38,000</b> 9,654	+ 7		
orth-West Frontier Province	13,418	8,288,203	1,014,831	8,196,933	9,041,534			
niab sited Provinces of Agra and Oudh	99,250	20,098,667	8,984,889	19,974,985	80,330,337	:		
		ag.64z.8gz	20,540,023	47,180,044	47.698,277	- 1		
Total Provinces		224,873,692	225,395.862	244,267,548	#32,606,040	+ 5		
mm State (Manipur)	8,456	170,666	£76.566	346,282	284,465	+ 22		
Inchistan (Agency Tracts)	80,470	207.035	×93.053	420,291	488,640	- :		
roda State	8,zBa	2,065,996	926,863	8,032,798	z.950,600	+ 4		
ngal States	133	438,368	284,197	828,905	740,899	+ 28		
har and Orism States		1,966.146	2,000,084	3.945.400	3,514,474 6,908,569	+ 19		
ntral India Agency		8,765,401 4,801,459	3,040,274	7.411,675 9.356,680	0.900.559	1 7		
ntral Provinces States	71.174	1.053.020	4.866.901 1.003.378	8,117,000	8,4 7,808 1,021,140	T ==		
derahad State	1 64	6,797,218	6,577,558	13.374.676	22,141,148	1 7 7		
ebmir State	84.430	1.674.267	2,473,780	2.150.200	8,905,526	1 77		
dras States	20,540	8,431,758	3,400,683	4,842,842	4.101.005	+ 24		
more Ptate	20,475	2,034,462	8,871,878	g.806.sga	5.539.300	1 + 7		
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ind Tribal Areasi	35,500	864.876	, M, ses	2,643,094	<b>86,96</b> a	-		
mjab States	36.5gz	0,300,906		4,818,794	4.444.30	- 4		
ingtone Agency	-	5.5°E.275	S.ord. 192	30,530,430	1 9,753,500 .	+ 6		
ikim Hell Provinces States	2,745	46.40	40.750	7,90	800,000	1 + 4		
ERGE EXPERIENCES EXPERIES	5.971	437.460	400.500	804,404				
Total, States and Agencies	700.473	36,466,044	34.443,600	79,000,054	\$4.786,11\$	+ . 83		
Cones. Tunes	0 Ben 400	151.25	143,017,402	318,106,300	1 200 200 200	+.7		

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region,

the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and I)haulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its -junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Mursee, Smila, Musseorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oata, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas,

comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly r,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Thus the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a deuse population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, rabi (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, kharif (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrals, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Decoan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleimas Mountains on the N. W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Decean, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and. the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Rastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanaddy, in the extreme N.E. (500 m.), the Godsvery (900 m.), the

Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its listory: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, avery primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghants, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, arestill covered with the splendid egetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monasite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawady and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamnum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold in Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalay an region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fourth general census of India was taken on the 10th March, 1911. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, but only estimates could be made for a few outlying tracts and tribal areas on the frontier. The census returns gave a population of 315,156,396, as compared with 294,361,056 in 1901 (for details see p. 579), an increase in the ten years of about 7 per cent. The returns were in some parts much affected by severe malarial fever and plague, which caused a large temporary decrease in certain towns, particularly Cawnpore and Nagpur. The census total of 1911 is divisible into 244,267,542 (or 78 per cent.) for British India, and 70,888,854 (or 22 per cept.) for Native States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1911 29 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status

depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet.

Religious.—The population by religions, so far as ascertained, includes 217,586.802 Hindus (69 per cent. of the total), 66,647,299 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 10,721,453 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 7 per cent. for all other religious, including 3,876,203 Christians (three-fifths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,024,466 Sikhs (a large increase), 1,248,182 Jains (a decline, ascribed to plague), 100,006 Parsis, and 10,205,168 described as Animists, who believe in magra and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus. are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1911 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 35,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of which depend on hand-wearing. The public services appoint over 5,000,000 persons.

hand-weaving. The public services support over 5,000,000 persons.

Sec. Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infent marriage and enforced widowheed is gaining ground. There were in right

over 26,400,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1911 in the

proportion of 1,000 to 954.

Languages.—Indis has 220 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages speken by 312,912,624 persons in 1911 are grouped in four families; and 23 languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 82,003,235 persons), Bengali (48,367,915), Telugu (23,542,861), Marathi (19,806,636), Tamil (18,128,365), Punjabi (15,876,758), Rajasthani (14,007,590), Western Hindi (14,007,882), after which come Gujarati, Kanarese, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the lingua franca of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 200,000 (including Contonments).

	In roor	In 1911	1	In sgos.	In 1921
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Hownsh Bombay City and Island Madras City II yderahad Rangoon Lucknow Delhi Lahore Ahmedahad Benares Bangalore Agra Cawnpore Allabalad	1,206,738 959.537 <sup>8</sup> 509.346 448,466 245,439 261,975 203,964 185,889 213,079 159,046	1,888,313 979.445 518,660 500,683 893,316 859,798 238,837 288,667 203,804 189,485 185,449 178,557	Poons Amritear Karachi. Mandalay Jaipur Patos Madura Hareilly Srinagar Trichinopoly Meerut Surat Daccs Nagpur Jubbulpore	253,320 268,429 116,663 183,826 160,167 134,785 105,984 133,167 128,628 104,721 118,129 119,306 89,733 227,734	158,856 158,756 151,903 138,209 137,058 136,153 134,130 129,468 126,324 123,512 116,227 114,868 206,551 201,445 200,651
		f in see		p-,333	,

### kndia under the Crown.

For a brief sketch of Indian History from 326 B.C., the date of Alexander's invasion of India, to 1858, see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1917, page 356 et seq.

In 1827, during Earl Canning's administration, a mutiny of sepsys broke out on the xoth May at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Belit was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chief-joined the revelt. The slege of Dellni, the massacre at Cawnpare, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campagn stand out among the strring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the Rast India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefa, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of

Her Majesty to assume the government of the certifories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. Lord Canning was succeeded in 1866 by Lord Elgis, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Hutiny. His administration was marked by the Buttan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1865-ya) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of Lord Northbrook (1873-6) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In

One-inch Ordenance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the India Office Sale Agente, Messra E. Stanford, Ltd., zz to z4 Long Ages, London, W.C. s

(ss. to ss. od. each).

875 the reigning Gackwar of Barnda was deposed

for misrale and disloyalty.

Lord Letton's administration (1976-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of Empress OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the Marquess of Ripon 68-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the Marquess of Dufferia (234-55). In 1955-5 occurred the Third Bunnese War, by which Upper Burms with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened. and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1894.

The Marquess of Lanedowne (1868-94) continued his predecessor's policy of attengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in race by introducing a more popular element. and conferring a limited right of interpellation

and criticism in financial matters. The viceroyalty of Lord Elgin (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has In 1896-7 raged more or less severely ever since. an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several houndaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in **88**a, was reimposed in **1894**.

Lord Curron (1899-1994 and 1994-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £z. In 1893-2500 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ma. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, univer-sities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A muchneeded reform of the police was undertaken Lord Curson also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nimm. In 1994 a mission with a mables them to dispose of growing acuroes military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Carson's India being reland. A Rayal Commission was absence in England for a few months in 1994 Lord appointed in 1995 took formal possession of the new headquarters

the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Vicercy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried outgreat reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander in Chief in seed, but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Govern-

that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug. 2002).

Lord Minte succeed.d in Nov., 2003. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in Inuia during the winter of 2003-6. For some years after 2005 there was agitation ameng Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 2003. In his Budget speech in 2007 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, forestadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended selfgovernment. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardings succeeded in Nov., 1920. Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, pro-hibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after z July, zgzz, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on as December, 1911, by R.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the or devernment from Calcutta to Belin, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orisas, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a natifal washester of the natifical Grand and the capital or the provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 2005. Bengal as recon-stituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. placed linter a province was formed, includ-ing Chots-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on z April, zera. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. More-Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, which

at Belhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Vicercy. A Royal Commission was appointed in April, rers, to examine and report on Indian Finance and Currency The outbreak of war in Europe in August, spra, was the signal for a great outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government, and large forces of Indian troops were despatched for service in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Following on the ontbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, xys. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, xys, to March, xys6. The Viceroy amounced in March, xys6, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Cheimsford succeeded in April, 1916. A strong Commission was appointed to examine and report on the possibilities of further industrial development in India. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India," formulated by Mrs Besant and her party. Restrictions, afterwards removed, were placed on Mrs Besant in consequence of her methods.

The Mesopotamia Commission strongly criticised the administration from India of the early stages of the campaign The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. As regards indentured Indian labour in the Colonies, the Dominions' representatives accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment, and commended to the favourable consideration of their Governments three general principles: that the facilities for settlement accorded to Indians should not be less advantageous than those allowed to other Oriental nations; that facilities should be accorded to educated Indians visiting the Colonies for travel and study; and that Indians who have been permitted to settle should receive sympathetic treatment. Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced. During the year the Vicercy made the following important announcements:-The grant of King's Commissions to Indians, a contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the war, and further grants towards the improvement of education. The special conditions arising from the war induced the Government of India to anticipate the findings of the Commission by organising at once, as far as was possible, the resources of the country, with a view to making India more self-contained. It also devoted itself to the supply of essential stores for the armies in the field, and a Munitions Board was created for the purpose of mobilising the resources of India for the war.

Towards the end of very the Secretary of State visited India in connectors with a development of constitutional progress, for some time under consideration by the Home and Indian Governments. The Secretary of State and the Vicercy submitted their report to H. M.'s Government in April, 1928.

The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest; the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in rg17, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots; anti-Moslem riots broke out in Berar, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. cruiting for the Army broke all records; the operations against the Marris were closed; a War Conference was held at Delhi with the object of stimulating India's efforts in the war. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. Reckless speculations in Broach cotton prevailed, and a certain amount of discontent due to high prices was manifested. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 7 million deaths in British India and Native States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report; its broad general conclusions were that—India is rich in raw materials and in industrial possibilities, but poor in manufacturing accomplishment. The deficiencies in her industrial system are such as to render her liable to foreign penetration in time of peace and to serious dangers in time of war. Her labour is inefficient, she relies almost entirely on foreign sources for foremen and supervisors; and her educated people have yet to develop a right tradition to industrialism. Her stores of money lie inert and idle. The necessity of securing the economic safety of the country, and the inability of the people to secure it without the co-operation and stimulation of government impose on government a policy of energetic intervention in industrial matters. Two representatives of the Indian people, appointed by the Government of India, attended the Imperial War Cabinet in London. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu - Chelmatord Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 antiumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peniusula, and relief measures were undertaken 'A strike, of brief duration, of mill-hands, due partly to economic duration, of mill-hands, size partly to economic and partly to political "causes, occurred in Bombay. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in "many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance," "movement, inaugurated by Mr. Ghandi masters the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the devernment of India, on the recommendations of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing sense of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with suddition. The movement spread to Bombay, and "the local government was forced to deport Mr. Horaiman, the Editor of the Bombay Chronicle. A Commission was appointed to enquire into the whole matter of of the Bombay Chronicle. A Commission was appointed to enquire into the whole matter of the disturbances and the steps taken to suppress them. The murder of the Amir and the subs quent events in Afghanistan were followed by an

inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. Hostilities were terminated in August and a treaty of peace concluded (see p. 6ey). The attitude of the frontier tribes was, however, on the whole good. Committees were appointed (s) to enequire into the organization and procedure of the civil secretariat of the Government of India; (a) to enquire into the administration and organization of the Army in India, whose conduct of the late campaign on the North-West Frontier, following the troubles with Afghanistan, was much criticised; and (3) to advise in regard to the future of currency and exchange; (4) to investigate the system of prison administration. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. After reviewing the changes in social and economic conditions which call for reorganisation and improvement in the educational system of Bengal, the Commissioners made recommendations, involving an additional annual expenditure of half a million sterling, and a non-recurrent expenditure of an equal amount, for the establishment of a wholly new system of administration for secondary and higher secondary to to to to the secondary and higher secondary tution to be known as an Intermediate College, providing not only preparation for the University, but also for vocational training, by means of a sound secondary education continued as a rule up to the age of x8, affording a good grounding for careers in agriculture, commerce and industry, and for the medical, engineering, and teaching professions, as well as for the ordinary science and arts courses of the University; the organisation of a special corps of western-trained teachers; the immediate establishment of a self-contained teaching University at Dacca; the creation of a genuine teaching University at Calcutta; a complete re-casting of the system of governance of Calcutta University: the encouragement of women's education; and for the improvement of conditions under which students live (provision of hostels, playing fields, etc.). After the publication of the report, the Government of India, in October, introduced a Bill for the establishment of the proposed University at Dacca. A scheme for the amalgamation of the three Presidency banks was formulated; the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee, appointed in 1917, for the extension and improvement of cotton cultivation in India, aroused much interest; there was an awakening of interest in industrial enterprise in India, attended, however, by some reckless speculation; and, as elsewhere, the rise in prices necessitated improvement of pay in the various branches of the public service. The Union Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the Indian question in South Africa. worthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of State for India in the Home Government, and the repre-sentation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The movement for compulsory elementary education continued to grow. The policy underlying the Government of India. Act, 1219, mainly based on the recommenda-tions of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report,

vis., the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in zees by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (see pp. 39-90), and in furtherance of which elec-tions were held during the year, preparatory to the inauguration of the new Councils early in 1921 by H.R.H. the Duke of Counsught. One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, com-menced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant, was given to the Government. A prominent and distin-guished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. In consequence of the agitation in support of more lenient Peace terms for Turkey, some Muhammatans, estimated to number over 20,400, emigrated to Afghanistan, but many of these Muhajarins returned greatly disabused by the reception accorded to them The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters. Fighting with the Mahauds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Trade showed remarkable expansion, and crop forecasts were good. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self-supporting, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and ludian members of the same were taken. Several large works' programmes were sanctioned. A committee was appointed to inquire into the administration of the railways. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to onetenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, i.e., an exchange rate of Rs. so to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A High Commissioner for India in London, with a separate establish-ment, responsible to the Government of India tor certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported and their conclusions are under consideration. The recommendations of the Army in India

The recommendations of the Army in India Committee postulate:—(x) control by the Gevernment of India over Indian military

affairs ; (a) giving to India a voice in Imperial | Council must have served in India for 10 years, defence; and (3) allowing to the Imperial General Staff a considered influence on Indian military policy. To ensure uniformity of military policy between Great Britain and India the Committee recommend:—a diminution of detailed control by the India Office; abolition of the Military Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, either directly or through the Military Secretary at the India Office (appointed on his recommendation) to be the sole military adviser of the Secretary of State for India; the attendance of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff at meetings of the India Council; the attendance of the Military Secretary of the India Office at meetings of the Army Council; the Commander-iu-Chief in India to be the administrative and executive head of the Army, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council: the appointment of Commander-in-Chief on the recommendation of, and with the right of communicating with, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff; a Military Council of high staff and other officers to assist the Commander-in-Chief in India; the to assist the commander in this in think is abolition of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department; decentralisation of responsibility by the creation of four commanda. A majority of the Committee recommend the placing of production and supply under a Civilian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, instead of under a Surveyor-General, responsible to the Commander-in-Chief, as recommended by the Minority. The Committee also recommend :- Closer relations, co-operation in training, distribution of high appointments, and adjustments of pay, between the British and Indian Armies; a corps of officers fitted to serve with either British or Indian troops; the amalgamation of certain Corps; the removal of grievances, more sympathetic treat-ment of all ranks; re-organisation of existing, and the development and equipment of new. services.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or finan-cial character. The Regulating Act (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recog-nised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's India Act (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In r853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" [1858], for the Better Government of India" (1885), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State of India exercise of the Economic Versions of State of the India exercise of the Economic Versions of State of the India exercised by the Company of State of the India exercised by the Council Version of State of the India exercised by the Council Version of State of the India exercised by the Council Version of State of the India exercised by the Council Version of State of the India exercised by the India exe for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1852, 2907, 1915, and 1929, at least one half-of the members of

and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be is and must not be less than 8, and is st present 8. Their term of unan 5, and is at present 3. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Eoyal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1999) the imperial and provincial Legislative (councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced and the elective element excriticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 25 to so, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature : it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the adminis-tration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments It lays down that the 8 major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. confers extended powers on local legislatures For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed to years after the commencement of the Act for the tempose of enquiring, among other matters, as to the desirability of a further extention of the principle of selfgovernment in India.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (r) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (a) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the cus. tomary law affecting particular ca

# The Government of India. emperor of india—u.i.m. george v.

Secretary of State-The Rt. Hon. EDWIN SAMURL MONTAGU, P.C., M.P.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India, and no expenditure from Indian revenues is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy(e.g., foreign policy and the affairs of native States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (see pp. 246,

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 8 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bhar and Orisas, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Assam), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 8 members including the the Commander-in-Chief (of whom one-half must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the Indian Legislature will consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (see p. 580 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill will not be deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers, but the Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council, of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is to be submitted to both Chambers, and to be voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council may act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and the Governor-General may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government will not in future command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is neces-

sarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament. The seat of the Supreme Government is now at Delhi, the summer headquarters being atil at Simia.

summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 11 Departments—
Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce, Industry, Education, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The Finance Department deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The Foreign and Political Department conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other conterminous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The Home Department deals with the civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in comparion with the Legalating Department. connexion with the Legislative Department. The most important subjects that come before the Revenue and Agriculture Department are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The Public Works Department deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. The department of Commerce deals with trade and shipping, customs, excise, ports, post-office, telegraphs, &c. The department of post-onice, telegraphs, ac. The department of Industries deals with munitions, industries, stores, factories, &c. The Army is under the Army Department, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The Education Department has the control of education, local government, sanitation, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a Railway Department, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 Local Governments and Administrations, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam; under a Lieutenant-Governor, Burma; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwars, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which in the District Officer, called Collector-Magniturate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In authordination to Commissioner, who is the case of the case

THE SUPREME GOV	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excl	
Vicercy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Baron Chelmstord, P.C., G.M.S.L., G.C.M.G., G	.M.I.E., G.B.E., D. 1868 (assumed charge
Military Secretary, LtCol. R. Verney, C.I.E.,	Rifie Brigade Rs. 1,500 Rifie Brigade Rs. 1,500 Rifie Brigade Rs. 1,500 Pth Lancers; Capt. D. S. Fraser, 18th Lancers; he Hon. D E. F. O'Brien, Rifie Brigade, Capt. dian Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Major Amar Singh & Rifies: Subadar Major Dalpat Singh, Bahadur,
Comptroller of the Household, Major J. Macke	enzie, C.LE., 36th Sikhs
Capt. E. R. Hoars, seat Lancers: Cant.	to Hon. D. E. F. O'Brien. Rifle Brigade. Cant.
H. C. H. Illingworth, M.C., Rifle Corps. In	dian Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Major Amar Singh
Thapa, Sardar Bahadur, M.C., s/sth Gurkha	Rifles; Subadar Major Dalpat Singh, Bahadur,
I.O.M. 1/6th Jat. L. Infy. Surgeon, BtCol. R. Heard	
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K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Industries); Dr. Tej Baha-	Rs. 3,250
dur Sapru (Law); Sir W. H. H. Vincent, K.C.S.I. (Home)each Rs 6,667	Dir. Central Intelligence, LtCol. C. Kaye, C.S.I., C I.E., C.B.E
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Den Sac. Major G. D. Ogilvia	mick, C.I E,. R.E., (Rs.3,000); Bombay, Maj.
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*Public Works Sec., Sir S. D'A. Crookshank,	Rs. 1,450
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Consulting Architect, J. Begg.F.R.I.B.A.Rs.2.500	F.R.S., D.Sc. Rs.z,000 Chief Insp. of Mines, G. F. Adams, C.B.E. Rs.z,000 Actuary, H. G. W. Melkle. Rs.z 200
Commerce Sec., C A. Innes, C I.ERs.4,000	Agents to Gov. Gen Central Inaia, Lt. Col. F. B.
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Lingsav. C.B.E	Dew, C.S.I., C.I.Eeach Rs.4,000
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t (173710370, dCc.) M. J. COESWELL C.L.E. KAL2.250	Benn, C.I.E. (Ras.400): Mawar (Udannur)
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Other Members, E. A. S. Bell, C.I.E; F. G. R.	stan, J. A. O. Fitspatrick, C.I.E., C.B Ea.s.,750 Political Residents: Persian Gulf, LtCol. A. P.
Dawson	
Sec., H. L. Cole; Jt. Sec., S. C. Tomkins Rs.2,000 to Rs.2,500	Trevor, C.S.I., C.L.E. (actg.) (R.s., 190) (see also p. 607); Aden, Maj. Gen. James Marshall Stewart, C.E. (Rs. 2,000).
Linese omeens are manipels of	f the Board of Scientific Advice.

direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are about 270 Districts in British

There are separate High Courts for both civil vince, and Upper Bur and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Commissioner's Court.

Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjah. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. Lower Burma has a Chief Court. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE TO BE INAUGURATED IN 1991.

The Council of State.

President, The Hon. A. P. Muddiman, C.S.I., C.I.E.

	În								1	
` <u> </u>	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal	United Provinces.	Punyab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces	Burma	Leenn.	Total
Members elected by constituencies to represent: Non-Muhammadans	4 1 	3 2 1 	3 2 	3 * 	: : :	2 I 		 I  I	I	17 10 3
Total, elected Total, nominated *	5	6	6	5	4					33 ao
Grand Total	•••••		••••••	•• •••	•••••	•••••	•••••			53

Of whom not more than so may be officials, and one will be nominated as the result of an election in Berar

The Legislature Assembly.

President. The Hop. A. B. Whyte.

	In.										
	Madras	Lombay	Dengal	United	[Fun'ab	Bihar and Oussa	Central Prost see	Аучан	Parma	Pelbi	Tota
tembers elected by constituencies to represent:  Non-Muhammadans  Muhammadans  Europeaus  Landholders	10 3 1 1	7 4 2 1	6 6 3 1	. 8 6 1	3 6 	8 3 	3  z 	: : :	 I		47
ber of Commerce Sikhs Non-Europeans General population	•••			:::		:::		:::	3	· · ·	
Total, elected Total, nominated* .	16	16	17	16	12	X8	5	4	4	1	20

<sup>•</sup> Of whom at will be officials, and one will be nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

#### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.\*

rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a larger measure of independence of The Act distinthe Supreme Government. guishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, etc. Other administrative leads, classified as "Provincial" -viz, local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, etc., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas," for administering them. In the eight major of "Governos" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Assam provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for which, will rest with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers will be chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor They will be directly responsible to the Legislative Council

\* The areas and populations or the separate provinces are for limitsh territory only. The populations are according to the Census of 1911

Under the Government of India Act. 2529, and less made thereunder, the lecal governments subjects, but may be over-ruled by the Governor tegiven a larger measure of independence of if he considers their policy inconsistent with the Supreme Government. The Act distinct of the removabilities.

the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance will be dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects will rest with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control

Legislative Councils will have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council will only be required, in future, to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty his Council. The Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain cucumstances send them to the Governor-General for consideration, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF THE EIGHT MAJOR PROVINCES.

MAJOR	PROV	INCES	١.					
and the first special property of the	Legislative Councils of							
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United	Punyah	Bihur and On.ssa	Central Provinces,	Авзаш
Members elected by constituencies to represent — Non-Muhammadans  Muhammadans Iudian Christians Europeaas Anglo-Indians Landhoders Universities Planting Interests (Commerce and Industry Nihing Interests General Urban Population  Total elected  Total sommated , including Members of the Executive Councils  Grand Total  [Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers will be officials]	65* 13 5 1 6 1 5 98 29	46+ 27 2 3 1 7 7 86 25 III	46 39 5 2 5 1 15  15  26	50 29     100 23	30 32  4 1 12  71 22	#8 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	38 4   3 36 34	20 12     5 1  1  1  1  1  1  1
* at seats reserved for Non-Brahmans	1	+ ;	r seata :	reserved	for Xa	hrattas		

In Governors' Provinces and in Burma certain sources of revenue are allocated to the local governments as sources of provincial revenues, and the amount of contributions from local governments towards the support of the Central Government will be fixed for rgar-ss and successive years. The contributions proposed to be required to be made by local governments in rgar-ss are (in lakhs of rupees) Madras, 248; Bombay, 26; Bengal, 63; United Provinces, 240; Panjab, 175; Burma, 64; Central Provinces and Berar, as; Assam, 15. Borrowing powers are also conferred.

An important change is made in regard to Provincial Budgets, which will, in future, be voted on by the Legislative Councils, who are thus given, for the first time, a voice in the disposal of provincial revenues, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure will not require an annual vote, thus avoiding a deadlock in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislature Councils some will represent certain communities and interests. Males over an years of age possessing certain qualifications residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and will give the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners, and it is estimated that the first electorate will comprise over 5,000,000

(z) MADRAS (area, 14a,330 sq. miles; pop 41,405,404) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 180z. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial hasbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oliseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, to-bacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 90 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are about x,soo,ooc native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burna and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken sre Tamii and Telugu. Madura (24,130) and Trickinopoly (smagns), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 518,660.

Surgeon, Maj. D. P. Johnstone, O.B.E., R. A.M.C. Rs. 1,650

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Hons. Diwan Bahadur Sir Perungavur Rajagopala Achariyar, C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; L. Davidson, C.S.I.; C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I. ........................each &s. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Board of Revenue, L. E. Buckley, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750); M. E. Couchman (Rs. 3,500); A. R. Graham; L. T. Harris; N. Macmichael (actg.)...Rs. 3,000 High Court of Judicature.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir J.E.P. Wallis Rs. 5,000 Judges, Hons. Sir 'Abd-ur-rahim; Sir W B. Ayling; F. Du Pre Oldfield; T. S. Aiyar; C. G. Spenner; V M. C. Trotter; T. V. S. Ayyar; W. W. Phillips, C. F. Napier and C. V. K. Sastriyar

(a) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infants of Portugal part of the dowry of the images of rottogat (a66a), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in x668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind, but not Aden and Perim, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 19,626,477 Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and so per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kamrese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway cotton - mills of systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (ax6,777), Poona (xz8,856), Surat (xz4,868), and Karachi (xzx,903), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, see p. 595.

CHEST CITY, Bombay. Population, 979,445.

Bahadur.

Surgeon, Capt. W. Ross Stewart, I.M.S ... Rs. 1,200

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Mons. Sir G. Carmichael, KOSI.; G S. Curtis, C.S.I.; Sir L. Rahimtoola, C I.R. ... each R = 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Commer. in Sind, II. S. Lawrence, C S I. Rs. 3,500
Commer. in Sind, II. S. Lawrence, C S I. Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, The Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod

Rg. 5,000 Judges, Hons. Sir L. A. Shah; A. B. Marten; M. H. W. Hayward; E. M. Pratt; A. M. Kailn; C. G. H. Fawcett; Sir C. H. Setalvad (addtl.)

Judicial Commr Court Sind, Judl. Com nr. L. C 

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 78.699 tq. miles, with population of 45,483,077) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Eihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal wave defacted uncort and combined with Bengal were detached in roos and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Pro-vinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. Alout 53 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 45 per cent. Hindus The principal languages are Bengali and Hind. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, into produces are the conditions are the produces are frequency of the Ganges Valley. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagnur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of three members, created in 1910 Important cities are Dacca (108,551), now the second capital, and Howrah (x79,006), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, x,sss,313.

Governor, H. E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, Governor, H. E. Meitch, 1917)

G.O.I.E. (March, 1917)

G.O.I.E. (March, 1917)

Military Sec., W. R. Gourley, C.I.E. ...Rs. 2,250

Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux .....Rs. 2,250

Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux .....Rs. 2,250

Military Capt. E. A. Haskett Smith;

Lient. C.B. Lyon, 22st Lancers.

Indian A.D.C., Rimidar Major Hira Singh

Bahadur, L.B.E. I., 25th Lancers.

Surgeon to the Governor, Major J. D. Sandes,

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., H. L. Stephenson, C S 1., C.I.E. Rs. 3,750 .Ks. 3,000 Addtl. Sec., H. E. Spry (offg.) ....

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir L. Sanderson, K C.

Judges, Hons. Sir J G, Woodnoffe, Sir A, Mukh nrji, C.S.I.; Sir N, E. Chaterji, W. Teunon; T. W. Richardson; C. P Beacheroft; H Walmsley; W. E. Gicaves; B B. Newbould, Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda. A.C.I.K., G C. Rankin; C. C. Ghose, P. L. Buckland (addtl.); A. Majid (addtl)...... cach R., 4,000 Rs 6,000

(a) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,267 89 miles; pop 47.182.044), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plan to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (evoluting Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed und r a Lieutenant-Governor. Oudh was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were con-bined. The chief products are wheat tired barley, pulse, tolacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Western Hindi are the chief tongues The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council was estab-Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,449), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hinducity of Benares (203,804), the great manufacturing centre, Cawapore (178,557), Bareilly (129,462), and Meerut (116,227)

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Affahal ad. Pop. 171,697. (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 259,798.

Lieutenant-Governor (Governor designate), The Hon. Sir S. H. Butler, K.a.S.I., C.I.E. (Feb , 

O.B.R. (offg.) ......each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Gringwood Mears Rs. speed Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, I.S.O.; Sir Pramada Charan Banarji; W. Tudball; Muhammad Rafiq; T. C. Plegott; C. H. Walsh, R.O.; A. E. Ryves (acty.); Rai Bahadur Gokul Prasad (actg.); Shah Muhammad Sulaiman (actg.); Kanlaya Lai Rai Bahadur (actg.) .....each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudk, B. Lindsay ... Rs. 3,500 Add. do., L. Stuart, C.L.E.; S. R. Daniels (off.) Rs. 2,223

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,222 sq. miles; pop. 29,983,128) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 2859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remune-rative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 2,883,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 152,756 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 228,687.

Chief Sec. to Gost., J. P. Thompson, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Jt. Chief Sec. L. French, C.I.E., C.B.E. ... Rs. 2,500
Revenue Sec., R. A. A. Joseph ... ... Rs. 2,450
Rinancial Sec., B. T. Gibson ... ... Rs. 2,450
Addial. Sec., St. T. Gibson ... ... Rs. 2,450
Addial. Sec., St. H. W. M. Chies, Sec. (Irrupa.) F. W. Woods, O.I.E.
(Rs. 3,000): H. W. M. Ives; and (Bldgs. and
Roads) A. S. Montgomery ... ... Rs. 2,500
Francial Commers, Sir H. J. Maynard, K.C.I.E.,
O.S.I.; P. J. Fagan, O.S.I. ... ... each Rs. 3,500
Police Dept., Inspector-General, A. C. Stewart,
N V O. ... ... ... Rs. 2,600
Dir. of Agrac, C. A. H. Townsond ... Rs. 2,600
Educ. Dept., Dir. of Public Instrn., W. T. Wright
Rs. 2,250

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the cast, and by Assan, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of spo.3mg. as miles, shout equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 12,125,217.

These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Rengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were amexed after the first Eurmese war in 1885, Pegu after the second war in 1886, and Upper Burms and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable pros-perity, the population has increased over a per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Karen are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burms, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 36 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above From there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shwell, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, see miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burms Railways have reached Myitkina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council consisting of 30 members, as nominated (including as officials) and a elected, besides a extra members.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.

Pop. 293,326.

", ", UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 138,299.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Reginald
Hy. Craddock, K.C.S.I. (Feb., 2918) Rs. 8,333

Private Sec., Capt. P. W. Heanly, Rifle Brig.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. F. T. Drake-Brockman, 7th Lancers Rs. 500 Chef Sec., F. Lewisohn Rs. 5,000 Revenue Sec., P. E. Jamieson Rs. 5,000 Public Works Secs., H. E. W. Martindell (Rs. 2,795; J. D. Stuart Rs. 3,500 Financial Commr., R. E. V. Arbuthnot Rs. 3,500 Settlement Commr., J. S. Furnivall Rs. 2,200 Development Commr., J. Mackenna, C. I.E.

Rs. 3,500 CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA. Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir D. H. R. Twomey

Judges, Hons. S. M. Rohinson; Maung Kin; A. E. Rigg; C. P. E. Young .....each Rs. 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,182 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,490,682, This province, which came into existence or a April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chots-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur Bihar is liable are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seahoard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. The bulk of the and houses are cultivated. The bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Oriasa. There is a variety of languages, Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 136,153. Governor (designate), Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C. Rs. 8,333

#### COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir W. Maude, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; H le Mesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay ... ... each Rs 5,000 Chief Sec., G. Rainy, C.I.E. ... ... Rs. 3,000 Fin. Sec., J. D. Sifton......Rs. 2,000 

Rs. 1,500

Board of Revenue, Member of, L. F. Morshead (e, p t.) ...... Rs. 3,500

#### HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir T. F. D. Miller ... Rs. 5,000 Judges, Hons. Sir B K. Mullick; Rai Bahadur Jwala Prashad; W. S. Coutts, C.I.E.; Prafulla Ranjan Das; L. C. Adami; Sir J. Bucknill, each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,057 sq. miles; pop. 10,859,146). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Rai'ways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1908, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,765 sq. miles; pop. 3,057,16s), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in zee3 incorporated in the Indian Army). In zees Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, de. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, sec, 425.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Governor (designate), Sir F. Bly, K.C.S.I.,	Rs.	6,000
Chief Sec., A. E. Nelson	Re.	3,000
Second Sec., H. C. Gowan		
Third Sec., J. F. Dyer		
Sec., Legal Devt., H. S. Munie	R	5. 736
Sec., Legal Dept., H. S. Munje Public Works Secs., (Bldgs. & Roads) C	'υl.	J ₽.

(offg.), Rs. 2,950.

Financial Commr., H. A. Crump, C.S.I.. . Rs. 3,500 BERAR.

Commr., B. P. Standen, C.S. I., C.I.E......Rs. 3,000
(9) A SAM (area, 52,015 8q. miles: pop. 6,712,635), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts. most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1898. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and As am, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountainsdivides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputre valleys, of which the chief towns are Subet and valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assames. The Assam Bengal railway serves the province. Tes and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong. Population 13,639. Governor (designate), Sir W. Marris, K.C 1.E.,

Rs. 5,500 

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in zgoz by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,418 sq. miles; pop. 2,196,933 partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned (estimated area.s., so sq miles, estimated population r.6s2,004). The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oliseds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 97,935. Chief Commr., The Hon. Sir A. H. Grant, 

Rs. 2,400 

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop.501,395), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is ex officio Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority,

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 26,200. Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lieut-Col. R. E.  (12) Coord (area, 1.ch sq. miles; pop. 174,976), annexed in 182. The Resident at Mysore is no office Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Com., TheHn. W. P. Barton, C.L.E. Rs.4,000

(12) British Baluchistan (area, 54,228,200, 200, 200, 424,422) was constituted a separate administration in 1838, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian froutier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chottalt, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is spansely populated. A large part of the people lend a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Senni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs sid Quetta and is continued to Dalbandin, where there is a caravan route (198 miles), opened in 1896, with wells, rest-houses, telegraphs, &c., to Persian Seistan. The Khan of Kalat the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £12,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

(24) DELHI.—This province (area, 557 sq. miles; pop. 321,828) was constituted on October s, 1921, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy amounced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1921, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

Chief Commissioner, H. P. Tollinton (offg.) Rs. 4,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,148 aq. miles; pop. 26,459) form a chain of chain of silence 1858 Port Bisir, in South Andaman, lass been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour. Is pled obtained. The Nicobar Islands, almost due? Power.

south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coo-mus. Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. M.W. Douglas, C.S. E.

The Laccadive Islands comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant soo miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, inwhich they are included. (Pop. 20,60c.)

Aden and Perim .-- From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea traderoute between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 46,265 (1911). Aden is a free port. The traffic in (renz). Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total trade in 1928-12 was f. 10,045,000. In 1918-19, 1,425 vessels called at Aden, and 248 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidiases, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Museat territory at Ras Sair.

Aden: Political Resident, Maj. - Gen. James Marshall Stewart, C.B. ...per mensem Rs. 3,000

The Kuria Muria Islands, to the S. of Oman, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1854 the East India Company occupied Solotra (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafun, which has a pastoral Muhammadari population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

#### INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—x. Open competitive examination in England. z. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London Aug. z. Candidates must be over at and under at on Aug. z in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June z, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. z. Examination fee, 28. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one year, and receive an allowance of £ see if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examina-

tion is held in Indian law, language, &c. An allowance of £40 on account of passage to India (£56 in case of passage to Indiagoon) will be paid to newly appointed civilians. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or failure to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Es. 7,200 a year. No person will be eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service who has made before any tribunal established under the Military Service Acts, 1925, an application for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of those Acts on the ground of a conscientious objection to the

undertaking of combatant service.

Concessions as to the age limits, in the case of candidates who have served in the Agus or Mary, are made, and full particulars can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Indian Army. - Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by Candidates the Civil Service Commissioners. must be between 17½ and 19 years of age (ax in the case of candidates already serving in the Army, for which the upper limit of age will be Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India and by the War Office, the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is at the present moment Rs. 485 a month (equals £42 ros. at present exchange of as. per rupee). Regulations and examination papers can be estained from His Majesty's Sta-

tionery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. Indian (Imperial) Police Force—It has been announced that a competitive examination will be held in London and other centres in the summer of 1921, in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 will be required from caudidates examined in London, and a larger fee from those examined in other centres. At the time of a candidate's birth his father must have been a natural-born British subject, but exceptions to this condition may be made in the case of candidates who have served in His Majesty's Armed Forces during the war. Candidates must be above 19 and under 22 years of age on Aug. 1, 1921; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India will be required to forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, and must be returned not later than April 30, zone. Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination; will be examined as to their ability to ride, and will be required to provide themselves with uniform, towards which a contribution of £30 will be made by the India Office. Nowly appointed officers may be required to provide themselves, in India, with a horse and saddlery, towards the cost of which the Government may contribute up to Rs. 600. Free passage to India will be granted to probationers. The initial pay for officers recruited in the United Kingdom is Rs. 325 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 125 per month in the case of probationers with non-indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 200, and thence to Rs. 1,400 per increments to Rs. 500, anotherice to Rs. 7,400 per month, subject to efficiency hars. There are superior appointments (not reserved, however, exclusively for officers so recruited), with pay proceeding from Rs. 7,600 to Rs. 3,000 per month. Officers are subject to certain Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund Rules, details of which may be obtained from the India Office.

The patronage of the Secretary of State for Table is even all and to now other decreases.

The patronage of the Secretary of State for India is small, and is now chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial Department. Some appointments to the Indian Reducational Service, which includes teaching and inspecting posts, are made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, constituted by the Secretary of State for India, from among candidates who must have received a liberal education and who seems to be most suitable by the Board of Education

or the Scottish Education Department. age is usually from as to so. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs.400 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs 50 a month to Rs.2,250, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. Officers of non-Indian domicile receive addi-Officers of non-transactions of Ra. 250 per mouth during the first few years, but the amount is increased later. Initial salary and date of increments will be ordinarily determined in the continuous of the cont future by age. Appointments of Chaplains of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst caudidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between a7 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains are on probation for two years and receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,300 per month.

The superior Engineer establishment of the

Indian Public Works Department is engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India. In rose the Europeans appointed by the Secretary of State for India were selected from among candidates who had served in His Majesty's forces during the war and who were in possession of certain University engineering degrees or diplomas, or, not being able to produce one of the recogon, is defined as the following had received a general education high enough to fit them to receive proper professional training and to become members of the engineering profession, had received some technical education in engineering, and had some practical training and experience in engineering as civilians and in military or quasi-military service. In 1920 only those who had been born on or after Aug. s, 1893, and on or before Aug. z, 1898, were considered. The pay and allowances of Europeans so appointed commence at Rs. sas a month in case of men under a4 years of age, but candidates, if above a4, are credited with service as though they had been appointed in their a4th year. The pay rises by annual increments to Rs. x,6ag per month, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. There is a prospect of pension, and there is also a Provident Fund. European candidates in India and Mesopotamia, if considered suitable, were required to appear before a Local Advisory Committee in India. Appointments are usually made in July in each year. From time to time appointments to the Locomo-tive, Carriage, Wagon and Traffic Departments of Indian State Railways are made, full information regarding which can be obtained from the Public Works Secretary, India Office, London.

Public Works Secretary, India Office, London.
Further information regarding these and other
Indian appointments, viz., to the Indian Agricultural, Civil Veterinary, Geological, Medical,
Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing, Royal
Indian Marine and Bengal Pilot Services, and of
Forest Engineers, can be obtained, on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India
Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. Pay, Leave,
and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services
are contained in the Civil Service Regulations,
which can be consulted at the India Office.

#### THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1919, 1950. AND 1951.

THE FINA	NOES O	F INDI	A FOR 7	THE YHARS ENDR AND 1921.	D Slat B	EARO		******
The figures below are given	ven in L.	. 1026 1 833CUT	being con	verted at ze. 4d. the	rupee, or	15.142	oses to ti	ha £.*
GROSS REVENU				EXPENDITURE (CH	6.3			. 1
i times mantalist	n AMI ILI	Revised	Budget	************			tevised	Budget
		Esti- mate,	Esti- mate,				Esti-	Esti-
	1918-19.	1919-10,	1920-21.	Direct Demands on	tha Dana	1928-19.	2919-20	
Principal Heads of Rece Land Revenue							(000 011)	£972
Opium	£,21,090, 3,289	大東京,091; 3,991	3.043	Refunds and Drawl Assignments & Com	pens.	1,230	2,356	I,374
Sut	4,278	3,754	4,488	Collection Charges,			4,269	
Stamps	6,019 11,558	7,223 12,752	7,508 13,674	Land Revenue	· · ·	4,104 1,308	4,309 800	5,179 1,163
Provincial Rates	23	36	37	Salt		553	564	769
Income Tax	12,121	14,919	17,010	Stamps Excise	•	220 539	<b>259</b> 603	189 786
Forest	7,758 . 3,121	15,771 3,660	3,771	Customs		303	308	387
Registration	. 573	784	745	Forest Other Heads		1,987	s,x33	2,462 469
Tributes (Native States)	594	626	616			345	4#3	
Total	£70,429	£84,547;	€85,980	Total	£ı	1,787 <i>5</i>	, zz, z63,ź	, 1 <b>3,09</b> 0
Interest	€3.830	£4,380	£,4,016	Interest: On Ordinary Debt (	(excl.			
			_	Railways & Irriga	tion) £	7,000	£7.674	£6,849
Posts and Telegraphs	£5,343	£5,997	£6,184	On other Obligation	y	1,127	x,200	1,343
Mint	£1,827	£1,670	£679	Total				_
Receipts by Civil Depart	menta:			Posts and Telegraph Mint		£306	£356	£≈58
Law and Justice	€933	£903	£863	Civil Departments:				
Police	1 <b>8</b> 6	170	140	Gen. Administration		, 2,490 4,859	太2,097 5,275	为2,824 5,892
Ports and Pilotage Education	132 304	137 3 <b>2</b> 6	151 327	Police		6,110	6,800	6,953
Medical and Santation	1 145	160	¥57	Ports and Pilotage. Education	•••••	222	320 4,523	<b>962</b> 5,590
Minor Departments	395	461	442	Ecclesiastical		3,974 ×37	715-3 135	148
Total	£2,095	£2,257	£2,080	Medical and Sanita		1,740	8,198	3,030 2,906
Miscellancous:				Political Minor Departments		s,654 1,503	2,760	2,900
Superannuation	£217	£230	£=34	Total		-		Caft and
Stationery & Printing .	. 130	×35	¥35			-	3-3,-4-2	J,93
Exchange and Miscel-	6,39x	z,498	5,908	Miscellaneous Civil Territri. & Pol. Per	Charges; Isions	£ 185	£209	£306
Interest				Civ. Furlough Allow	ances	141	бод	1,103
Total	£6,728	£1,863	£6,277	Superannuation Stationery and Prin		3,525	3,715 1,215	3,999 1,116
Railways:				Miscellaneous		1,332	754	2,191
	م. ه. م (	C	Can Ga	Total		6,202	£6,498	£.8,6x×
Traffic Receipts)	} ±,24,656	±21,377.	£, 21,000	l		, ,y-a		
Subsidised Cos. (Interest		230	<b>z66</b>	Famine Relief and	4	Ç1,000	£1,248	£1,000
1		-		Railway Revenue A	ccount:			
Total	. £24,96≈	£31,607	£21,775	State Railways terest, Annuities,	(In-	4,079±	£14,459:	£25,077
Irrigation:	_	_		Other Railway Exp		315	x3x	207
Direct Receipts Portion of Land Rev	. £3,44≥	£3,842	£3,814	Total				
due to Irrigation	3,905	8,001	s,rgx	1				
		-		Irrigation	Works Z	3,652	£6,909	£9,104
Total	・ た5.347	<b>龙5,843</b>	£5,945	Army & Marine Sea	_			
Other Civil Public Work	£347	£364	£37°	Total Expendi		5,999		
Receipts by Military Dep	te, £3,350	£7,142	£1,519	Net excess (+) on l vincial Allotmen	ta / T	1,079		-4,111
Total Revenue	£283,258	135,570	134,8p6	Total Expenditures	rom}£1	eg,00#	145,644	134,311
		-		Revenue	7		dinks .	7787

Budget

1920-81.

£23,008

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. The statement of Green Revenue and Expenditure exhibits all revenue receipts and payments therefrom, except that railway working expenses and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are deducted from revenue. A clearer view of the financial position is obtained from the following statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure, in which departmental receipts, which are a set-off against expenditure, have been deducted, as also interest charges and working expenses of railways and irrigation works, refunds and assignments, cost of cultivating and manufacturing opium, &c.

In 1925-16 there was a deficit of Revenue as compared with expenditure of £1,188,661, in rend-ry a surplus of £7,476,720, a surplus of £3,65,000 in rezy-18; a deficit of £3,820,000 in rezg-19, an estimated deficit of £10,074,000 in 919-20, and an estimated surplus of £2,515,000

NET REVENUE.

in 1920-22.

Revised Budget (oco omitted) Land Revenue .... £20,297 Opium (Hxport) ... 2,978 £81,299 2,088

1,775 Taxation: £4,201 Halt ..... £3,631 £3,400 7,148 Stamps..... 7,434 5,955 12,569 11,422 Excise . . . . 13,471 ..... Provincial Rates ... 36 37 16,527 Custome ..... 14,844 Income Tax ...... 11,105 7,674 **\$5,379** 722 Registration .... 574 744 Total, Taxation... £40,862 £53,498 £53,579

Connmercial Undertakinge: £3,639 ...... £3,220 £3,759 Forests Posts & Telegraphs 2,36 1,278 111 20,568 6,49z Railways ... ...... 7,017 T. GES x,555 Irrigation . ..... 1,400

Total, Commercial £16,446 £13,540 £11,916 Tributes from Native £409 £387 £429 481 Went ..... ...... 1,313 Exchange ..... 4,834 4,000

£86,325 £98,257 £95,048

NET EXPENDITURE. (coo omitted.)

Collection of Revenue \$7,990 £8,558 £10,282 4,298 Debt Services ..... 4,554 4,177 Military Services: Army and Marine £42,687 £49,708 £37,092 Military Works..... 3,908 **2,793** 

Total, Military £44,480 £52,950 £40,000 Civil Services: .....£22,593 £23,688 £36,225

6,338 Civil Works..... 8,733 Total, Civil Services £32,096 £34,869 £41,286

Famine Relief and Lx,000 1,000 4,111

£99,245 £200,45% £99,533 SURPLUS or Deficit - \$3,820 - \$10,074 £2,575

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.-The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue, on State Railways, Irrigation Works and the new capital at Delhi.

Revised Proposed Estimate Estimate 1918-19. 1919-20.

State Railways... .... £4,857 £9,100 £13,277 Irrigation Works..... 236 237 286 575 New Capital at Delhi BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Native States, the burden in 1918-19 was 3s. 3d. per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, 4s. rod. per head. The Budget for 1917-18 introduced a super-tax on large incomes, enhanced the export duties on raw jute, increased the import duties on cotton manufactures, and imposed, as a war measure, a surcharge on railway goods and traffic. The Budget of 1919-so introduced a duty of 50 per cent on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920-21. The Budget for 1920-21 amended the super-tax law, with the objects of, firstly, bringing the law relating to super-tax into relation with that governing income-tax, and, secondly, replacing the super-tax on the

income of companies in excess of Rs 50,000. DEBT AND ASSETS.—On 32 March, 1920, the debt of India amounted to £421,005,000.

Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank believes a charge of £3,358,000 for various railway annuities. Its advances to Native states, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at £13,808,000, and to railway companies £3,336,000. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £36,344,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £12,004,000 and £2,358,000 are £2,358,000

undivided profits of Companies and firms by a

new super-tax at a flat rate on the whole taxable

respectively

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in so or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (zamindari), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the raigativari tenure prevails, and each raigat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about so per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarity settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from so per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller cent. of the grow produce down to mann smaster proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Frivate improvements are examplifrom assessment. The grow land revenue paid to the State in 1918-19 amounted to far-gaines, of which it reasons was due to invigation and credited under that head.

THE OPIUM ENVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengel opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1918-19 5,102 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 8,666 chests sold direct to Gevernments of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Notherlands (Indies), etc. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £3,389,000. The expenses of production, &c., were £1,307,000.
Formerly, most of the opium experted from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opuum exported to China, and as from 31 March, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

Exciss. - Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opinm, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to £11,488,000 net in 1988-19. Reforms in excise administration are

in progress.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £11,580,000 in 2018-19. (For tariff see page 602.) The export duty on 11ce yielded £740,000, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods Loaz, coo in 1918-19. New and enhanced duties were brought into effect on x March, 1926, and x March, 1927.

INCOMR TAX is levied on non-agricultural in-

comes at the following rates :-

A	nnual .	Income	P	Rate of or Rupee	'Tex. = per £
Rs.	2,000	and over		5 pies	6% d.
20	5,000			6 ,,	7½d.
	10,000		•••••		11 ¼ d.
. "	25,000	. 12		2 ,,	18. 3d.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of individuals and registered firms above Rs. 50,000, of Hindu undivided families above Ra. 75,000, at rates equal to zs. 3d. to 3s. 9d. in the £, and on incomes of companies above Ra. 30,000 at a flat rate of zs. 3d. in the £.

STANPS.—Stamps yielded £5,985,000 (net) in 1928-19. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SAIT.—The sait duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (\$2 lh.) in 2903, to Rs. 2½ in 2905, and to R. 1 is 1907. It was increased to Rs. 2½ with effect from 2 March, 2915.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 130,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the

revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1918-19 conveyed 1,194 millions of letters, poet-cards, newspapers, &c., and issued over 35 millions of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph lowest in the world. The length or telegraph are losses in India on 32 March, 1919, was 325,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1918-19 was over at millions. Their capital cost to the end of 1918-29 was £5,121,000. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalial on 1 April, 1914. The combined services were analytically and the post 1918-29 was £5,121,000. The Standard Reserve, now called the Gold gamated on 1 April, 1914. The combined services with this exception the whole of the net profit to the end of 1918-29 was £5,121,000. The manufacture of 1918-29 was 2018-29 and 1918-29 was 1918-29 and 1918-29 was 1

of £x,368,200. The Indu-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of \$4,127 per cent. on

Department yassect a prout or aging you was well as easiful expenditure of £1,265,000.

BAILWARS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered-by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for worked by companies. The mineage open for traffic on 3x March, 1929, was 36,666, while the mileage under construction was 1,803. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 4x per cent on the metre gauge. On the 31st March, 1929, the total capital at charge was £403,375,000. The net carnings of the railways in 1918-19 amounted to £29,637,000. The number of passengers increased to 47s millions, and the conds traffic to on million tons. Rates are goods traffic to op million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny. The net working profit from State railways was £10,858,000 in 1918-19. The total capital ex-£10.858,000 in 1918-19. The total capital ex-penditure on State and other railways in 1918-19 was about £3,158,000.
IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on

State irrigation works up to 3xst March, 2929, was £50,941,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,254,000. The area irrigated by Government brigation works was about so million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at over 125 per cent. on the capital outlay. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjah.

irrigation revenue comes from the Punjah.

Home Charges.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1918-19 to £20,000: Interest on Railway Debt and Annutities, £5,95,000: Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, £1,950,000: Stores, £5,700,000 of Which £1,450,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for Hritish forces, troop service, 60. £1,250,000; Civil annuties, pensions, &c. £2,250,000; Civil annuties, pensions, &c. £2,250,000; Civil annuties, pensions, &c. £3,250,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £350,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY. - The principal coin in use is the alver rupee, containing 163 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unre-stricted comage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fail, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and rote, was practically stable at rs. 4d. The Act of rage made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of rg rapes to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to so rupees in som. In some and

g. maintaining the rate of exchange between lagland and India. On as March, 1922, the aveatments of this fund in sterling securities anounted to £35,344,000 (estimated value), while £352 was held in cash in England. In lune, 1922, it was decided that no portion of he profit on coinage will be used for railways ill the total sterling assets of the Reserve mount to at least £25,000,000. India has a saper currency. The r, 1%, 5, 10, 50, and 100 upon notes are legal tender everywhere in udia, but other notes only within their circles of saue. In 1928 a branch of the Eoyal Mint was stablished at Bombay for the minting of gold

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 76,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 160,000. In addition, he native Army Reserves number nearly 10,000 men, and the Imperial Service Troops urnished by native States contribute 21,000, ncluding cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. further, there are 38,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902-9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On x June, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912-13 to about £44,480,000 in 1918-19, and to an estimated expenditure of £40,000,000 in x920-ax. During the war of zoz4-z8 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about x'3 million men. z, zzg,ooo officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were roz, coo. In rozz the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. It is proposed to form an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. The "Esher" Committee, appointed in 1919, reported in 1920, and made various recommendations (see p. 986), which are now under consideration. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of ten sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

eleven Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madrax, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, Dacca, Adigarh (Mahammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad and Mysore. There are movements for compulsory elementary education. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1918-19 numbered 197,000 and the scholars 7,037,000, including 1,313,000 females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1918-19, \$8,658,000, £2,264,000 came from fees, and £4,78,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1911 squares and 1911 senses of the same services and so females per thousand can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1918-19 numbered 731, controlling a total population of nearly 17½ millions, and receiving an income of £4,650,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £8,475,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 9,943 members of municipal bodies 9,179 were Indians, and 8,220 were non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative Nearly one-half of their total expenditure of about £5,978,000 in 1918-19 was devoted to civil works, one-fourth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND FRISONS.—There are

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about xx,ooo officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1918 a, 150,000 civil suits were instituted; x,930,000 persons were tried, and 919,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 534 were sentenced to death, a, 149 to transportation, and 253,734 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1918 was 24,345 officers and 188,447 men. There were 774 prisons, with a daily average of 116,000 prisoners, in 1918. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 124,212 prisoners on 2x March, 1920.

12,42 prisoners on 3: March, 1919.
VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective, and proposals have been formulated with a view to securing more complete and accurate vital statistics. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 28° ar per 1,000 in 1918, the increase being mainly due to influenza, there being over 7 million deaths from this cause. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoa, smallpox, and since 1806 plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1918 were about 10,465,000 in India as a whole. Over 25,000 people were killed by snakes in 1918. In 3,127 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 25,600,000 patients were treated in 1918. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,000,000. According to the cenaus of 1911 there were 110,000 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trictonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archeological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfair.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-10.
Imports of Private Merchandise Government Stores	(000 omitted.) 87,991 4,222	(000 qmitted.) 99-737 7,076	(000 omitted.) 200,283 9,287	(000 orifitæd.) 128,689 13,019	(000 offitted. 238,667 9.253
Total Merchandise	98,113	205,833	109,570	125,708	147,840
Treasure—Private	7,903 61	9,932 15,703	*	*	
Total Treasure	7,964	25,635	•	*	•
Total Imports	100,077	132,468		*	*
Exports of Private Merchaudise: Indian Produce, &c Foreign Goods (re-exports) Government Stores	228,356 3,231 7,400	158,049 5,385 1,440	155,623 6,08x 1,559	159,550 9,705 959	206,766 11,852 4,125
Total Merchandise	132,987	164,874	163,263	170,814	223,143
Treasure—Private Government	4,951 533	3,294 984			*
Total Treasure	5,484	4,278	*	*	
Total Exports	x38,47x	169,152	*		
Total Sea-horne Trade	238,548	301,620	*	*	*
Net Imports of Treasure	2,480	81,357	29,480	41,570	
Net Exports of Merchandise	40,874	58,041	53,693	44,506	74,3*3
Excess of Exports	38,394	36,684	24,213	2,936	

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of metals and ores, rubber, chemicals and oils. its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913-14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were as years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The above table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling. As the publication of the treasure figures has been temporarily discontinued, it is not possible to give the

total imports and exports for 1917-18 to 1919-20.
In 1913-14 both imports and exports of merchandise were of unprecedented magnitude, but the outbreak of war during the course of the year x9x4-x5 brought the figures for the year down to the level at which they stood five or six years earlier. There was, however, a recovery in 1916-17. The rise in prices was, and continues to be, a very potent factor in the increase in values. During the year 1919-so as compared with 1918zo the value of the imports of merchandise and Government stores increased by £22,712,000 and the exports by £51,929,000. These figures and the exports by £5x,939,000. These figure exceed all previous records. In imports the principal articles showing increases were:— In imports the principal arucies anowing increases were:

singar (£,2,00,000), mineral oils, chiefly kerosene
(£,2,768,000), machinery (£,2,05,000), iron and
steel (£,2,56,000), motor cars, motor cycles, &c.
(£,365,000), railway plant, &c. (£,365,000),
silk goods (£,2,77,000), grain, &c. (£,365,000),
copper (£,94,000), hardware,provisions, fruit and
vegetables, glass, raw silk, wood and timber. There
were degreases in order warm (£,200,000), ichmit were decreases in cotton yarn (£3,005,000), chemicals (£587,000), woollen manufactures (£384,000), paper (£25,000), salt, tea-chests, spices, cigar-ettes, &c., apparel and haberdashery. Japan did not maintain its former position in

the Indian market for textiles.

In the export trade raw cotton increased by £18,415,000, seeds by £10,007,000, cotton yarn and manufactures by £9,532,000, hides by £9,536,000. Exports of lac, copra, test, leather, &c., increased. The chief and

1	The following statement	t shows the oblet untiles
	of the foreign trade of I	t shows the chief articles
i		ORTS.
	Cotton Coods (Cot 19)	(cee emitted.) Fruits and Vege-
į	Cotton Goods £35,480 Sugar, &c 15,380	
ı		tables £x,264
ļ		Dyes z,260
į		Drugs & Medicines r,217
	Machinery, &c. 6,013	Silk (raw) 1,181
	Silk Goods 3,950	Rubber Manuf's 1,111
	Railway plant 3,058	Chemicals 1,074
	Hardware, &c 3,919	Woollen Goods 2,066
1	Cotton Yarn a,906	Apparel z,ogg
İ	Motor cars,	Wood & Timber. 1,053
ł	_ cycles, &c 2,619	Paints 871
1	Liquors 2,250	Beeds 840
١	Grain, &c 2,126	Build'g,&c., Mat'ls 827
ı	Provisions z,040	Soap 8rs
i	Paper,&c 1,563	Haberdashery, &c. 646
į	Spices 1,510	Tea chests 465
ì	Instruments,&c. 1,480	
i	Copper 1,400	Government Stores:
	Salt 1,397	Rly. plant, &c £2,975
	Matches 1,366	Metals z,zzz
į	Cigarettes, &c. 1,346	Arms, Ammuni-
	Glass 1,332	tion, &c 696
1	Expo	
	(coc omitted)	(occ omitted.)
į	Cotton (raw) £39,069	Metals & Ores £z,704
ļ	Jute Manufs 33,344	Rubber 1,320
	Cotton Yarn and	Opium 3,307
	Manufactures 18,035	Hemp 1,361
	Seeds 17,506	Oilcake I.aa
	Jute (raw) 16,466	Coffee I,843
	Hides and Skins 15.604	Spices Loss
	I TILLUO GALLE UNALIS IS. OOK	DUADOSHIP MARKE

13.710 Manures ......

2,767 Wool (28 W) .....

10,097

8,477 4,843

2,437 Cottor 2,148 Sugar

Wood .....

Paraffin Wax ... Bran, &c....

Re-Experts:

Cotton Manui's

2.747

Tea. ..... Grain, Pulse &

Flour ......

Leather.....

Lac.....

Wool (raw) .....

Copra .....

Dyes .....

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food tobacco, and raw materials.

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1919-so:

Countries.	PRIVATE MERCHANDINE ONLY				
Total Value (occ omitted)	Imports £138,677	Exports £ 206, 166			
United Kingdom	Per cent. 50'4 0'9 0'7 10'4 1'2 1 8 1'3 9'2 2'9	Per cent 30'0 5'0 8'5 0'6 3'5 3'5 8'8 25'0 2'3			
Mauritius	06	1'8 0'4 35'7			
All other countries	2.8	17.5			

In imports, the United Kingdom comes easily first with so per cent. of the total, but is much less prominent in exports from India, on account of the wide demand for India's raw produce for food and manufactures England reexports a large quantity of her imports from India.

CUSTOMS DUTIES .-- The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts, 1916 and 1917, introduced new and enhanced Customs duties with effect from x March, 1916, and 1 March, 1917, respectively. The general import tariff, which has stood at 5 per cent ad valorem since 1894, was raised to 71% per cent. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows:—Cotton yarn and thread are exempt, but the duty on other cotton goods is 7½ per cent, an Excise duty of 3½ per cent, being levied on those weven in Indian mills. Arms and ammunition pay so per cent., sugar so per cent., cigars and cigarettes so per cent., spirits generally Rs. 11½ a gallon, sait Rs. 1½ a maund (8s lb.), silver coin or bullion As. 4 an ounce, silver plate, silver thread and As 4 and others, sirver priors, sirver of the wire, and silver manufactures to per cent., refued petroleum As. 1½ a gallon (with an additional 6 as per gallon on motor spirit; an excise duty of 6 as, per gallon is levied on motor spirit produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton Iron and steel goods, grain, teathers, which we have the produced to the steel goods. chests, printing materials, machinery other than cotton machinery, railway materials, and a few other articles pay at per cent. Gold, living animals, raw hides, skins, raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, cotton machinery certain agricultural requisites, could machinery quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As 3 a maund on rice, Rs. 1½ per 100 lb on toa, Rs. 4½ per bale of 40 lb on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 1½ per bale; Rs. so per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 3s per ton on hessians, and 15 per cent. ad valorem on raw hides and skins, with a rebate of two-thirds of the duty on hides and skins exported to countries

within the British Empire.
SHIPPING.—In 1928-19 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trads which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 9,492, with a tonnage of 10,480,000. Of this tonnage, 90 per cent. was under the British flag.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA .- The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States
The Imports of merchandise and treasure in 1919-20 were £ 10,310000, and the exports £9,495,000 (12 months)
AGRICULTURE is by far the most important

occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1918-19, as million acres were cropped, a decrease of 37 million acres as compared with 1917-18, due to the widespread failure of the monsoon of rors. Of the total area cropped about 8 per cent. was under wheat, 34 per cent. under rice, and 37 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 5 per cent. under oilseeds, and 8 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 47 million acres. The agricultural departments (central and provincial) which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c . and distribute

seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department.

BANKS AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES. -Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are jointstock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1918-19 there were 1949 central,

societies. In 1922-19 there were road central, sp.65x agricultural and 1,500 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 1,117,000 and a capital of £10,763,000.

MINERALS—The output of coal in India in 1920 was 25,628,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tarths of the increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from zo million gallons in 1897 to 306 millions in 1919. The production of salt is about 1,764,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1919 was about 507,000 tons, and of saltpetre 18,000 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 507,000 oz. in 1919. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and wolfram have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1919 was 2,024 tons, and of the latter 3,570 tons.

MANUFACTURES. - In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The sec cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1918-19, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,592,000 spindles and 226,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1918-19 was 615 million ib. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 350 million lb. of weven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarm and to pay more attention to weaving. The 56 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, con-tained &c.oco spindles and 40,000 looms. There were, in 1919, 2 woollen and 9 paper mills, 26 breweries, and various other factories.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, FOPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.  Salutes of zz Guns Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of Hyderabad, The Nizam of Mysore, The Maharaja of Salutes of zg Guns Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of Halat, The Khan (Wali) of Kolhapar, The Maharaja of HKalat, The Khan (Wali) of Kolhapar, The Maharaja of Howar (Udaipur), The Maharana of Salutes of zg Guns. Bahaws lpur, The Nawab of	1911 1895 1901 1903 1885 1893 1884	8, z8s 25, z07 8s, 698 29,475 6,90s 9,469 84,43s	730,383 2,004,562	Prevailing Religion.  Hindus Hindus and Muhammadaus Hindus Hindus	last year recorded or approximate.  £ 1,100,000 905,000 1,600,000 2,600,000
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1911 1895 1902 1903 1885 1893 1884	25,107 8x,698 29,475 6,90x 9,469 84,432	3,093,08s 13,374,676 5,806,193 730,383 1,004,561	Hindus and Muhammadans Hindus	3,000,000 x,600,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of Hyderabad, The Nizam of Mysore, The Maharaja of Salutes of 29 Guns Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of HJammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of HKoshapur, The Maharaja of HKoshapur, The Maharaja of Travancore, The Maharaja of Salutes of 27 Guns.	1911 1895 1902 1903 1885 1893 1884	25,107 8x,698 29,475 6,90x 9,469 84,432	3,093,08s 13,374,676 5,806,193 730,383 1,004,561	Hindus and Muhammadans Hindus	3,000,000 x,600,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911 1895 1901 1903 1885 1893 1884	8x,698 29,475 6,90x 9,469 84,43z	13,374,676 5,806,193 730,383 1,004,561	Muhammadans Hindus	3,000,000 x,600,000
Salutes of 29 Guns  *Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of	1901 1903 1885 1893 1884	6,90a 9,469 84,43a	730,383 2,004,562	Hindus	1,000,000
Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1903 1885 1893 1884	9,469 84,432	1,004,561	Hindus	***
Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903 1885 1893 1884	9,469 84,432	1,004,561	Titiedas	
†Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of †Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of †Koshapur, The Maharaja of †Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of †Travancore, The Maharaja of Salutes of 27 Guns.	1885 1893 1884	84,438			420,000
Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of Travancore, The Maharaja of	1893 1884 1884		3,158,126	Muhammadans	750,000
Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of Travancore, The Maharaja of	1884	71,593	470,336	Hindus	51,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of		3,817	833,441 1,293,776		382,000 176,000
	1885	7,129	3,428,975	{ Hindus and } Christians }	761,000
Bahawslpur. The Nawab of					
The amendment of the agency of		15,000	780,64x	Muhammadans	
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1, <b>98</b> 2	558,785	Hindus	210,000 220,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1880	23,315	700,983 a18,730	"	45,000
Coohin, The Raja of	1914	1,361	918,110	{ Hindus and } Christians }	254,000
Cutch, The Maharac of	1876	7,6x6	513,4 <b>2</b> 9	Hindus	167,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	188o 1886	15,579 1,242	2,636,647 246,587	"	533,000
Kotah, The Maharao of	1880	5,684	639,089	"	224,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	2,057,553	,,	440,000
Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,412	2,407,659	Hindus and Sikhs	488,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,514,843	Hindus	187,000
Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	<b>2,553</b>	<b>3</b> 03, 181	"	130,000
Salutes of 25 Guns.		1			
Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,24x	79x,688	Hindus	232,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1913	2,606 911	265,463 254,603	Animists Hindus	15,000 33,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	44x	74,290	,,	25,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	x8qs	417	63,015	,,	25,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	<b>1898</b>	z,783	154,070	٠,	56,000
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of		1,155	263,188 159,192	"	50,000 15,000
Ider The Mehareis of		1,447 1,668	202,811	"	44,000
Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of	1914	x6,06z	88,31 x		14,000
Khaurbur, The Mir of	1909	6,050		Muhammadans Hindus	100,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	858	87,191 330,038	Ailuus ,,	56,000 50,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	2,079 886	62,704		18,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of		a,818	87,920	Buddhists and Hindus	15,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1875	1,964	189,127	Hindus	34,000
Salutes of 23 Guns.	-00-	96		Window	***
Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	865	346,936	Hindus Hindus and	112,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	z,86o	441,307	Muhammadans	287,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of Dhrangadra, The Maharaja of	1913	1,307	598,952 79,142	"Hindus"	264,00∂ 40,000
sora, The Nawab of	1895	568	75,95 <sup>1</sup>	1	50,000
Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	271,728	Hindus and Sikhe	87,000
Junagarh, The Nawab of	AGEE	3,284	434,888	Hindus and Muhammadans	190,000

1				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Suc- cession,	Area in sq. miles.	Population in syss.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approxi- mate.
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	a68,133{	Muhammadans and Hindus	£ } 167,000
+Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	349,400	Hindus and Muhammadans	151,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	2008	642	82,000	Hindus	55,000
+Rampur. The Nawab of	z880	800		Hindus and Muhammadans	15
Ratlam, The Raja of	1803	1	75,291	Hindus	60,000
Tippera, The Raja of	1909	643 4,086	230,6x3	72	112,000
Salutes of zz Guns.	1			1	1
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1010	802	87,003	,,	15,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1010	3,216	135,873	,,,	34,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1014	880	132,530	,,,	33,000
Chhatarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1.118	x66,985	1	30,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	2906	642	130.294	Sikhs and Hindus	74,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	x869	1,024	262,926	Hindus and Muhammadans	94,000
†Janjira, The Nawab of	1870	324	88,747	,, ,,	33,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaja Rana of	1899	810	96,272		32,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	181,110	"Hindus"	39,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	346,222	,,	30,000
Morvi, The Thak ir Sahib of	1870	822	90,230		78,000
Nabha, The Mahs raja of	1911	928	248,887 {	Hindus and Sikhs	203,000
Palanpur, The Diwan of	1877	1,766	226,250 {	Hindus and Muhammadans	35,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1919	2,596	228,880	Hindus	33,000
Pudukota, The Raja of	z886	1,178	411,886	,,	101,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	2,486	2x8,860	,,	12,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1915	2,517	x61,588	.,	67,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	279	a6,885	",	26,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1913	2,198	138,520	,,	57,000
Tehri (Garhwai), The Raja of	1913	4,180	300,819	<u> </u>	44,000

N.B.—There are also rr other chiefs entitled to salutes of rr guns.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns

### STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration. with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating 5.504.000 (£833.000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1918-19. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a

group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces bave no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petry chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 702,853 square miles, and a population of 70,285,854. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Imperial Service troops. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 18th republication. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nisam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiwar and

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single yillages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 693, only about soo are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the rains of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.
The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes

indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 603-604 are the names of 73 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. weit-known Indians of title, such as Lin-the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Birrdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs. The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and shose belonging

to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderahad, Mysore, Barods, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin. The Indian States may be thus classified:—

z. Hyderabad, the premier State in India (capiin India (special terms of the first state in India (special) Hyderabad, pop. 500,653—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Vicercy of the Deccan in 1718, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. s. Mysore. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Govern-ment from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 2923, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3.
Buroda, situated in Western India in Gujarat and
Esthiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The selenter Gaskwar was the adopted

heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of Kashmir (capital, important frontier State of Kashuw (capital, Srinagar, pop. 126,344) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (126). It comprises Jammu, Kashurir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistau. A British force stationed at Glight wat hes the northern passes and controls the fendatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occurred by British traces despudies for their occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. Sikkim, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the between Nepsi and Brutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1800, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is Patiala. 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient soversignities lying between Sind and the United Provinces. Rapputana (pop. 10,530,432) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 330 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises so States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are Jodhnus (Marwar), Udaipur (Mewar), and Jaipur. The (Marwar), Udaipur (Mewar), and Jaipur. Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are Greatior and Indore, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundeikhand (largest, Revei) are in political relation with the Central India Agency Bhopul, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. now for a fourth generation under female rule.
g. The Malayalim States of Travancors and Cochin, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency. portant States, attached to Biadras Fresidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 2c. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 2r. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribsi areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 2s. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 23. The Southern Mahratta States. 24. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N. W. frontier, inhebiting the mountains from the north of inhabiting the mountains from the north of inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of Sco miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 18. The aboriginal Good and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Centrair Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatism) Agency, 75. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the number our shill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

## Countries Contiguous to India.

NRPAL

Sovereign, Bis Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Trib-huhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamaher Jang ; suc 1911. Salute in

British territory, at guns. Prime Min., H.H. Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rans, G.C.B., G.C.S.L.

G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., D.C.L.

Mepai (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,539,092) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. shopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (39,24; ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys, The lower hills are covered with the state of the Amid the sterile mountains. with jungle, in which wildanimals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1989-30 its exports to British india were 5.343,000.\* while its important to fr., 785,000.\* The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bengal frontier 6 miles). Nepal experts rice and other grains, hides offseeds, ghi, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000.

The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6 Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of sectorion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. British Envoy does not interfere in internal affairs. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, Kathmandu (pop. 50,000) — British Envoy at the Court of Nepul, Lieut. Col. R. L. 

### BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 350,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himslayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.1 , K C.I.R., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British £13.000. Bhutan's total trade with India in British 1919-20 Was £45 690.\* Resident.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

### AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghandstan and its Dependencies, H.H. Amir Amanulla Khan; suc. 1989. Salute in British territory, az guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India

Estimated area, 250,000 sq. miles, and pop. 4,600,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia 4,500,000. (boundary fixed rigy and spea), on the S. by Bainchistau (boundary fixed rigo-y), on the N. by Asiatic Bussus (boundary fixed rigo-y and riggs-y), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway ter-minus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Burand agreement of 1903. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much infinenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Rindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have predominated since ryaq, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzals (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect.

The national tongue is Pushtu.

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakahan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, shd revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1886-1901) established a strong central government; with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the muliahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and dol. Afghanistan is right in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manu-factured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (192 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian Trontier. The trade of

Figures for an months ended Pebruary, 1920.

Afghanistan with India in sort was over 63,245,000. The exports to India in the state of the imports therefrom are chiefly collections and piece goods, metals, leather goods was all sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Fersia and Russia, cotton and slik goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £780,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poli-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 2004-5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1850 were renewed by the treaty of at March, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 2007, Russia declared Afghaniatan outside the Russian sphere

of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 2019; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, by a coup detat thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, 2000 after declared himself, and was recognised as, Amir. Aighan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a greaty of peace was signed in August.

The treaty provides that the privilege enjoyed by former Amirs of importing arms and ammunition through India is withdrawn; the arrears of the late Amir's subsidy are confiscated, and no subsidy is to be granted to the present Amir; the British Government express willingness, conditionally, to receive another Afghan mission, after six months, for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest and the re-establishment of the old triendainjo a satisfactory basis; the Afghan Government agree to the Indo-Afghan frontier accepted by the late Amir and agree to the early demarcation by a British Commission of the West Khyber where the Afghan aggression happened, and to accept such boundary as the British Commission may lay down. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent, both internal and external. All previous treaties have been cancelled by the war. Representatives of the Indian Government and of the Amir met at Mussoorie in reac to discuss questions affecting the relations between the two governments.

CAPITAL, Kabul (about 180,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (80,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (20,000) and Tashkurgan (27,000). British Agent (vacant), Bs. 1,000.

MISOPOTANIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—For the centuries England has taken the lead in the full trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land sad sos, made surveys, and had down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-tensing. anglasse and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indiana, who make Bombay their entrepot. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainens; at the head of the Gulf are great altuvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamis and are taking steps to expedite the creation of an Arab Government, with British advisers, and with the ultimate object of the development of Mesopotamia as a Self-governing State. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and councils of Notables have been set up. The estimated cost to the British Richequer of the occupation by British Troops is £ss, see, see for the current year, but the civil administration is self-supporting and shows a surplus of revenue over expenditure. The port of Baars has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on railways during the British occupation. High Commer. Mesopotamies, Maj.-Gen. The Hon. Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.I.B., K.C.S.I.

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Shelkh Isa bin Ali and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab ceast (El Katz). It is the headquartene of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent maintand. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sagar, and apiess the chief imports. In 1918-19 the value of the exports was £1,218,000 and of the imports £1,220,000 The people (about 100,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1800 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1856 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of Oman (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at

his Court.

The independent tribes on the Pirats (Arab) Coast from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1823 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Tructial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Guif is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1823 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India viet Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at Koweit, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Actg. Pol. Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.B.I., O.L.B. ......ger mensen Rs. s.sso Pol. Agent, Muscat, B. E. L. Wingate ... Rs. L. B. Do., Koweit, Major J. C. Moore, B.S.O., Ma. s.sso Do., Bahrein, Major H. R. F. Dickson ... Rs. s.sso

PERSIA (q.v.) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demisrcation of the Ferse-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was

<sup>\*</sup> Figures for at months ended February, ages.

completed in zoos. A Trans-Persian railway, linking Russia with India, is under discussion. By the Agreements of Aug., sere, between the Governments of Great Britain and Persia, the former reiterates past undertakings to respect absolutely the independence and integrity of Persia; to supply, at the cost of the Persian Government, expert advisers for the several departments of the Persian Administration, and also officers, munitions, and equipment of modern type, for the formation of a uniform force which the Persian Government proposes to create for the establishment and preservation of order; and loans £2,000,000 to the Persian Government, at 7 per cent., secured on the Persian Gulf Customs revenues; and agrees to co-operate with Persia for the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprise for the improvements of communications in Persia; the two Governments agree to the appointment of a Joint Committee of experts for the examination and revision of the existing Customs Tariff. In addition the British Govern-ment waives all claims from Persia for the cost of the maintenance of British troops sent to Persia during the war.

ASIATIC RUSSIA -A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, vid Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kuskh on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA -India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshau, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Major P. T. Etherton). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500

feet) vid Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalajas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1919-so was about £700,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjah and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1800. a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on a August, seed. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept.), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetana pledged and adjacent themselves not to alienate any territory or grant of influence.

concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Thet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan, 1010. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb , 1910 the Dalai Lama again fied to India, pursued by Chinese troops He was then deposed by the Unnese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1918, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Thetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1918, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed. and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at simia in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N E of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1804 and 1807 a boundary was fixed between Burna and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,500,000 in 1919-20. Burms imports from Yuman hides, raw silk, &c, and exports cotton goods, &c. Teng-juch and Samaoo, near the Burms frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Teng-juch and

Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (q v.) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this and considerance trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burna imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports ootton goods, &c. In 1919—30 the value of the total trade was about £600 coo. The boundary of Burna and K.W. Siam was demarcated in 1850—2. France in 2004 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Moram basis including the Malay registeric Menam basin, including the Malay penincula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere.

# Canada.

## (The Dominion of Canada.)

### AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	
Alberta (Edmonton)	255, 285	73,022	374,663	
	355, 855	178,657	392,480	
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	255, 211	455,614	
	27,985	331, 120	351,889	
	21,428	459, 574	492,338	
Ontario (Toronto)	407, 262	2, 182, 947	2,523,274	
	2, 184	103, 259	93,728	
	706, 834	1, 648, 898	2,003,232	
Saskatchewan (Reguna)	251,700	91,279	492,432	
	207,076	27,219	8,512	
	1,242,224	20,129	18,481	
Fetal	3,729.665	5,371,315	7,206,643	

Land Area. 3,603,910 square miles; Water Area, 125,755 square miles. Included in the areas are the areas transferred from N.W.T. in 1912. The rural population, in 1911, was 3,925,679, and the urban population, 3,280,964. Of the immigrants in 1918-0, 2,477 were from England, 54 from Wales. 473 from Scotland, and 174 from Ireland; 52,000 came from the U.S.A., and 4,582 from other countries. In 1918-9 the immigrants numbered 117,600

Increase of the People.

		Population.		Decennial	
Consus Year.	Mules.	Females	Total.	Increase.	Immigrants.
1861 1871 1881 1891	1,764,311 2,188,854 2,460,471 2,751,708 3,821,995	1,721,450 2,135,956 2,372,768 2,619,607 3,384,648	3,000,561 3,485,761 4,324,810 4,833,239 5,371,315 7,206,643	544,463 635,553 508,429 538,076 1,833,523	#7,000 #8,000 8a,165 49,149 311,084

### Races and Religions.

Countries of Birth	190z.	EGEE.	Religions	zger.	eger.
Canada United Kingdom England Wales Sootiand Ireland Lesser Isles Other British United States Germany Russia Norway and Sweden France	4,671,815 390,019 201,285 2,518 83,631 101,629 956 30,693 127,899 27,390 31,231 10,255	5,619,682 784,526 510,674 10,391 20,391 20,391 20,391 20,391 20,391 20,391 20,971 49,194 17,619	Roman Catholics.  Methodists Presbyterians Church of England Baptists Lutherans Congregationalists Unknown Mennonites Jews Greek Catholics Pagans Disciples.	2,289,600 916,886 849,445 681,494 318,005 98,594 28,293 43,282 31,797 16,401 15,630 15,107 14,900	8.833.041 1.079.80a 1.115,324 1.043.077 38a.665 29.864 34.054 33.490 44.611 44.612 44.613 88.507 11.840
Italy Austria-Hungary China Elsewhere	28,407	34,739 xax,430 a7,083 59,246	Brethren Buddhists Salvation Army Doukhobors	10,407 10,208	9,878 20,018 28,834 20,493

The Indian Population was 127,930 in 1901, 125,492 in 1915, and 105,998 in 1917. The Eskimon numbered 3,096 in 1927.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was eriginally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudon Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the Arctic seas, and from the Paculic to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (transferred to Quebec in 1912) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial

Commission.

Relief. -From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rucky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river as stems, the Nelson and the Mackenzic. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet) and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the couth-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autuum are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the

temperate zone are cultivated.

### GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name,	Date of Appointment	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar) Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava) Marquess of Lorne Marquess of Lansdowne Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby) Earl of Aberdeen Earl of Minto Earl Grey Tield-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Commandia and Strathearn Duke of Devonshire, P.C., E.G., G.C.E.G., G.C.V.O.	Dec. sp, 1868 May ss, 1872 Oct. s, 1878 Aug. 18, 1883 May 1, 1888 May ss, 1893 July 3s, 1898 Sant. sf. rest	July x, 1867 Feb. s, 1869 June 25, 1878 Oct. 23, 1883 June 11, 1888 Sept. 28, 1892 Nov. 12, 1898 Dec. 10, 1994 Nov. 23, 1811 Nov. 23, 1811

### GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

	Abaguar-Canstar.
(	iorernor-General and Commander-in-Chief, The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., R.G.,
	G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O
	Military Secretary and Secretary, LtCol. Hon. H. G. Henderson.
	Lywerry and Comptroller of the Household, Lord Richard Nevill, C.v.o., C.M.G.
	lides-de-Camp, Capt. H. J. Cator, M.C., Royal Scots Greys; Capt. Earl of Haddington,
	M.C., Royal Scots Greys; Capt. M. H. MacMillan, Grenadier Guards.
	Honorary Aides-de-Camp, LtCol. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.; Capt. E. H.
	Martin, R.C.N., C.M.G.; LtComm. Stephen Morres, R.C.N.; LtCol. W. A.
	Bishop, VC, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.; Col. G. Godson, D.S.O.; Col. J. L. R. Parsons,
	C.M.G., D.S.O.; LtCol. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.; LtCol. L. R. La Fleche, D.S.O.; Col.
	F. M. Gaudet, c.m.c.; LtCol. C. M. Edwards, D.s.o.
	Private Secretary, A. F. Sladen, C.V.O., C.M.G.

### 'THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

#### UNION GOVERNMENT

UNION GOVERNMENT	
Prime Minister and Attorney-General,	
Rt. Hon, Athur Meighen, K.C., M.P. *S	15,000
President of Privy Council, Hon. James A.	•
Calder, M.P	10,000
Calder, M.P.  Minister of Militia and Defence in	•
Canada, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P.	10,000
Minister of the Interior and of Soldiers'	-
Civil Reestablishment, Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed, K.C.M G., R.G., Senator	
A. Lougheed, K.C.M G., R.C., Senator	10.000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon.	
John Dowaley Reid, M.D., M.P	10.000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. S. F.	,
Tolmie, M.D	10.000
Minister of Immuration and Colonisa-	,
Tolmie, M.D.  Minister of Immigration and Colonisatiun, Hon. J. A. Calder, M.P.	10.000
Secretary of State, Hon, Sir Arthur	,
Nifton, K.C., M.P	10.000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon.	,
Sit George Eulas Foster, G C, M C., M.P.	10.000
Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir Henry L.	,
Drayton, K.C., M P.	10,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Joseph	,
Doherty, K.O., LL.D., M.P.	10.000
Postmaster-General, Hon. Pierre Edouard	,
Rlondin M P	10,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Franklin	,
B. McCurdy, M.P.	10.000
B. McCurdy, M.P.  Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon.	,
(' (', Rallantyne	
Minister of Labour, Hon. Gideon Decker	,
Robertson, Senstor	10.000
Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue,	,
Hon R. W. Wigmore, M.P	TO.000
Menusters without Portfolio, Hon Sir	,
Edward Kemp, E.C.M.G., M.P.; Hon.	
E. K. Spinney, M.P.	
E. K. Spinney, M.P. Solicitor-General, Hon. Hugh Guthrie,	
K.C. M.P.	7,000
k.C., M.P. Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Wm. Lyon	,,500
Mackenzie King (b. 1874)	10.000
	,

	GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.	
	PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.	
	Clerk of the Privy Council, Rodolphe	
	Boudreau, O.M.G. Assistant do., F. K. Bennetts, I.S.O	\$6,000
	Secy., Imperial and Foreign Correspond.	4,000
	ence, William Mackenzie	3,850
	TRADE AND COMMERCE.	
	Minister of Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, P.C., K.C.M.G.,	
	D.C.L	7,000
	Deputy Minister, F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S Commissioner of Patents, George Finlay	6,000
	O'Halloran	6,000
	Chief, Patents Branch, W. J. Lynch, 1.8.0.	3,500
	Registrar, Copyrights and Trade Marks.	5,5
	P. E. Ritchie, B C.L.	3,700
	Dominion Statistician and Controller of	
	Census, R. H. Coats	3,900
	Chief Asst. to Dep. and Accountant, T. J.	
	Chief Trade Statistician, W. A. Warne	3,700
	Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures,	<b>2,800</b>
	E. O. Way	
	Chief Electrical Engineer, O. Higman	3,300
	Grain Statistician, J. Byrnes	8,700
1	Secretary, Census Branch, E. H. St. Denis	3,400
į	Supt. of Compilation, E. S. MacPhail	3,200
-	Editor, E. H. Godfrey, F.S.S	2,600

### SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State, Hon. Sir Arthur Sifton,	
K.C., M.P	7,000
Private Sec., Wm. Ide, B.A	3,600
Under Sec., Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C.	6,000
Asst. do., P. Pelletier	3,850
Aut. Dep. Registrar Gen., A. G Learoyd	2,800
Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch, A.	
Brophy	3,000
Dominton Archivist, A. G. Doughty,	
C.M.G., LL.D	6,000
Accountant, M. J. Birdwhistle	1,700
Legal Officer, Companies Branch, W. J.	
O'Meara	2,200

#### EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Unde	r Sec.	of Ste	ite for	External	Affairs.
Sir	Josep	h Pop	e, K.C.	M.G., Q.V.	.o., I.s.o. 🛊
Ant.	Under	Sec.	W. H.	Walker,	.o., I.s.o. \$ Ls.o

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY King's Printer and Comptroller of Statum- ery, J. de L. Taché	\$6,000	Supt., Staf Branch, B. M. Northrop Supt., Annuites Branch, S. T. Bastedo	\$4,000 4,000
Asst. King's Printer, Fred Cook	4,500	Supt., Rural Mail Delivery Branch, W. R. Bennet	<b>s</b> ,900
Supt. of Printing, E. R. Boardman Supt. of Stationery, J. O. Patenaude	4,000	Minuster of Agriculture, Hon. S F. Tolmie	7,000
Accountant, J. A. Frigon Mines.	3,400	Deputy Minister, J. H. Gilsdale, D.S A Assist. do. and Secretary, Lt. Col. A. L. F.	6,000
Minister of Mines, The Secretary of State. Deputy Minister, R G. McConnell, M A.		Darry and Cold Storage Commusioner,	4,000
Director of Mines Branch, Eugene Hannel,	6,000	Veterinary Director General, Frederick	4,000
Dh ti	4,000	Director of Experimental Farms, E. S. Archibald	5,000
Asst. Director, Geological Survey, John Maconn, Fl. 8, F.R. 8 C Secretary, Perry H. Selwyn Accountant, John Marshall	3,700	Live Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell	4,000 3,600
Accountant, John Marshall JUPTICE.	3,500	Dominion Entomologist, C. G. Hewitt, D. Sc. Dominion Chemist, F. T. Shutt, D. Sc	3,600 3,500
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, Hon. Chas. J. Doherty, D.C.L.	7,000	Dominion Horticulturist, William T.	
Private Sec. P T Ahern, M.A	3,200	Dominuon Cerealut, C. E. Saunders, Ph.D.	3,400 2,800
Solicitor-General of Canada Hon Hugh Guthrle, K.C., M.P.	5,000	Dominion Agrostologist, M. O. Malte, Ph.D. Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C.	2,700
	10,000	Seed Commissioner, George H. Clark	2,700 5,000
Supt. of Pententiaries, W. St. P. Hughes   Chief Communoner, Dominion Police,	4,000	Commr for Canada of International Agri- cultural Institute, T. K. Doherty, B.C.L.	3,400
(vacant)	5,000	PUBLIC WORKS   Min of Public Works, Hon. F.B. McCurdy,	
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Service, Hon C. C. Ballantyne	7,000	Deputy Minister, James B. Hunter, B.A.	7,000 6,000
Deputy Minuter, Alexander Johnston .  Asst. do., Cameron Stanton	6,000 4,500	Asst. do., Arthur St. Laurent, C.E Secretary, R. C. Desrochers	4,500
Chief Accountant, A. Boyle. Chief, Records Branch, J. E. McClenaghan Chief Engineer, LtCol. W. P. Auderson,	3,600	Chief Engineer, E. D. Lafleur, C.E	4,000
Chief Engineer, LtCol. W. P. Auderson,		Chief Architect, R. C. Wright	5,000
Asst do, B H Fraser	3,600	Chef Accountant, A. G. Kingston	3,900
Purchasing Agent, George H. Flood . Commissioner of Lights, J. G. Macphail,	3,700	Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston	3,600 3,500
Chief Wreck Commissioner, Capt L. A.	3,600	Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir Henry L.	
Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston	3,600	Deputy do and Sec , Treasury Board, T.	7,000
(Deputy Minister)		Asst. Deputy do., J. C. Saunders	5,000
Sir R. F. Stupart	4,000	Romke	5,000
Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbuats, C.M.G.,	6,000	INSURANCE. Superintendent, G. D. Finlayson, A.I.A	6,000
Director, Admiral Su C. E. Kingsmill . Socy., Paymaster-Lt -Com. J R llemsted,	5,000	Chief Clerks, A. O'Reilly, \$3,800; A. N. MacTavish, W. H. Gilliandeach	3,200
R.N		AUDITOR-GENERAL.	1
C.M.G., R.C N		Auditor-General, E. D. Sutherland, 1.8.0. Asst do, Wm Kearns	6,000 3,600
Commissioner of Figheries and Interna- tional Commissioner, E. E. Prince, Ll. D.	4,000	Read, \$3,400; J. S. Stevenson	3,300
POST OFFICE.	3,600	Minister of Radicays and Canals, Hon.  John Dowsley Reid, M.D.	_
Postmaster-General, Hon. Pictre Edouard Blondin	7,000	John Dowsley Reid, M.D.  Deputu Minister, Graham A. Bell, C M G.  Asst do and Secretary, Louis Kossuth	7,000 6,000
And. Deputy Minister, Hector B. Verret	6,000 4,500	Jones, 1.8 0	4,000
And. Deputy Minister, Hector B. Veriet Financial Supt., W. J. Johnstone	4,000 3,400	Chief Engineer, W. A. Bowden, C.E RAILWAY COMMISSION.	5,500
Accountant, W. J. Glover	4,000	Chacf Commissioner, Hon. F. B. Carwell,	12,500
Supt., Savings Bank Branch, J. H. Fair- weather	3,000	Asst do , S. J. McLean, Ph.D	9,000
Compt., Stores Branch, Sidney Smith, 1.8.0 Supl., Dead Letter Office, Robert Fowler	4,000	J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G each Secretary, A. D. Cartwright	8,000 4,000
Supt., Nail Contracts, G. C. Anderson Supt., Postage Stamp Branch, E.J. Lemaire	5,000	INTERIOR.  Minister of Interior, Hon. Sir James A.	
Comptroller, Radway Mails, B. M. Arm-	3,500	Lougheen, K.C.M.G., K.C.	7,000
atrong	4,000	Private Sec., J. G. Mitchell	3,500

1		O 101	
	Deputy Munister, Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G.	\$6,000	Asst. Chairman and Deputy Head, James White
1	Aust. Dep. do., (vacant). Secretary, L. C. Pereira	8,800	
ł	Superintending Accountant, C. H. Beddoe Commissioner, Dominion Lands, J. W.	4,000	Health, Chas. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., M.D. 7,000
	Commissioner, Dominion Lands, J. W.		Adviser on Town Planning and Housing,
	Comm., Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin:	4,000 3,600	Thomas Adams
1	Controller of Land Patents Branch, N. O.	3,000	Chief Forester, Clyde Leavitt, M.Sc.F 3,400 Hydro-Electric Engineer, L. G. Denis 2,500
į	('oté, I.S.O	3,950	Agriculturist, F. C Nunnick 3,800
;	Do., School Lands Branch, (vacant).		INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, Ottawa.
	Surreyor-General, E. Deville, I S.O., LL.D.	4,000	This Commission has final jurisdiction over all
	Chief Astronomer, Otto J. Klotz D.Sc Director of Forestry Branch, R. H.	3,600	questions involving the use of boundary waters between Cauada and the United States.
ľ	Campbell	4,000	United States Commissioners
į	Controller of Timber and Grazing, B L.		Chairman, Obadiah Garduer
í	York	3,600	Commissioners, R. B. Glenn ; C. D. Clarke
1	Controller of Mining Lands, H. H. Rowatt Supt., Railway and Swamp Lands, F. C.	3,800	each 7,500
1	Supt., Ranway and Swamp Lands, r. C.		Sec., Whitehead Kluttz, Washington, D.C. 4,000
•	C. Lynch	3,500 4,000	Channel Charles A Magneth
;	Chief Geographer, J E. Chalifour	2,800	Chairman, Charles A. Magrath
1	INDIAN AFFAIRS.	-,	Commussioner, Henry A. Powell, K.C 7,500   Secretary, Lawrence J. Burpee, Hope
į	Supt General, The Minister of Interior (no		Chambers, Ottawa 4,000
1	extra salary).	•	HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.
1	Dep do., Duncan C. Scott, F.R.S.E	6,000	HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE
1	CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.	3,950	DOMINION OF CANADA (Offices, 19 Victoria
i	Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue.		St., Westminster, S.W. z): Hon. Sir George
1	Hon. R. W. Wigmore, M.P	7,000	Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G.
İ	Commissioner of Customs and Dep Minuster		Permanent Secretary, W. L. Griffith
Ì	of Inland Revenue, R. R. Farrow	6,000	Chief Trade Commissioner in U.K., Harrison
1	Asst Commissioner of Customs and Asst Dep. Minister of Inland Revenue, George		Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.
i	W laylor	4,500	Superintendent of Emmigration, J. Obed Smith, zz-zz Charing Cross, London, S.W.
1	W. Inylor	4,500	zz-zz Charing Cross, London, S. W.
İ	BICMICHAEL, 1.6 17	4,000	Commissairs-Genéral, Paris, Philippe Roy.
ł	Chief Dominion Appraiser, J. A. Watson	3,400	THE LEGISLATURE
ļ	Chief Analyst, Anthony McGill	3,800	
í	Law Clerk, C. P. Blair LABOUR.	3,400	Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 87 members,
Ī	Minister of Labour, Hon. G. D. Robertson	7,000	nominated for life by the Governor-General, dis-
	Deputy do. and Editor Labour Gazette, F.	,,,,,,,	tributed between the various provinces thus: 24
ŧ	A Acland	6,000	for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10
l	Accountant, E. A. Thomas	2,200	for New Brinswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 3 for British Columbia, 4 for Manituba, 4 for Alberta, and 4 for Saskatchewan; each nominee
i	IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.		Alberta and a for Saskatsheeran coach nomines
ì	Minister, Hon. J. A. Calder	7,000	must be thirty years old, a resident in the pro-
į	Amt. do., W. D. Scott	4,000	vince for which he is appointed, a natural-born
	Commissioner of Emigration, London		must be thirty years old, a resident in the pro- vince for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the
1	Commissioner of Emigration, London (Eng.), J. Obed Smith	4,500	owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the
i	MILITIA AND DEFENCE.  Minister of Multia, Hon. Hugh Guthrie,		Government of the day. The House of Commons
	КС. М.Р	7,000	is chosen every five years at longest, and the
į	Deputy do . MaiGen. Sir Eugene Fiset.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	is chosen every five years at longest, and the zory-zors Parlianient consists of s34 members,
l	CMG DSO MD	8,000	elected as follows: Sa for (Intario, 65 for Quebec,
	Assi Deputy ao., Ernest F. Jarvis, 1.80.	4,000	16 for Nova Scotia, in for New Brunmoick,
ŧ	Director of Contracts, H. W. Brown  Inspector General and Military Counsellor.	4,000	ig for Manitoba, 13 for British Columbia, 3 for Prince Edward Island, 12 for Alberta, 16 for
1	Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G.C M.G., K.C.B.		Saskatchewan, and r for Yukon. The House of
,	Adjutant General, MajGen. E C. Ashton,	i	Commons is also composed of natural-horn or
į	C M G	7,000	naturalised subjects of the King; no property
	Quarter Master General, MajGen. Sir	- 1	qualification is necessary, and its members are
Į	Henry E. Burstall, R.C.B, R.C M.G Master General of the Ordnance, MajGen.	7,000	elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts,
1	H. M. Elliot, C.M.G.	7,000	returning a member on a majority of votes
1	Chief Accountant, R. P. Brown	3,600	taken by ballot. The members of the House
	Departmental Secretary, LtCol. Charles	-	themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty,
	L. Panet	3,600	including the Speaker, form a quorum.
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.		The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire in 1916, the new buildings being started the
ì	Commissioners, Michel G. IA Rochella	7,000	same year; the foundation stone was laid by
	Chairman, Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., LL.D. Commissioners, Michel G. La Rochelle, K.C., LL.D.; Clarence Jamesoneach	6,000	H.R.H. the Duke of Conneugnt (Gov. Gen.).
ŀ	Secretary, whitein Foran	4,000	Sept. z, zerr, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.B.H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. z,
ĺ	COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION:	I	
Ľ	Chairman, Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, K.C.N.	ŀ	1919.

3,500 2,800

,,000

6,000

3,400

5,000

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Joseph Bolduc \$4,000 Clerk of the Senate, Austin Blount, C.M.G. 6,000 Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C. 4,000 Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest

J. Chambers
Serft. at Arms, J. D. St. D. Lemoine, I.S.O.
Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon.
Edgar Nelson Ehodes, K.C.

## THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five pulsne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Bessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails Rt. Hon. Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon.

Dominion, Hon. Sir Walter Cassels .... 8,000 Puime Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Andette, Id. D. ...... 7,000 Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R.

#### DEFENCE.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 66. Service in the Active Mistria is for 3 years with 8-16 days' annual training. The Peace Effective consists of a Permanent Force of 7,000 officers and men, and about 100,000 Active Militia. The War Effective consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30; the unmarried men 18 to 45; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60 a. a total of 2,000,000.

Empeditionary Force.—The number enlisted up

Repeditionary Force.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 195,44x, of whom 4x8,05s were sent overseas. Up to Nov. 9s, 1938, the total outlay for the War was \$x.068,607,000.

### Militia Council.

President, Maj. - Gen. Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., M.P. Vice-President, Surg.-Gen. Sir E. Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Inspector-Gen. and Müttary Counsellor, Gen. Sir A. W. Currie, G.O.M.G., K.C.B. Adjutent Gen., Maj.-Gen: B. C. Ashton, C.M.G. Quartermaster-Gen., Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Burstall,

K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. Finance Member, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Langton. Secretary, A. B. Goldwyer-Lewis, B.A. Asst. Sec., E. J. Bong.

Royal Canadian Mavy.

There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and H.M.C.S. Aurora, Niobe, and Rainbow (cruisers), and Patriot and Patrician (t.b.d.) are maintained and used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy.

#### EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (2917) 28,007 clementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with over 2,385,722 pupils; and 65 universities and university colleges with about 24,000 attdents. The 22 universities had about 25,000 attdents in 292.

### FINANCE.

Year ended	Consolidated Fund.		
March 3s	Revenue	Expenditure	
	\$	\$	
1916	172,147,838	130,350,727	
1917	238,701,294	148,599,343	
1918	260,778,953	178,284,313	
1919	312,946,747	224,332,110	
1980	•••••	351,785,491	

RECEIPTS.	1917-1918	1918-1919.
From Taxes-	s	S
Customs	144,178,630	147,169,188
Excise	27,168,445	30,348,034
War Tax	25,379,901	56,177,508
Post Office	21,345,394	81,603,548
Railways and Canals	27,172,208	38 751,870
From various sources	15,540,375	18,902,605
Total Receipts .	260,778,953	312,946,747
Expenditure	1917-191 <b>8.</b>	1918-1919.
	<u>s</u>	<b>s</b>
Debt Charges	51,517,790	78,119,508
Provincial Subsidies	11,360,248	11,369,148
Civil Government	7,491,628	8,143,633
Pensions	8,762,811	16,146,575
Railways and Canals	954,500	33,071,387
Post Office	8,935,840	19,116,261

# Total Expenditure. . 1278,284,313 224,332,220

Cost of Collection ... 63,342,443 58,365,604

Other Expenditure ..... 26,399.843

#### DEBT. Year ended Gross Public Debt. Net Public Debt. March 31. 335,996,850 449,376,083 615,156,171 879,186,898 1914 544,391,369 700,473,814 1915 1916 936,987,808 2,003,008 1917 1,863,335,899 2,665,635,785 zoz8 1,574,531,038 1919

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field

crops in 2918 was \$2,427,290 acres, as compared with 4s,60s,288 in 297—wheat 27,323,90s acres, oats 24,790,336, barley 3,233,731, oorn 290,325, potatoes and other roots 735,292, hay and clover 10,544,625. The live stock (2928) included 3,609,257 horses, 3,543,600 milch cows, 6,507,257 other cattle, 3,052,728 sheep, and 4,289,622 pigs. The total production of creamery butter in Canada in 207 was 87,404,366 lb, valued at \$34,227,188, and the total production of factory cheese in 1917 was 194,904,336 lb., valued at \$41,170,563.

	Propt ck.			
Сворв, Етс.	1901.	1919.		
Wheat(bushels) Barley, Oats, Rye, Corn (Maize) Buckwheat, Peas, Mixed Grains Beans, Turnips, man- g ddis, &c,	55,572,368 22,244,366 151,497,407 2,316,793 25,875,919 4,547,575 12,348,943 172,222 861,347 55,362,635 76,075,642	195,361,000 58,336,000 411,136,000 11,03,000 12,691,000 13,733,000 6,767,000 26,519,000 14,78,000 131,953,200		
Hay and Clover (*tons) Hops (lb) Tobacco Fodder Corn Sugar Bect Alfalfa Wool Clip (lb.)	7,85s,731 1,004,216 11,266 732	16,527,800 †1,208,000 †17,604,897 4,723,000 §180,000 §446,400 15,000,000		

The total value of farm property in Canada was \$4.23.840.636 in 1911; the total value of the principal field crops was \$1,453.000,000 in 1910.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters, the total value of the catch in the calendar year 1918 being \$56,250,544.

Porestry —The lumber, lath and shingles produced in 'canada in 1917 had a total value of \$93.866,555. The value of cross ties and telegraph and telephone poles purchased by Railway and Electric (kompanies in 1917 was \$4,413,965. Wood used in the pulp industry in 1917 was valued at \$18,817,483; the forests have a total estimated area of nextly \$66,500,000 acres.

Postal Ceneus of Manufactures.—The industrial establishments of all kinds in 1927 had a total capital of \$3,775,576,660, the value of the products being \$3,075,566.869; 693,072 persons were employed, the salaries and wages amounting to \$553,228,952. The above statistics cover all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees.

Minerals — The metals produced in 1919 were valued as follows:—Gold, 767,167 oz. (\$15,828,749); alver, 18,678,134 oz. (\$17,343,219); copper, 37,555 tons (\$13,498,326); nickel, 44,452,953 lb. (\$17,871,181); lead, 43,808,386 lb. (\$3,027,788); pig iron; coal, 13,858,320 tons (\$24,000,000).

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Includes imports of merchandise for home consumption and exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports	Total Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
1909-10	369,8x5,427	298,763,993	668,579,480
1910-11	451,745,108	290,000,210	
1911-12	521,448,309	307,716,151	
1918-13	670,089.066		1,047,157,481
1913-14	618,457,144		1.073,894,368
1914-15	455,446,312		916,888,8ax
1915-16	507,817,159	779,300,070	1,287,117,229
1916-17	845,356,306	1,179,211,200	2,024,567,406
1917-18	962,543.746	1,586,169,792	2,548,713,538
1918-19		1 278,925,643	
1919-20	1,150,654,658	1,259,208,294	2,409,862,952

The special trade of Canada is classified as follows (Home produce exported and imports for home consumption):—

Classification.	Exports,*	Imports,*
Agricultural Produce. Animals and Produce. Fisheries and Produce. Forest Produce. Manufactures Mineral Produce. Miscellaneous Total	70,551,901 555,429,130 77,514,508	160,951,523

External trade of 1018-1010 :--

External trade of 191	B -1919 :	
Countries.	Exports of Merchandise	imports of Merchandise from.
British Empire. United Kingdom Australia. British South Ahtea India West Indies British Guiana Newfoundland	\$ 528,099,000 14.173.000 12,247,000  11,510,000  11,916,000 6,353,000	\$ 73,024,000  15,823,000 8,438,000 6,747,000 
Foreign Countries. United States Argentina Belgium Biazil China Culus France Italy Japan Mevico	  102,361,000 14,030,600	745,938,000 1,139,000 6,000  1,954,000  3,641,000
Netherlands Peru	6,390,000  6.300,000	495,000 a,580,000 4,729,000 z,78z,000

### COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of railways in operation on June 20, 1918, was 28,59 miles, the total capital involved heng \$1,30,500,500,494, the earnings being \$330,880,150, and the working

<sup>\*</sup> Short tons of a,eee lb. † Consus figures for next. § in 1918.

<sup>.</sup> Exclusive of coin and bullion.

expenses \$a73.955,436, in 1927-8; there were also 1,616 miles of electric railways with a capital of \$i57,825,093, earnings \$a4,999.890, and working expenses \$i7,525,092. In 1928 the passengers carried numbered 50,727,994 (35,894,575 in 1977), and the freight hathage was 127,542,667 tons.

	Miles operated	. Capital
Government Lines : Intercolonial	7.400	S141,636,81
P. K. Island		11.001.18

intercolonial 1,508	S141,636,812
P. E. Island 279	11,901,180
Transcontinental s,003	164,488,237
luternational Ry, of N.B. 111	
Canada Southern 38x	37,630,000
Canadian National 0.323	419,358,227
Canadian Pacific 13.205	520,201,130
Grand Trunk Pacific 1,681	198,784,100
Branch Lines 1,033	17,788,440
,, ,, Branch Lines 1,033 Grand Trunk Ry 3,567	429,589,117
Other Lines 5,617	276,499,471

Total, 1918 ..........38.879 \*1,999.880,494 Canals.—In 1918 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 25,700, or 27,427,178 tons, carrying 212,125 rassengers and 18,833 619 tons of freight. The total

and 18.832 for tons of freight The fotal movement of Canadian wheat hy canals was 171.803,121 business in 1927. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1.594 miles (of which

zzy miles are constructed canals)

Profit and Telegraphs.—There were 13,622 post-offices in 1927-18. The total value of money orders issued from 4,920 offices was \$142,059,168, and the net postal revenue \$21,343,394, expenditure \$18,064,534. At the end of the fiscal year 1918 there were 3,694 rural mail delivery routes on which were creeded 192,350 loves; the corresponding figures for the calendar year 1923 were 3,432 routes and 194,183 loxes. The length of corrament telegraph lines in 1927 was 12,027 miles (including 385 miles of cables), and the number of offices was 1,002, from which 371,883 messages were sent and received. The chartered telegraph companies have a line mileage of 43,473, carrying 205,575 miles of wire (including 96s miles of cables), and 3,680 offices, from which 17,526,022 messages were sent and received. In 1927 there were 49 radio-telegraph land and coast stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 200 to 750 nautical miles, or an average of about 270 nautical miles, or an average of about 270 nautical miles, and also one at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles, and also one at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles, and also one at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles, and also one at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles, and also one at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles, and also one at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles, and are of 2,749. Twenty-four Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having a range of 5,500 naverage of 55 miles of 55 mil

range of too to 4ce miles, or an everage of se miles.

On June 3c, 1917, there were 6c4,136 telephones and 1,705,203 miles of telephone wire in use; of the latter, 1,286,228 miles were urban and 321,675 rural. The carnings amounted to \$20,122,223,236, and the expenses to \$12,095,426.

Sao, 128, 288, and the expenses to \$1.005, 400.

Shipping,—The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec 31, 1917, consisted of 4,925 failing vessels and 4,265 steamers (total net tounage, 971,479). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1918 were: Canadian 20,926 (4,342,343, 1018), British 7,327 (16,323,340, 1608), Fereign 25,377 (17,432,444, 5018); total tounage 32,767,129. The principal

seaports are Halifax, N.S., Victoria, B.C., Montreal, Que., Vancouver, B.C., St. John, N.B., Sydney, N.S., Louisburg, N.S., Quebec, Que, and Prince Rupert, B.C.

### CITIES.

CAPITAL, OTTAWA. Population (1911), 87,068. The following table shows the rapid growth of certain Canadian cities:—

COLUMN THE PROPERTY CITY OF					
	Census Population.				
Cities.	x371	1901	1911.		
OTTAWA	24,141	59,928	87,068		
Montreal, Que .	115,000	267,730	470.480		
Toronto, Out	59 000	208,040	376,538		
Winnipeg, Man	24I	42,340	163,000+		
Vancouver, B ('		27,010	100,401		
Hamilton, Ont .	26,88o	52,634	81,96g		
Quebec, Que	59,699	68,840	78,710		
Halifax, N.S .	29,58a	40,832	46,619		
London, Ont .	18,000	37,976	46,300		
Calgary, Alta		4,392	56,514+		
St John, N B	41,325	40,711	42,511		
Victoria, BC	3,270	20,919	31,660		
Regina, Nask	3,-,-	8,240	26,127		
Edmonton, Alta		2,626	*53,846		
Brantford Out	8,107	16,610	23,132		
Saskatoon, Sask .		113	21,048+		
Kingston, Out	12,407	17,961	18,874		
Maissonneuve, Que		3,958	18,681		
Peterborough, Ont.	4,611	11,230	18,360		
Hull, Que	3,800	13,993	18,222		
Windsor, Out	4.253	12,153	17,829		
Sydney, N S	433	9,909	17.723		
Glace Bay, A S		6,945	16,562		
Fort William, Ont		3,633	16,499		
Sherbrooke, Que .	4,432	11,765	16,405		
Kitchener, Ont	2,743	9,747	15,196		
Guelph, Ont	6,878	11,496	15,175		
Westmount, Que	200	8,856	14,579		
St Thomas, Ont	2,197	11,485	14,054		
Brandon, Man	-,-9,	5,620	15,215		
Moosejaw, Sask		x,558	16,934		
Three Rivers, Que	7,570	9,981	13,691		
New Westminster, BC	7,570	6 499	13,199		
Stratford, Out	4,313	9.959	12,946		
Owen Sound, Out	3,369	8,776	12,558		
St. Catharine's, Ont	7,864	9,946	12,484		
Verdun, Que	,,,,,,,	z,898	11,620		
Moneton, N.B.	600	9,026	11,345		
Port Arthur, Ont		3,214	11,330		
Charlottetown, P E I.	8,807	12,080	11,198		
Sault Ste Marie, Out	879	7,169	10,014		
('hatham, Ont	5,873	9,068	10,770		
Lachine, Que	1,606	5,56x	10,500		
Galt, Ont	3,827	7.866	10,200		
	J.UAY (				

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The System of Weights and Measures is that of the United Kingdom, except that the wat. = xoo lb. and the ton x.oo lb., as in the U.S. The Unit of Currency is the dollar of xoo cents. (The Cauadian dollar was exchanged at \$4 x3 = £x sterling, Nov. x0, x3x9). All British coins are legal tender, and there is a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

Banking.—There were so incorporate banks of issue in 1918, with liabilities \$1,266,285,236 as average assets \$5,17,199,595. The lallance of undrawn deposits in Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1918, amounted to \$51,265,65.

<sup>\*</sup> Not including capital expenditure on Intercolonial, P.E.I., and National Transcontinental Railways.

<sup>\*</sup> Including Strathcone. . ! Consus of rest.

### Wrovinces of the Mominion.

ONTARIO. Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,263 sq miles, with a population (1919) of 2,627,783, an increase since the last census (1911) of 2,422. Of the total population 1,526,933 live in towns, townships, and villages, and x.094,852 in cities

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly

of III members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (one without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Lionel H. 

> Executive (Nov. 12, 1919)

Premier and President of the Council, 6,000 6,000 Lands & Forests, Hon Benish Bowman ... 6,000 Provincial Secretary, Hon. H. C. Nixon ... Public Works, Hon F. C. Biggs Labour & Health, Hon. Walter R. Rollo ... Mines, Hon. H. Mills... 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 Minister without Portfolio, I.t.-Col Hou D. Carmichael

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon Nelson Parliament .... · · · · · · · \$8,500

Chairman, Hydro - Electric Commission, Sir Adam Beck.... ... \$12,000 Do., Woraman Workmen's Compensation Board, 10.000 McIntyre, K C..... Civil Service Commr , J. M. McCutcheon,

5,000 D Flavelle .... . ..... \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Do., Ontario Govt Railways, (vacant) ..... 2,500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO. Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Sir William 

Chief Justice, Exchequer Division, Hon. Sir William Mulock 8.000 Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith.....

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, Dr. George C. Croelman, 262, Strand, London, W.C. a. Assessant, S. E. Percival.

Agriculture and Live Stock .- The total area is \$24,763,000 acres, and in 1939 the area of cleared land was 14,897,839 acres, of which 9,915,884 acres were under crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1930 was \$397,338,400. In 1919, 980 cheese factories produced 128,698,948 lb. of cheese valued at \$32,543,343, and aportreameries made 27,070,887 lb. of butter valued at \$8,635,026. In 1919 there were 719,569 houses, 2,927,191 cattle, 1,103,740 sheep, 1,695,487 pigs, and 11,705,800 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskam-ing and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and fluancial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers

Log Products.-The total production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1916 to \$42,260,053, or 24 per cent. of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufac-turing province of Canada. The total value of tts manufactures in 1913 was \$715,531,839, an increase since 1910 of \$15,000,000. There were in 1915, 6,538 factories with nearly 20,000 employees, an invested capital of \$946,619,114, and an annual wage bill of \$140,600,601.

Minerals.-The mineral wealth of the Province is enormous, although its development is only is chormous, although its developments is only in its infancy, and in 1919 Ontario contributed 45 per cent of the output of Canada. In 1919 its mines yielded \$58,83,340. The principal metals are: gold, output in 1919 £10.451,709, silver, \$13,904,323, nickel, \$11,971,931, and copper, \$3,709,687. The oll wells produced silver, \$12,904,312, nickel, \$11,0 copper, \$3,709,687. The oil well 220,100 barrels of petroleum in 1919.

Hudro-Electric Power .- One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now developing 237,733 horse-power, and a further develop-ment of 300,000 horse-power is now under construction

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1929) 499,278, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birningham of Canada" (re8, 43); Ottawa, the Federal capital (re7,72a), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London trade and woodenware manufactories; i.onoon (59,110); Brantford (28,189); Kingston (23,361); Peterborough (21,200); Windsor (23,569); Fort William (12,200); St. Thomas (12,799); Stratford (18,200); Owen Sound (12,218); St. Catharine's (19,199); Port Arthur (15,094); Sault Ste. Marie (22,099); Chatham (25,280); and Galt (12,434).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.-The Province of Quebec Area and Population.—The Fromme or queries contains an area estimated at 703,623 square miles, with a population (1925-28) of 2,325,427, an. increase since the last Commer of 353,522, In 2912 the Province was enlarged by 321,760 square miles by the addition of the greater part and the Tabusche Desirement. of the Labrador Peninsula, knews as Ungava (or New Quebec).

Government. -- The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of as members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of \$1 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Gorernor, Rt. Hon Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G C.M.G., born 1851 (1916)......\$10,000 Aide-de-Camp, Capt Landry .....

Executive.	
Prime Minister and President Council & Attorney-General, Ho	n Alex
Tascherau	
Lands and Forests, Hon. Honré M	
Provincial Treamerer, Hon W. G. 1	
Agriculture, Hon. J E Caron	6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. Day	id 6,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon.	A Gali-
peau	6,000
Colonisation, Mines, and Fishery	s, Hon
J. E Parregult	6,000
Roads, Hon, J. A. Tessier	6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. John C.	
Hou. N. Pérodeau, Hon. N. Seg	uin and
Hon, J. E. Perron.	

### The Legislature.

President,	Legislatur Cou	ncil, A. Turge	eon :	\$4,000
President,	Legislative A	keenbly, L.	N.	
Francos	ur			4.000

### The Judicature.

King's Bench :-Chief Justice K.B., Hon. J. Lamothe Puisse Judges, Hons. H.J. Carroll, L.D. J. Lavergne; Louis P. Pelletier, W. Greenshields; I. Martin .. ... each \$8,000

Superior Court Chief Justice, Hon Sir F X. Lemieux,

M.D., born 1853

Do (acting), Hon. J. S. Archibald

Rood

Do (acting), Hon. J. S. Archibald

Rood

Putime Judges, Hons. N Belleau; M Drouin,

L.D.; M. F. Hackett; J. E. Robidoux,

H. C. St. Pierre; Thomas Fortin; H John

Dunlop; M. Hutchinson; A. Malouit; L. J.

Cannon; J. C. McCorkill; A. A. Bruneau;

D. Monet; P. Demors; Ed. Guerin; P. G.

Martineau; W. Mercler; A. Tessier; E.

Lafontaine; Victor Adlard; J. M. Tellier;

J. Désy; F. O. Dugas; L. R. Roy; C. Archer;

W. A. Weir, C. Poullot; B. Letellier; S. C.

E. Darlon; L. A. Panneton; G. Globensky; 8,000 E. Dorion; L. A. Panneton; G. Globensky; C. Jane .....each \$8,000

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Lt -Col. J. P. Pelletier, 38 Kingsway, W.C. a.

Finance.-The actual revenue for the year zgz8-zg was \$zz,666,3gz and the actual expenditure \$zz,szz,675 The Debt is stated at diture \$22,272,675

\$27,726,266.
Production and Industry.—The total value of Troduction and Industry.—The total value of inanufactured products in 1922 was \$99,900.55 (1900, \$158,87,904), the principal manufacturing centres being (1923): Montreal (\$43,327,575), Quebec (\$5,623,541), Hull (\$5,737,374), Maisonneuve (\$5,623,541), and Lachine (\$3,237,828). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial denument has country for the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial denument has country for the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial country for the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial country is the provincial country to the country has the country of the count Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the

destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 150,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under license to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only \$8,516,683 at the Census of 1911, was, in 1916, \$6,840,489. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchasemoney paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1917, was 7,297,471 acres. In 1916 there were 885 theese factories, 666 butter factories, and 445 butter and cheese factories combined. The total value of dairy industry

products was \$22,875,337.

Education.—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1915-16, 7,288 schools with 490,718 schools and 14 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and three Universities—two Protestant, McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville; and Laval Uni-versity, Roman Catholic

Principal Cities. - CAPITAL, QUEBRC (population, xxo,ooo), with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 750,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St Lawrence as far as Montreal Other important cities are Hull (ag,488), Sherbrooke (ag,212), Westmount (18,500), Trois Rivières (21,000), Verdun (24,100), St. Hyacinthe (xs,49x), Sorel (9,229), and Levis (9,672).

### NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population .- NOVA SCOTIA is a peniusula between 43° ag-49° N. lat. and 39° 40-56° ag' W. long, and is connected with resonance of the surfa the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1911, of 492,338 (agr,org males and 241,319 females), an increase since the last census of

32,764 persons.

Government —The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of az members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. MacCallum Grant.

#### Recoutive

Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray. LL.D., k.C. (Premier).

Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council, Arthur S. Barnstead, B.A.,

Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, E.C.

Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c., Hiram Donkin, C.R.

Attorney-Gen., Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C. Deputy Attorney-General, F. F. Mathers,

LL B., K.C. Minister of Highways, Hon. H. H. Wickwite, K.C

Without Office, Hons. J. M. Mack, R. M. MacGregor, Wm. Chisholm, and R. E. Finu.

Chief Engineer, J. W. Ralad.

Secretary of Industries and Immigration, W. B. MacCoy, LL.B., K.O. Secretary for Agriculture, M. Cumming,

1.1. D.

Chief Game Commissioner, J. A. Knight,

Chief Health Officer, W. H Hattie, M D Warkmen's Compensation Board, V. J. Paton, Chairman.

Board of Commissurs, of Public Utilities, John V. Ross, Chairman Power Commission, Hop. E. H. Arnistrong.

Chairman Provincial Auditor, W. H. Studd

Deputy King's Printer, F. W. Smith. Factors, Inspector, Philip Ring. Deputy Registrar-General, A. J. Campbell

The Legislature President, Legislative Council, Hon M H. Goudge. Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon.

The Judicature. Chief Justice, Hop R E Hairis Judge in Equity, Hon. J. J. Ritchie Prusne Judges, Hons Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, J A. Chisholm, H. Mellish udge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H.

Judge,

Mellish.

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England,' John Howard, 574 Pall Mall, 8 W

Agriculture and Live Stock -About 20,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1919 there were 5,250,455 acres of land occupied, of which 2,03,633 acres were under crop, 3,256,858 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, of which about 70,000 acres were in gardens and orchards. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying over one-half of all the improved land, and yielding 1,279,326 tons in 1919. Fruit is ex-tensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world. The yield has ranged in recent years from 750,000 to 1,800,000 harries, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. Thirty-five model orchards have been set out during the past fifteen years. In 1919 there was an increase in the output of the creameries of more than 15 per cent. over that of 1917. Wheat-growing areas were more than doubled during the war, in which period ruller process mills were placed so that almost every part of the Province is served. The total every part of the Province is served. Into Oct.

returns from the agricultural industry in 1272 were \$51,034,000. Improved farms of res to 250 acres, with house and buildings may be obtained at from \$100 to \$2,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at \$50 per 100 acres or \$0.0000 the per 200 acres for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Govern-

ment gives practical assistance to skilled farmers There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women

and a well-equipped technical college at Haiffas.

Monufactures.—In many there were a.rey industrial establishments with a capital of \$136,928,828, paying 26,646 wage-carners salaries amounteding to \$23,533,000. The value of the total output in to \$23,533,000. The value of the total output in 1917 was \$176,369,025 (1900. \$23,592,513).

Fisheries.—Up to March 31, 1918, the sum of

\$9,695,828 represented the amount invested in the fisheries. The total value of the fish marketed in 1919 was \$14,350,000 and the number of persons employed was 30,000.

Minerals.—The coal deposits are extensive and

of quality ranging up to 14,000 B T.U.; 5,004,757 gross tons were produced in 1919; 333,379 tons limestone, 48 568 tons of gypsum, and 7,107 tons of calcined gypsum. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities .- CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 65,000), one of the terminals of the Inter-colonial Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is the principal winter port of Canada, and the entrepot of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers is now in process of construction. Other towns are Sydney (21,400); Glace Bay (18,600); Amherst (9.250); Sydney Mines (8,700); Truro (7,500), Yarmouth (6,600), New Glasgow (7,400); Spring Hill (6,400); North Sydney (6,780), and Dartmouth (6,400).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 230,000 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 21,400), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian Government Railway connects the island with the mainland.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°48° N. lat. and 63°47′—69° W long., and comprises an area of 57,585 square miles, with a population in 1912 of 33,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females), an increase since the last census of 20,769 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 2762, and in 2783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in conse-quence of their loyalty to the British Crown. Government.—The Government is administered

by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Wm. Pugaley,

......\$9,000 D.C.L., LL.D., K.C ..... L'xecutive. Premier, Hon. Walter E. Foster ...... Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. Ernest A. Smith.....

Depy. Provincial Treasurer (actg.), Robt. Bayley. Deputty Munster of Lands and Mines, T.G. Loggie. Secretary, Board of Works, Peter Hughes. Deputy Munister of Agriculture, E. P. Bradt. Clerk, Executive Council, Miles B. Dixon. Comptroller-General, W. A. Loudoun. Receiver of Revenue, Miss Mary E. Hipwell.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, J. E. Hethering-

Representative in London, (vacant) Offices, 37 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen,
KCMG ST. ST. ST. ST. ST.

Judges, A S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer each 6.000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen ...... 2,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Judge, Hon. O. S. Crocket ...... 500

Agriculture and Live Stock—In 1919, 35,641 acres were under wheat, 305,484 under oats, and 74,642 under buckwheat, with 10,656 acres under barley. The produce in 1919 was 623,000 bushels of wheat, 9,250,000 bushels of oats and 1,871,000 bushels of observed bushels of oats and 1,871,000 bushels of observed bushels of oats and 1,871,000 bushels of oats and 1,871,000 bushels of buckwheat. 75,573 acres of potatoes produced 20,790,000 bushels, and 24,279 acres of turnips 8,696,800 bushels. The total value of the field crops in 1979 was \$52,000,000 cheeped in 1979 bushels. The total value of the field crops in 1979 was \$52,000,000 cheeped in 1970 bushels are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, nackerel, herring, and shad; the capital invested in this industry is upwards of \$52,000,000, giving employment to 2,000 persons. In 1979 there were 24 cheepe factories in operation, producing 2,250,388 lb., value \$347,772, and from 27 creameries 915,816 lb. of butter valued at \$5504,600.

Manufactures — The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1910 was \$35,4sa,30s (1900, \$80,97s,470), the principal manufacturing centre being 8t. John (\$70,08,65). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found, also sliver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable

quantities. — CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (2921), 7,208. St John (pop 52,000) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P. R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal; Moncton (x2,260), Chatham (4,666).

#### MANITOBA

Area and Population.—Manitobs, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49"—60" N. lat. and 95"—xxx" W. long., with a total area of 25.32 square miles and a population (2376 Census) of 553,850 (294,609 males and 259,851 females), an increase since the last sensus of

200,403. The population was estimated at 620,000 in 1920.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members

#### Executive.

### The Judicature.

Public Utilities Commissioner, P A. Macdonald .......

Court of Appeal — Chief Justice, Hon. W. E. Perdue....... \$8,000 Pursne Judges, Hons C. P. Fullerton, J. D. Cameron, Alexr Haggart, R. W.

Dennistoun ........ a.........each 7,000
King's Bench —
Chief Justice, Hon T. G. Mathers .... 7,000

Pursne Judges, Hons D A. Macdonald, T 1. Metcalfe, J. A. P. Prendergast, A C Galt, J. P. Curran, R. Meyers each 6,000

Agriculture—The soil is fertile and productive; immigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers in 1919 5,345,000 acres were cultivated, of which a,880,000 acres were under wheat, and 4,075,000 bushels of wheat were produced 1,847,367 acres were under oats, 893,000 under barley, 351,971 under flax, rye, and peas, and 45,000 under potatoes. Dany Products (1919): 19,000,000 butter. Value \$9,25,000; cheese, 680,000 lb., value \$180,000; total value, including milk and cream, \$16,780,000 ln 1919 there were 380,000 horses, 780,000 cattle, 157,000 sheep, 254,000 pigs, and 2,730,000 tirkeys, geese and chickens. The production of honey was 1,000,000 lb.

Manufactures.—The value of the total output in 1919 was \$95,000,000 (1900, \$12,927,430), the principal manufacturing centres being Winnipeg and St. Boniface.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population (1929). 186,000 (with suburbs, 276,000), the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (15,235), St. Boniface (12,021), Portage La Prairie (5,892).

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 230,334 square miles, with an estimated population in 1919 of approximately 530,000; the Census of 1912 gave 332,450 (a51,529 males and 140,551 females), an increase since the former census of 22,362.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 47 members.

Lieut Governor, Col Hon, Edward Gawler

Executive.  Premier, President of Council & Minister of Indiracys and Industries, Hon. John Oliver.  Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education, Hon J. D. MacLean	
	Government.—The Government is vested in a LicutGovernor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon, John Keen,	LieutGovernor, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon

Speaker,	Legislative	Assembly,	Hon.	John	Keen.	

The Judicature.	
Supreme Court—Chief Justice Hon Gor	rdon
Hunter	
Pursue Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F	'. В
Gregory, W. H P. Clement, A	ulay
Morrison, W. A. Macdonald	each <b>7.00</b> 0
Court of Appeal-Chief Justice, Hon.	J. A. '
Mar donald	8,000
Puirne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W.	. A. ´
Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips, I	) M.
Eberts	
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Are	
Wartin	X.000

Agent General in London, Hon. F. C. Wade, & C (1918), British Columbia House, z Regent Street, S.W. z

Production and Industry -The total value of the output of manufactures in 1917 (estimated) was \$68,500,000 (1900, \$19.447,778), the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver and The yield of the other industries Victoria in 1919 was : minerals, \$33,300,000, \$70,300.000, fisherres, \$27,300,000; fruit and farm products, \$65,400,000. There are extensive farm products, \$65,400,000. coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over \$670,650,000, and are still in the carly stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are acres of pulpwood There are undeveloped and hematite iron. The as jet unexploited. deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. climate is healthful and temperate. Shipbuilding (1918) 145,000 tous, valued at \$25,000,000. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, mmerals, and timber.

Revenue, 1919-20 .... \$12,609,960 Expenditure, 1919-20 ... .... 13,313,303

Education -There are 49 high schools, 99 city 193 rural, 191 rural district, and 375 assisted schools, with a total of So,ego pupils, and a l niversity.

Principal Cities .- CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Popuroyac-pas Cures.—Carital, vincinia. Folia-lation ray (estimated), 39,500. Other centres are Vancouver (125,500), New Westminster (17,000), Nanaimo (8,000), North Vancouver (8,000), Nelson (5,500), Prince Rupert (6,000), Kamloops (4,000), and Fernic (5,000).

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population,-Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 45°-45° N. lat. and 40°-46° 26° W. long. It is about 13e miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth 1:its area is 3,33

(1919) . ..... \$7,000 Executive.

Premier Hon, John H. Bell ..... \$8,500 Attorney-Gen, Hon, James J. Johnston ... 1,200 Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture, Hon. Walter M. Lea ... .... 1,500 Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Cyrus

W. Crosby Without Partialio, Hons. George E. Hughes. Benjamin Gallant, Robert N. Cox, David McDonald, Frederick J. Nash

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, (vacant). Departmental Officers.

Provincial Auditor, John Anderson ..... .\$1,500 Sup. of Education, Robert H. Campbell, Assist. See and Treas, and Clerk of Exec.

Public Lands, Francis Koughan .... ....

The Judicature. Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson .. \$6,coo Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William 8 Stewart

Assistant Judge of Superior Court and Master of the Rolls, Hon Francis L. Haszard 5,200 ... .... Asst Judge and V.C., Hon.R. R. Fitzgerald 5,200 Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown,

W. A. O. Morson . .... 1,250 Agriculture and Live Stock -There were (1918) 709,644 acres of improved land, of which 489,306 acres are under crops, 217,927 acres of pasture land, and 2,411 acres of gardens.

Production and Industry .-- The value of the field crops in 1918 was estimated at \$17,000,000, including oats (5,839,000 bushels), \$4,535,200; wheat (606,000 bushels), \$2,344,000; potatoes 5,362,310 bushels), \$3,217,386, roots (5,008,800

bushels), \$1,023,370.

The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from Sec to Sec an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity, after passing through an experimental stage for over twenty years, has now become an established and profitable industry. There are about 450 fox ranches, conducted by about see incorporated companies and also a number of private partnerships or individuals. The sasessed value of the ng foxes born in the spring of rough totals about \$2,500,000.

Manufactures.-The total value of the manufactures in 1910 was \$3,136,470, against \$2,326,708

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTRTOWN, on the shore of Hillshorough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Kensington, and Alberton. Other towns are Georgetown,

#### ALBERTA.

Area and Population.-The Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of about 257,000 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1916) of 495,117, estimated at 650,000 in 1920.

Government.—The Government is vested in a

Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 55 members, elected for five years, representing 5s electoral districts into which the Province is divided The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov , Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D (1915) \$9,000

### Executive.

Premier and President of the Council, and Minister of Railways and Telegraphs,

Hon. Charles Stewart...... ... \$8,500 Attorney General, Hon. John R Boyle ... Provincial Secretary, Hon. J L. Coté ... Provincial Treasurer, Hon C R Mitchell Bubble Works II. 6,000 6,000 6,000 Public Works, Hon. A. J. McLean Municipal Affairs and Public Health, 6,000

C. R. Mitchell (acting).

Education, Hon. George P. Smith. 6,000

Agriculture, Hon. D. M. Marshall ....... 6,000 Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt 4,800

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Charles S. Pingle .................................\$2,500

#### The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey ........ \$7,000 Puisne Judges, Hons. D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, N. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W.

Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C Ives, M. S. McCarthy .... each 6,000

Agriculture and Live Stock -There is a succession of wheatfields, homesteads, villages, and towns; while settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually Canada, and the British ares arrive in simularly inoceasing numbers. The total area in crops, spre, was 7,624,381 acres. Wheat, 4,885,503 acres, yielding 65,725,000 bushels; barley, 414,212 acres, yielding 65,725,000 bushels; barley, 414,212 acres, yielding 10,553,000 bushels; flax, 80.600 acres, yielding ass,000 bushels. The Department of yielding sas,ooo bushels. Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established seven Demonstration Farms at different points, and on three of these are free schools of agriculture. Free home-teads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. Animals slaughtered and sold, \$50,000,000; dairy products, \$31,685,000; wool clip (s.r46,319 lb.), \$7,865,500; game and furs, \$8,850,000; poultry, \$5,000,000. There were, in 18319, 500,380 horses, 445,838 swine, 364,498 sheep, 335,396 dairy cows, r.847,448 other cattle, and 4,485,378 poultry.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output

in 1910 was \$18,766,866, against \$1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary (\$7,751,011) and Edmonton (\$4,493,304).

Capital, Edmonton. Population, 60,000; Calgary (70,000). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westsakiwin are the principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Sas-katchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an estimated area of agr, 700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1916 being 647.833, an increase of 656,356 persons since the Census of 1901. The estimated rural population for 1916 1471.673. Government.—The Government is vested in the

Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of eight members. The Province is divided into 59 electoral districts. Lt.-Governor, Hon Sir R, S. Lake, K.C. M.G. \$9,000

7,500

7,500

6,000

6,000

6.000

6,000

6,000

Premier, Min of Education, of Railways, & Pres. of Council, Hon. W M. Martin Attorney-General, Hon Alphonse Turgeon Municipal Affairs, Hon. George Langley .

Agriculture, Hon. C M Hamilton ...... Provincial Treasurer & Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour & Industries, Hon.

C. A. Dunning ...... Telephones & Provincial Secretary, Hon E. Knowles.....

6,000 Clerk Executive Council, J. W. McLeod ... Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, G. A. Scott. Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, G. A. Scott. Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, G. A. Mautle. Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, born 1857 Puime Judges, Hons. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. H. Lamont, and R. J.

C. Johnstone, J. H. Lamont, and E L. Elwood ......

Ch. Justice, Keng's Bench, Hon J. T. Brown Pussne Judges, Hons J. McKay, H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., and G. E. Taylor.....

Agriculture and Live Stock - Of the total area, x52,340,320 acres are land; and of the total area surveyed, 78,981,681 acres are land, 1,909,800 are water, and 1,466,400 roads. Forest reserves and parks extend to 5 953,700 acres, and the Indian reserves amount to 1,078,454 acres, while rendered. The area under homesteads, &c , was 27,373,200 acres in 1920, while 15,177,063 acres had been granted to railway companies, 3,183,200 to Hudson's Bay Company, 3,938, soo acres were school land endowment, and 76,672 had been sold under irrigation system. The area under

grain crops in 1919 was 17,116,123 acres.
The principal products are grain and cattle. In 1919 there were 10,587,363 acres under wheat, the produce being arr, 6rr, 277 bushels) The ostinated crop area for 1990 was: wheat, 9,456,525 acres; oats, 5,273,561; barley, 496,137; and flar, 1,004,039 acres

THE YUKON TERRITORY, which occupies the

north-western extremity of the Dominion, was constituted in 1808, and contains a total area of 207,076 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 8,528 (6,528 males and 2,004 females). Mining is the chief industry. The Government is administered by an executive officer, styled the Gold Commissioner, with an elective Legislative Council of three members.

Gold Commissioner and Crown Tumber and

Land Agent, George P. Mackenzie ... \$6,500 THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES comprise the present unorganised part of British North America north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Maultoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, a total area estimated at 1,848,884 square miles. Population in spar, zy, 296.

# Hewfoundland.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area	Population.		
	(English Sq. Miles).	Census of 1901.	Census of	
NewfoundlandLabrador Coast	42,750 120,000	217,037 3,947	238,670 3.949	
Total	162,750	220,984	242,619	

### Increase of the People.

W		Increase		Decrease				
Year.	Births.	Immigrants	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrant:	Total	Marriages.	
1911 1912 1913 1915	6,910 7,625 7,406 7,765 6,905	13,057 12,566 13,788 8,169 11,543	19,967 20,191 20,194 15,934 18,448	3,89s 4,117 4,417 3,663 4,571	13,083 13,744 14,855 9,847 18,958	26,915 17,861 28,678 18,920 17,583	z,78z z,849 z,87z z,969 z,784	

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37'-51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'-59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 370 miles long and 290 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.). and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of pine and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

#### GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was halled as Prima Vista—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became tentre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 153, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1721) the whole Island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1525, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The Legislative Council is appointed by the Crown and consists of a members; the House of Assembly consists of 5 members, elected by the people, every male Eritish subject aged as being entitled to the franchise.

#### GOVERNOR.

# THE MINISTRY (November 23, 1919).

Not in the Cabinet
Public Works, William J. Jennings ....... 4,000
Shipping, William H. Cave ....... 4,000

### LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative Council consists of not more than a4 members, appointed for life; the House of Assembly of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hop.

Jemes D. Ryan.
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon.
William F. Penney

\$750

### JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...\$7,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. G. M. Johnson, Hon.
J. M. Kent ......each 6,000

#### DEFENCE

Newfoundland contributed 12,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 2,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

#### EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1917 by 49,318 pupils, and Secondary schools by 1,509 students. The Government grants in 1917 amounted to \$473,923.

#### RELIGION.

At the Census of zer and zer the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.  Roman Catholics  Church of England  Methodists  Presbyterlans	1901 75,989 73,008 61,388 1,497	1911 81,177 78,616 68,045 1,876
Salvation Army	6,594	10,141
Various	2,505	2,767

### FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1918, and stated as under (\$1 at par = 48. 2d or \$48 = 45 sterling; Nov. 20, 1919, \$4.23 = £1.)

Year.	Rorenuo.	Expenditure	Public Debt.
1918-13 1913-14 1914-15 1915-16 1916-17 1917-18	\$ 3,9x9,040 3,9x0,178 3,950,790 4,7x8,000 5,x06,648 5,5x8,540	\$ 3,803,861 3,920,178 4,008,623 4,250,000 4,554,891 6,197,876	\$ 29,478,060 30,450,765 31,454,678 35,450,000 34,489,765 35,445,785

Newfoundland's surplus revenue for the financial year ending June 30, 1919, amounted to £450,000.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1918, is stated as follows —

Year.	Imports	Exports.	Total.
1913-14 1914-15 1915-16 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19	\$ 15,193,726 18,350,706 16,833,500 81,318,310 87,640,000 33,800,000	\$ 15,134,543 13,136,680 19,496,400 88,381,768 30,990,000 36,800,000	\$ 30,3a8,a6g a5,487,666 36,379,900 43,700,078 58,630,000 70,000,000

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1918-19 as under:-

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to
United Kingdom United States	. \$2,399,853	a,713,089 6,513.657
Canada		a,53a,397

The principal imports in 1927-18 were flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal experts were codish, value \$28,80,000; cod and seal oil, value \$28,770,000; pulp and paper, \$8,700,000; herrings, \$8,070,000; seal-skins, \$900,000; thend lobsbers; copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals, \$900,000; total value of the fishery products, in 1928-29 was appwards of \$82,500,000.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly ze, one being engaged in fishing—for ead in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America—and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. Duning 1916-17 there was exported from Grant Falls and Bishop Falls paper and pulp valued at \$1,510,440, most of which was consigned to the United Kingdom. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about soe miles from St. Johns.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were \$41 miles of railway open in 1917. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, vid Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Branch lines are under construction.

Posts and Telegraphs—There were 742 postoffices in 1916, dealing with 3,770,000 letters and post-cards, 3,450,000 newspapers and books, and 207,850 parcels There are 4,550 miles of tele-

graph line and 955 of telephone wire.

Shipping.— On Dec. 3r, 1917, the Mercantile
Maine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,384
salling vessels of 139,280 tons, and 112 steam
vessels of 20,056 tons. In 1916-17 the tonnas
of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland
ports was 2,191,006 tons, of which 1,818,016 tons
were British.

#### TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST JOHN'S (population 32,392), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279), Carbonear (3,540), Twillingate (3,348), and Hunavista (3,911).

#### HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring (1918).

Secretary, Capt. Victor Gordon, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. z.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for actilement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisherles. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Maggorik, Hopedale, Nain, Olcak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Mamilton Iniet to deal with the aimost inextransities supply of timber;

# Australia.

### (The Commonwealth of Australia.)

### ARRA AND POPULATION.

	Area	Population. +			
States and Capitals.	(English Sq. Miles).	Census of zgoz.	Census of zozz.	Dec. 31, 1919.	
New South Wales (Sydney) Victoria (Melbourne)	309,432 87,884	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,002,631	
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	358, 346	408,558	468, 194	
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500 26,215	498, 129 172, 475	605,813	725,220 216,751	
Western Australia (Perth)	. 975,920	184, 124	282,114	331,660	
Northern Territory (Darwin) Papua (Port Moresby)	523,620	4,811	3,310	4,706	
Federal District (Canberra)	940		1,714	1,919	
Total :	2,974,581	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,247,019	

### Increase of the People.

		Increase			Decrease		
Year	Births.	Oversea Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Oversea Departures	Total	Marringes.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918	137,983 134,871 131,426 129,965 125,739 122,290	111,086 70,961 63,405 65,089 78,985 222,956	249,069 205,832 294,832 295,054 204,664 345,246	51,720 52,782 54,197 48,089 50,249 65,930	128,456 162,014 197,297 87,039 59,247 62,776	180,176 214,796 251,494 135,068 109,496 128,706	43,312 45,854 40,889 33,666 33,141 40,540

### Inter-censal Increases, 1861-1911. (Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua.)

Year		Result of Census	1	Decennial	Immigration
Census	Males	Females	Total	Increase.	during Period
1861 1871 1881 1891 1901 1911	668,377 910,511 1,214,913 1,704,039 1,977,928 2,313,035	482,814 752,528 1,035,281 1,470,353 1,795,873 2,141,970	1,151,191 1,663,039 2,250,194 3,174,392 3,773,801 4,455,005	504,224 552,155 924,198 599,499 681,204	1861-1871 188,138 1871-1881 883,386 1881-1891 374,097 1891-1991 8,377 1991-1911 48,147

### Races and Religions.

Races	zoz	2922.	Religions	1901.	1911.
Australians	3,773,801 33,165 3,554 4,681 	4,455,005 25,772 3,576 4,106 180,000 10,113	Church of England Presbyterians Methodists Other Protestants Roman Cathólics Jews	1.497.576 426.105 504.101 319.731 850.620	1,710,443 558,336 547,866 458,379 921,485 17,867

Included in New South Water, if The Aboriginal inhabitease of Australia are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of Justicastes and those employed at stations, Sc. Their numbers are estimated not to exceed reaces, many of whom like in the unexplored interior.
I. Essistaire of Papus, or British New Guinea, a dependency of the Commenwealth. Its rapital is Port Moresby, and its area sit see aguars maker. White inhabitants numbered 1,098 in 1982, 1,288 in 1992, and 7,099 in 1992. The Native population is estimated at 499.000.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania, Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island, and part of the island of New Guinés (Papua). Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters:—North, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; East, Pacific Ocean; South, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southera Ocean; and West, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,048,366 English square miles, the Island of Tasmania having an area of 26,275 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 100 30'-30'-11's' South Islatitude and 1130'-5'-153'-16' East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1.971 miles. Its nearest

distance to England is about 17,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaties rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent inter-The Great Barrier Reef extends vals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. parallel with the East coast for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the strike of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the terriary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and southeastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical const-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of nine Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority overcommerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

Gov.-Gen., His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1920) .... 10,000 Military Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wheatley, C.M.G., D.S.Q.

Aides-de-Camp, Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C.; Lieut. G. Norman, R.M.R.; Capt. N. J. Traill. M.C.

Private Secretary, Capt. G. Pitt-Rivers. Official Secretary, J. H. Starling.

Executive Council (Jan. 20, 2928). Prime Minister and Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes, P.C.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G.

Minister for the Navy, Hon. William Henry
Latri Smith.

Minister of Defence, Hon. George Foster Pearce. Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Hon. E. J. Russell. Minister for Repatriation, Hon. Edward Davis

Minister for Works and Rlys., Hon. Littleton Ernest Groom.

Minister of State for Home and Territories, Hon. Alexander Poynton.

Minister of State for Trade and Customs, Hon.

Walter Massy Greene.
Post-master General, Hon. G. H. Wise.
Homorary Munisters, Hon. Sir G. de L. Ryrie,
K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.; Hon. A. S. Rogers The sum of £15,300 is provided in the Consti-

tution for annual salaries of Ministers.

# PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department:-Sec., M. L. Shepherd. Public Service Comm., W. B. Edwards (acting) Sec. Public Service Comm, H. McTaggart (actiny). Auditor-General, John William Israel, 1.8.0. Sec. to Auditor-General, G. H. Gatehouse.

Treasury :-

Assistant Treasurer, Hon. Arthur Stanislaus Rodgers.

Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances, James Richard Collins,

Asst. Sec., C. J. Cerutty.

Accountant, J. T. Heathershav. Commissioner of Taxes, R. Ewing.

Governor, Commonwealth Bank, Sir D S. K. Miller, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General's Department:-

Secretary and Solicitor-General, Sir Robert R. Garran, K.C.M.G

Chief Clerk, G. S. Knowles.

Crown Solicitor, Gordon H. Castle. Commr. of Patents, R. G. Ferguson (acting).

Home and Territories :-

Sec. to Dept., Atlee A. Hunt, C.M.G. Chief Clerk, F. J. Quinlan

Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G.

Chief Electoral Officer, R. C Oldham. Chief Sum. and Estates Officer, T. J. H. Goodwin. Deputy Administrator, Northern Territory, M. Staniforth Smith

Administrator of captured German Territory in Pacific, Brig.-Gen. T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E.,

Commonwealth Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt

Postmaster General .-

Sec. to Dopt., Justinian Oxenham. Chief Clerk, J. C. T. Vardon. Chief Electrical Engineer (vacant). Chief Accountant, G. G. Haldane.

Defence -

Secretary, T. Trumble, C.B.E.
Azul. Secretary, W. A. Newman.
Chief Accountant, Col. T. J. Thomas. Chemical Advisor, Marcus Bell.

Trade and Customs :--

Comptroller-General, P. Whitton, I.S.O. (acting). Director of Quarantine, J. H. L. Cumpston. Analyst, W. P. Wilkinson.

Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbotham Director of Navigation, Capt. J. K. Davies.

Works and Railways :--

Secretary, W. D. Hingle.
Director-Gen. of Works, Col. P. T. Owen.
Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways, N. S. Rell.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of g. Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, reso, is made up of ay for New South Wales, az for Victoria, re from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, and geach from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of members of the Liberal, Labour, and County Parties.

President of the Senate, Hon. Thomas Givens.

Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. Sir
Elliott Johnson, K.C.M.G.

### THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 5 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Adrian Knox, P.C., C. M.G. Judges, Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs; Hon. Henry Bournes Higgins; Hon. Frank Gavan Duffy; Hon. George Edward Rich; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke.

Arbitration Court, Pres., Hon. H. B. Higgins.

### INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

The Inter-State Commission was constituted in 1913, its members being A. B. Piddington, K.C., and S. Mills, C.M.G. (acting). Secretary, A. (i. Brown, LL.B.

#### DEFENCE.

On June 30, 1918, there was a total membership of the Defence Force of 463,354. The Expeditionary Force 93,464, Milliary force in Australia 209,328, 29,877 riflemen and 90,988 cades. The expenditure on Defence (excluding War expenditure) in 1917-18 was £1,138,893, this does not include Navy expenditure, the Estimates for which in 1917-18 amounted to £4,12,39s. The total expenditure on defence, including war expenditure, was estimated at £ 202,270,914.

#### HAVY.

Under the Australian Defence Scheme, the Commonwealth provides and maintains certain ships of war, which will form an Australian ships of war, which will form an Australian squadron of the Boyal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Boyal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Boyal Australian Navy are known as H.M.A.S. (Fig. Majesty's Australian Ship), and served with the Boyal Naval forces throughout the war. The Commonwealth fleet consists of the Australia, Melbourne (flag-ship), Syding), Erichans, tratia, Melbourne (flag-ship), Sydney, Brisbane, a sloops, 6 destroyers, and 6 submarines. E. M. A.S. Sydney destroyed the German cruiser. Emden at tooks Island on Mev. 9, size. The.

personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some posed of members of the Citizen Naval forces, section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System

### Army.

By a Federal Law of rozo military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and s6-in Cadet Corps 12-18, and Citizen Soldiers 20-26, with short periods of training in the field. The Peace Effective is about 220,000 of all ranks; the War Establishment shout 127,000 upwards. The Common-wealth had, up to the end of the Great War, enlisted no fewer than 409,613 men, fully equipped for service in the war. New South Wales, 160,699; Victoria, 110,661, Queensland, 56,795; South Australia, 34,390; West Australia, 31,932; Tasmania, 15,138. The Australian forces, who are unrivalled as mounted infantry, have behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy. To Aug 5, 1918, their War record was 36 Fef., 370 D.S.O. (14 DRIS), 1.358 M.O. (48 DATS), 920 D.C.M. (10 DRIS), 5,206 M.M. (167 bars and a double bars), sas foreign decorations.

The total cost of the War to the Commonwealth Government from August, 2924, to the end of March, 1929, was nearly £350,000,000, of which amount upwards of \$34,000,000 was charged against revenue, and it is computed that, when the work of repatriation has been completed, and deferred pay and pensions provided for, the War disbursements of the Commonwealth will ggregate some £450,000,000, or £90 per head of the population.

### FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1915-16 to 1918-19 (and estimates for 1919-20) are stated as follows :-

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Balance repayable to States
1915-16 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20	30,76a,816 34,067,434 36,839,868 44,716,918 46,346,600	81,886,300 84,775,783 83,457,600 49,570,800	6,346,995 6,870,419 6,340,374 6,454,333

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of ags. per head of the population.

### DEBT.

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt. the Port Augusta Coognagates and any whose combined amounts were £4,192,171 at June 38, 1929. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on June 20, 1928, 1938, 1938, 1938, Adding the June 30, 2920, was £235,000,000. Adding the indehtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government, the total public debts of Australia amount to about £700,000,000, or about £135 per head of the population.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated value of the products of the

	1917.	
Agricultural	£57,967,000	£58,080,and
Pastoral	93,435,000	98,897,000
Dairying, &c	31,326,000	23,738,000
forests and Fisheries	5,523,000	7,137,000
Mining	25,581,000	26,256,000
Manufacturing	67,797,000	75,861,000

### £282,600,000

£308,660,000

Agriculture and Live Stock .- The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 23,332,393 were under cultivation in 1918-19

Crop.		Acreage.	Produce. Bushels.
Wheat		7.990,165	75,638,262
Oats .	••	768,152	10,441,080
Barley		254,869	4,763,781
Maize		286,8zz	6,918,153
Hay		2,692,904	(a,893,60s
Sugai Cane		171,084	Tone (2,893,608
		· ·	

Live Stock. 1917. Sheep . .... . ...84,965,012 87,086,236 Cattle 11.829,138 12,738,852 Horses .... 2,498,940 2,528,243 Pigs . .. ..... 1,169,365 013,006

In 1918 the Commonwealth produced 657,911,710 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 573,693,252 lb in 1917; 181,802,675 lb. of butter in 1918, 23,790,240 lb. of cheese in 1918, against 27,430,805 lb in 1917; and 66,171,428 lb. of bacon and hams in 1918, against 64,911,047 lb. III YOU7

Mines and Minerals .- In 1918 the value of gold produced was £5,408,157, silver and lead, £6,104,977; copper, £4,64,767; tin, £1,432,394; coal, £6,123,747; the value of all minerals produced in 1918 being £26,125,649.

Manufactures.—In 1918 there were in the Commonwealth 15,421 industrial establishments, employing 388,049 hands; wages paid amounted to £38,379,268; the value of plant and machinery, lands and buildings, £65,588,009; of materials used £146,181,866, value added by manufacture £79.571.745; and total value of final output £325,735,611.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the eight and a half years 1911-1918-19 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals .-

Year	imports.	EXPORTS	Total
1911	£66,967,488	£79,48a,258	£ 246,449,746
1912 .	78,158,600	79,095,090	157,854,690
1913	79,749,653	78,571,769	158,381,488
1914	39,777.497	37,930,087	77,707,584
1914-15 .	64,431,837	60.592,576	125,084,413
1915-16.	77,581,148	74,778,32 <b>x</b>	152,299,463
1916 17 .	76,228,679	97,955,482	174, 184, 161
1917 18 .	68,334,449	8x,429,22E	143,763,670
1918 19 ·	102,335,159	113,963,976	216,299,135
The tota	I trade of xor	amounted	to £20 xat.ad.
			head, of rorr
			0 £25 64. 1d.
of 1014-16	to £ 20 178. 8	d. per bead.	of 1916-17 to
			O £30 at. 7d.
per head.	and of rozs	-re to Can	rge rad. per
hand			

The share	of the various States	in the external
trade of the	Commonwealth in	1918-19 Was as

under :		• •
State.	Imports.	Exports.
New South Wales	£46,013,108	£51,027,359
Victoria	35,000,311	28,095,159
Queensland*	6,075,649	12,447.616
South Australia	6,508,319	11,570,470
Western Australia	8,083,852	9,444,021
Tasmania*	600,786	1,008,093
Northern Territory	85,140	377,858

The exchange of trade was with the principal countries as under in 1917-18 and 1918-19 (in £ sterling, oco omitted) .-

	Import	a from	Exports to		
Country.	1917-8.	1918 9	3947-6	1918 9	
United King- dom	22,075	34,585	37,675	61,604	
United States	15,456	27,184	10,650	9,009	
Belgium France	1,219	2,652	z,936	1,045	
New Zealand	1,617	2,136	4,010 8,697	4,257	
Ceylon	4,799 x,30s	7,967 1,379	68	7,741 648	
Japan South Africa	5,511 976	8,204 5,919	3,340 2,598	3,847	
Canada	1,667	2,844	785	6gs	
Argentine	593	1,758	76 1,020	2,278	
Switzerland	856	1,251	<u> </u>	1	
Italy	471	582	1,279	1,735	

The principal articles of merchandise exchanged in 1917-18 and 1918-18 were as follows (in  $\mathcal{L}$  sterling, eee omitted):—

,		
	1917-8	2918-9
Apparel and Textiles	z8,877	3x,96a
Metals and Machinery	9,699	16,996
Drugs, Chemicals, and Ferti-	2,-22	,,,,,-
lizers	3,358	4.425
Timber	1,403	1,837
Paper and Stationery	3,004	5.544
Bags and Sacks	2,653	3,935
Motor Spirit	1,391	1,791
Kerosene	443	709
Tudiambhan and	,	
Manufactures	1,141	z,688
Sugar	279	1,052
Tea	1,550	1,955
Spirits (potable)	1,240	1,174
Arms, Ammunition, and Ex-		-7-74
plosives	465	877
1 m.7	647	1,865
Exports	1917-E.	roz8-o
Wool	24,587	48,767
Wheat	5,990	11,335
Skins and Hides	2,853	
Butter		4,408
Copper Matte, Ingots and Ore	4,904	3,193
Zinc Concentrates	3,115	2,263
Tallow	351	429
Mutton and Lamb	909	2,177
7M	453	1,298
Flour	4,4×9	5,819
Timber	*39	*37
! <b>COM</b>	260	387
Lead (Pig and Matte)	3,512	a,8gx
Beef	3,699	s,473
Ting(Ingota)	z, <b>e6</b> 5	نقاها

· Soods transferred from one State to anoti

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1936, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses :

State.	1168 ODE	m.
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	6,841	(345) (71) (2,378) (39) (973) (809)
Kadarel Tamitary		

Northern Territory .....

Total...... 25,657 (3,009)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1918-19 were £25,306,781, working expenses £19,003.633, and net earnings £6,303,148, being at the rate of s. 4d. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£224,922,708) of a 8 per cent., as against 3'os per cent. in

1917-18.
The great trans-continental railway from West to East, linking up Kalgoorlie in Western Australia with Port Augusta in Spencer's Gulf, a distance of x,osx miles, was completed in 1917, and the first mail train made a successful run through on as October of that year. A scheme is under consideration to connect north and south by a line from Katherine River (Northern Territory) to Oodnadatta (S. Aust.), a distance of r,oxx miles.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in the six years 1912-1918-19 were as follows (tonnage in brackets):

Cleared. 1 ear Entered 1913 . . . . . 2,035 (5,163,357) 1913 . . . . . 2,014 (5,371,531) 1914-15 . . . . . 1,568 (4,174,985) 2,017 (5,111,957) x,97x (5,830,427) x,643 (4,484,303) x,670 (4,868,838) x,500 (3,843,280) 1915-16 . 1,654 (4,269,484) 1,486 (3,851,292) 1916-17 ..

1910-19 ... 1,400 (3,051,305) 1,500 (3,053,305) 1917-18 ... 1,600 (3,455,757) 1,118 (3,754,902) 1918-19 .... 1,350 (3,239,060) 1,156 (2,941,405) 0f the vessels entered (1918-79), 95 were under the Birtish flag (Australia, 315, of 445,670 tons; 1 K., 524, of 1,659,447 tons; N.M., 109, of 199,453 tons); and 385 under foreign flags (Dutch, 29,675) 1,000 (1,000); and 385 under foreign flags (Dutch, 29,675) 1,000 (1,000); and 385 under foreign flags (Dutch, 29,675) 1,000 (1,000); and 385 under foreign flags (Dutch, 29,675) 1,000 (1,000); and 385 under foreign flags (Dutch, 29,675) 1,000 (1,000); and 385 under foreign flags (Dutch, 20,000); and 385 under flags (Dutch, 20,000); and 385 under flags (Dutch, 20,000); and 385 under flags (Dutch, 20,000); and 385 under flags (Dutch, 20,0 of 69,360 tons; French, 64, of 74,585 tons; Japanese 7z, of z64,724 tons; Norwegian, 5c, of 93,580 tons; United States, zzy, of z74,999 tons; other foreign, 44, of 59,430 tons).

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 3s,

rere, there were 8,334 post and receiving offices, dealing with 745,000,000 letters, &c.; there were 6,229 telegraph stations, with 242,200 miles of wire, transmitting and receiving ac, occ, occ cable and telegrams in 1918-19. Telephones are highly organised and generally used.

#### TOWNS.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal District, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. z, rgrz, is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonlaid out as the capital of the Common-wealth, £130,200 being provided for that purpose in the Budget of 1300-22. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

There were recities and towns with a population STOREY (N.S. W.)

MELBOURNE (Vic.) · Estimated Dec., mea

4 42 4 4	
ADELAIDE (8. A.)	256,660°
BRISBANE (Q.)	189,576*
PERTH (W.A.)	142,000*
Newcastle (N.S. W.)	65,500
Ballarat (Vio.)	44,000
Bendigo (Vic.)	42,000
HOBART (Tas.)	45,390
Broken Hill (N.S.W.)	31,000
Geelong (Vic.)	s8.88o
Charters Towers (Q.)	85,000
Charles Towers (A.)	
Launceston (Tas.)	24,536
Ipswich (Q.)	23,000
Rockhampton (Q.)	21,033
Fremantle (W.A.)	20,000
TEIGHTS MEASURES AND CU	

The Weights and Measures in general use are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The Coinage is of the same denomination as that of the U.K., and the gold coins are identical in appearance; silver as., is., 6d., and 3d. pieces and bronze id. and 1/2d., of the same weights and composition as those of the U.K., but of special

design. The coinage of the U.K. of all denominations is legal tender.

Banking.—On June 30, 1916, the liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £257,534,008, and the assets to £277,930,735. At the close of the financial year 1918-19 there were 2,945,839 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of the deposits being £128,525,541.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON. Australia House, Strand, W.C. z.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.C.

Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, Lt.-Col. G. J. Hogben, o B E

Chief Clerk, Maj. A W Arkill Military Adviser, Col. P. N. Buckley, R. A. E. £950 Naval Representative, Capt. A. S. Littlejohns, C.M.G., R.N.

Director, Publicity Dept , Capt. H.C Smart Gen. Manager, Commonwealth Shipping Line, H. B. Larkin ..............

### · Estimated Dec . 2020 States of the Commonwealth.

### I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the soth and 36th parallels of S. lat. and zast and zath meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles—i.e., more than five times the area of England and Wales, and nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom. POPULATION.

		** - **	
Census.	Malon.	Females	Total.
1861 1891 1901	410,811 608,003 710,005 857,608	339,614 515,951 644,841 789,036	749,885 1,183,954 1,354,846 1,646,734

The estimated population on June 30, 1980, was a,os6, a8g, viz., 1,004,680 males and 1,021,605 females.

Increase of the Population.

Year	Births.	Deaths	Marriages.
EGES	52,993	18,886	16,664
1913	50,134	19,732	16,311
1914	53,615	18,777	¥7,353
1915	ge,88g	19,610	28,229
1916	50,075	19,854	16,320
1917	50,467	27,969	13,861
2918	50,700	18,840	13,199
1919	48,5=8	<b>a6,38</b> 5	15,818

Vital Statistics—Rates per x,000 of population in x929;—Births, 24'7x; Deaths, x3'44; Marriages, 8'06. Deaths under x year per x,000 births, 78'3. Religions.

All religions are free. gions are free. There is no State About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of sprt, numbering 724,667; Roman Catholics numbering 424,667; Roman Catholics numbering 424,686, Presbyterians 823,009, Methodists 222,300, Congregationalists 25,556, Baptists 20,679, Salvation Army 7,473, and Jews 7,660.

Payments to ministers ceased in 185c, and since that year they have been restricted to those then in receipt of the subvention. In 1933-18. the amount paid was only 2 set to r recipient.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, which is called locally the Muniong Range in the south—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,328 feet)—in the centre the Blue Mount tains, and in the North the Liverpool Range and New England Range, the last-named continuing across the Queensland border.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Wollomba, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian lores have been laid down The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of s, 310 miles, 1,200 miles forming the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria.

Climate.—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63 x ; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 60°. south coast 57° to 63°, northern tableland 54° to 60°, southern tableland 56°. Western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 60° in the north to 60° in the south; in the summer from 81' to 74", and in the winter from 33" to 42". Western Plains from 69" in the north to 62" in the south; in the summer from 83° to 74°, and in the winter from 53° to 45°.

### · GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1768, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was

• In spec a project was revived for the creation of a new State in North-Eastern N.S.W., with an area of Specs square miles and a popu atton of seasos. The boundaries of the proposed state are the Queenshand berder from Goodoogs to the coast on the N. and a line from Goodoogs across the Barting River to Newcastic inclusives on the south-west. The proposal has not been aanctioned by the Legislature.

Australia-	-New	v South	Wales.		631
established in 1843. In 1855 "Respon	sible	Engmen	rin-Chief	for Existing Lines;	
Government" was granted, the present statution being founded on the Consolida	Con-	Robert Chief Tr	Kendall wate Mar.	for Existing Lines; Charles A. Hodgson	£1,250
statution being founded on the Consolida Act of 1908. The executive authority is voin a Governor (appointed by the King), ass	ested	Goods Su	190t., F. M	iklejohn	800
by a Council of Ministers.	and Co.	Solution,	John S. (	es, Hugh Mortimore argili George H. Taylor	1,000 1,885
GOVERNOR.		Medical ( Stan <b>al E</b>	O <i>fficer</i> , Dr Inann <b>eer</b> , (	. George H. Taylor 'vıll B. Bəles	2,000
Gurernor of New South Wales, His Ex- cellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson.		Trafic A	uditor, W	yıli B. Bylesilliam H. Denneen Mgr., Edward Doran	750 850
K.C.M.G., born 1859 (1917)	5,000	Chief Eu	ectrical Ei	upineer (Haulwa <b>ys an</b> d	
Aule-D.C., Comm. L. J. Allison, R.N.	İ			ando W. Brain 148), Geo. R. Cowdery	
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge. Licutenant-Governor, Hon Sir William Po	ortus	Estates 1	Agent, P. 8	3. Hunt	1.000
Cullen, k.C M.G., LL D., born 1855.		Constr	uction. J.	Hetropolitan Railway J. C. Bradfield	1.000
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. (April 21, 1980)	) [	Chief Eng	incer, Ra	ilway and Tramway	
Salaries of Ministers of the Crown, £xx,0 President, H.E. the Governor.	40.	Registrar-(	ieneral, V	ilway and Tramway Hutchinson V. G. Hayes-Williams A. Coghlan	1,000
Premier, Hon John Storey, M L A		Auditor-Ge	meral, F. staru Drat	A. Coghlan tsman, G. W. Waddell,	1,000
Colonial Secretary and Minister for Hou- Hou. James Dooley, M.L.A.	sing,	LL.D.			1,800
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. William F	aser	Commissio	ner of Tax	. Garrett	1,200
Dunn, M.L.A.  Secretary for Lands and Minister for Fo	rests,	Commissio	<i>ner Stamp</i> Wolther	Duties and Taxation.	800
Hon. Peter French Loughlin, M.L. A Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour		Governmen	it Printer.	. W. A. Gullick	1.000
Industry, Hon. George Cann, M L.A.		Paton,	M.D	Heading II.	I,400
Colonial Treasurer, Hon John Thomas I	ang,	Comptrolle	r of Accor	ints, A. P. Pearson (and allowance fas	
Minister of Public Instruction and Local Goment, Hon. Thomas Davies Mutch, M. L.A.	vern-	Metropolite	an Meat Ir	dustry Board, G. H. S. n); J. B. (ramsie	300
Attorney-General and Munister of Justice,	Hon.	J. P. 0	( <i>Cha<b>vrma</b></i> Shorne	n); J. B. Cramsie: each	1,500
Edward Aloysius McTieinan, M.L.A. Secretary for Public Works and Minister	for	Board of 2	Trade, De	puty President, J. B.	1,000
Railways, Hon. John Estell, M. I. A. Minister for Public Health and Motherhood,	Hon	Commissio	ners, W.	T. Willington ; T. Kavanagh ; A. G.	1,000
John Joseph Gregory McGirr, M.L.A		Cooper	y, B. J.	. Kavanagn ; A. G.	750
Assistant Minister for Justice, Hon Wi John McKell, M L A.	lliam	Additional	l Commis	sioners to represent es, T. I. Campbell	, ,,
Solicitor-General, Hon. Robert Sproule, W. L. Vice-President of the Executive Council,	C. Hon.	СЈМ	cRae ; J	Andrews ; T. C. Arthu	r
Edward John Kavanagh, M L.C.		Fergus	Cummin	Navigation, Capt.	. 840
Under-Secretaries, &c		Inspector-0	ien, of Po	luce, James Mitchell	
Public Service Board, J. S. Marks (Chairman), £2,500, W. D. Loveridge; J. Leslie Williams, C. M. G £		Sincla	n, M D	ental Hospitals, Eric	1,340
J. Leslie Williams, C.M.G	1,500			sons, R. G. D'Arcy ater Conservation and	. 800
- Under-Secretary, Chief Secretarity Devt		lernaa	tion. Hon.	W. C. Graham (Chair	
Department of Public Health and Chief Electoral Officer, E. B. Harkness Treasury, J. W. Holliman, 1.8.0.	1,000	man); Chwf Eng	H H. Da	re; W. N. Sendall eac. National and Local	h t,mgo
Lands, A. J. Hare	I,130 I,130	Ganera	unent Wor	rks. Petcy Allan	1.120
Under-Sec. for Public Works, T. B. Cooper Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice,	1,000	Governmen	it Archite	ings, W. Bruce r, G. McRae	z,000 960
G. Whitfeld	1,180	Governmen M. A.	rt <i>Astron</i> F.R.A.S	omer, W. E. Cooke	. <b>8</b> 00
Mines, R. H. Cambage	1,000	Valuer—G	eneral, E.	J. Sievers	. 1,000
Education, Peter Board, C.M.G., M.A.	1,000			nd Chief Surveyor, J.	
Local Government, J. Garlick	1,000	Chief Eng	ineer, Wa	ter Supply and Sewer	
Secretary, Premier's Dept., C. H. Hay Goit Statistician, Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, H. A.	840	Chief Eng	ineer, Ha	rbours and Drainage	,
Societies and Trade Unions, H. A. Smith, F.S.S.	750	Chief Elec	surrows . trical Eng	ineer, W. Corin,	. g5o
Chief Radway Communicationer, J. Fraser,		White Wmo	insular Pari	Jie Wandu A K 6331100	
Deputy Commissioner (vacant)	3,000 8,000	W. J.	Millner,	& Sewerage Board, .M.I.C.N. rust, President, C. C	1,000
Assistant Commissioners, The Hon. J. H. Canu. H. Fox	2,500	Sydney H Lance	aroour T	rust, President, C. C	1,500
J. H. Canu, H. Foxeach Secretary, W. J Morris	\$50 2,200	Commissie	mers. Tho	mas W. Koole, M. I.C. H. Walsh, M. I.C. H. (auc	
Chief Mechanical Hugr., Ernest E. Lucy	1,300	2300	as Kngine	er-in-Chief)	,40

6go

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir T. A. Coghlan, R.O.M.S., Australia House, Straud, W.C. s (and allowance, £500) £1,850 secretary, Thomas George White ...

Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, J. Davis, M.I.O.B. Immigration and Publicity Officer (vacant)

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legulative Council consists of not less than ar members (7s in September, 1930), appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The Legislatine Assembly consists of 90 members, representing 24 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £500 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Logal Status Act, 1918, removed draqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly With few exceptions all natural-born or naturaitsed persons at years of age, who have tesided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. At the last General Election in March, 1980, of 593,244 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote 363,115, of 612, voted, and similarly of 561,193 female electors #85,594, or 50'9, voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

F. Flowers ..... £750 Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B. O'Conor, LL B. ..... 470 Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. 740 I.000

Chairman of Committees, R. J. Stuart-Robertson ..... ...... 740 Leader of Opposition, in addition to 250 Librarian, Francis Walsh ......

### THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges), an Industrial Arbitration Court, District Courts Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D. ..... ·£3,500 P. W. Street; Hon. A. Gordon; Hon. D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey; Hon. Sir Charles G. Wade, K.C M.U.

Ch. Judge in Equity and Judge in Bank-ruptcy, Hon. P. W. Street. Judge in Divorce & Matrimonial Causes, Hon. A. Gordon. Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Harvey.

Industrial Arbitration Court. Judge, His Monour Mr. Justice W. Ed-munds

Additional Judges, His Honour Judge Rolin; His Honour Judge Curlewis; His Honour Judge Beeby ......each

District Courts.

His Honour Judge Backhouse, His Honour Judge Scholes, His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Hamilton, His Honour Judge Armstrong and His Honour Judge White.

White ..... The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of

EDUCATION.

Education.-Education is non-sectarian, compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years, and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools having been abolished in October, 1908. The total enrolment in 1918 in 3,424 State schools was 280,236, and the average daily attendance 25,790. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £2,375,330. The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1918, 698 private colleges, and schools, with 73,560 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and shorthand schools.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1919, are stated as under :-

Year.	Revenue, including Advances repuid	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances	Public Debt.
1915 1916 1917	£, 18,946,227 19,703,518 20,522,017	£ 18,516,179 19,553,927 20,790,895	£ 187,735,405 130,514,018 138,138,347
1918	21,543,742 23,448,166	a1,519,918 a3,a33,398	152,584,693 147,174,536

To the total revenue during 1918-19, Railways and Tramways contributed £12,123,006; and other Business Undertakings, £1,833,241. A sum of £2,380,230—equal to 25s. per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government, in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter. Revenue from Taxation amounted to £4,083,999. Included in the total Expenditure were the following:—Interest upon Paulic Debt, £975.333 (exclusive of £4.704,500 charged to Business Indertakings); Public Instruction, £3.25,599; Hospitals and Charities, £3.003,246; Business

Banking, & 9, 309,479.

Banking, & e. There were (June 30, 1980)
y banks within N.S.W., with total assets,
£15,272,435, including advances, £30,652,144;
coin, buillon, and Australian Government Rotes, com, builton, and Australian Government Ruces, £32,484,7ax; and Habilitles, £766,608,799, in-cluding deposits, £825,272,250. The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1780, smouthed to £49,288,529,representing 2,622,823 depositors, £82,926,529, Excluding Cuartal trade, a servelingis entered ports of N.S.W. during 2926–20, the het

each 2,600 tonnage being 5,427,000; the clearances were 2,277 vessels of 5,227,270 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In 222-20 the shipping entries, including coastal, were 7,242 vessels of 5,30,364 net tounage. The dock accommodation includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and six patent slips.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short South waies, with the exception of a rewainter lines, representing about 127 miles, are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1200, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,015, the capital cost amounted to £79,328,927, and the net earnings for the year 120,200 to £3,512,863, or 36. 2d. per train mile. There were also 256 or 36. 2d. per train mile. ### 18. No. 10 and many and the capital cost being #5.765.548, and the net earnings £395.676, or 3/d, per tram mile.

The population to each mile of railway line

open was 40s, and the area 6s square miles.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. —The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are adminitiered by the Federal Government. In 1928-19 there were 2,599 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 240,501,473 letters, postcards, and registered articles, 63,367,875 newspapers, as,864,897 books, packets and parcels, and 7,936,453 telegrams, including 470,702 cablegrams, were received and despatched. The telephone line connections numbered 65,734.

#### TRADE.

The oversea imports, exclusive of gold, into New South Wales during 1919-so were valued at £43,258,456, and the oversea exports, exclusive of gold, at £53,543,915.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 3,893,602 acres, excluding areas double-cropped, are under cultivation, producing during the year ended June 30, rars, 18,325,000 bushels of wheat, 2,031,927 bushels of maize, 1,273,732 bushels of oats besides other kinds of grain, with 30,356 tons of potatives and 20,932 cwit, of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 105,334 tons was crushed; and 555,790 gallons of wine, and 1,510,346 bushels of citrus fruit, and 250,439 cases of bananas; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The area sown for wheat for the year rays—so was 2,40,669 acres, which yielded 18,325,000 bushels. The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 127, was 66,077,25 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date

was 113,476,973 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1812. On June 20, 1919, there were 782,723 horses, 570,448 dairy cows, 2,320,288 all other cattle, 37,381,874 sheep, 299,648 pigs, and 1,881 camels. In 1928-29, 295,672,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in additional cattles of the second sec tion to 488.650 cwt. of tallow, 65.658,gs lb. butter, 5,98a,zao lb. cheese, and z5.80z,666 lb. bacon and hams. During 1928-19 there were 129,301 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 172,973 being males, and 25,288 females.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in ngs. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum,

alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molyhdenite, cohalt, marble, and kerosene shale, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals raised during spin was £9,445,059, onal accounting for £3,425,565, silver, silver lead and ore £1,323,665 and gold £279,666. The mining industry gave employment to 32,452 minera during the year.

\*\*Manufactories and Works.\*\*—In 1918-19 there

were 5,460 manufactories and works; the employees numbered 127,591, of whom 96,884 were males and 30,707 females, the amount of £16,957,919 being paid in salaries and wages. \$16,957,039 being paid in sataries and wagon Male workers received on an average £154,95.7d. and females £64,762. rd. The capital value of lands, buildings and fixtures amounted to £14,753,557, and of machinery and plant £23,651,852. The machinery in use represented 5=3,652, sgs. The machinery in use represented ays,493 h.p., including steam, 182,612 h.p., electic, 74,859 h.p., and gas, ze,asp h.p. The value of goods manufactured and of work done was £104,803,018; materials used, £69,737,452, and fuel consumed, £2,298,041; the production, i.e.,

value added to raw materials, was £32,767,525.

The principal products of the factories during

1015-10 Were :		
•	Quantity	Value.
Saw milling, native logs	131,617,514 Rup. ft	£1,877,038
Bacon and hams	13.935.701 lb.	708,475
Butter	6z,943,220 lb	4.734.297
Biscuits	43,055 386 lb.	1,033,011
Jams and preserves .	41,300,040 lb	957,733
Flour	377.867 tons	
Raw sugar (cane)		4,277,488
	<b>845,560</b> CW t.	#70, EE6
Beer and stout (quantity		
on which excise was		
_paid)	24,302 216 Kal.	\$,772,037
Tobacco, cigars, and		
cigarettes	8,714,899 lb	8,483,256
Boots, shoes, and slippers	4.05B, max pairs	8,054,40x
Gas	1,542,615,262 cub ft.	1,896,378
Electric light and power	978,446,406 units	1,535,975
Wool, scoured	42,964,824 lb.	4,767,514
Meat, tinned, &c	24, 288,779 lb	2,514,078
Soap	382,020 CWt.	746,066
Tallow	554.749 cwt.	2,908,946
	18,093,302 lb.	
Leather	***************************************	2,696,498

### INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

Matters relating to the conditions of industrial employment in New South Wales are determined by a Court of Industrial Arbitration, which is empowered to make awards fixing the lowest rates of wages, the hours and times of work, rates of payment for overtime, &c., and the proportionate number of apprentices and improvers in any industry, and granting preference of employment to members of any trade or industrial union of employees. Industrial agreements between employers and employees may be enforced as an award. Awards were until recently made by subsidiary tribunals known as Wages or Industrial Boards, constituted for each industry, but their functions are now absorbed by Judges of the Industrial Arbitration Court. At June 30, 1920, there were 342 awards and 98 industrial agreements in force. The industrial laws provide for the registration of industrial unions of employers and employees, and for mediation in industrial disputes. Under certain conditions strikes may be recognised as lawful, except strikes by Government employees, or by persons engaged in military or naval contracts, or by employees in an industry of their the conditions are regulated by award or industrial agreement; but when an award has been in operation for twelve mentic, the employees may decide by secret, ballot to withdraw from its conditions.

When a strike occurs or is contemplated, the Minister for Labour may order a secret ballot to ascertain if the majority of the employees favour a strike.

A "Board of Trade of New South Wales " has Been constituted in zers with extensive powers regarding industrial matters, one of its functions being to declare annually the rate of living wage fo. adult employees of each sex, to be used as a standard by the Court in determining rates of WEGGS.

Industrial matters which extend beyond the limits of one State are determined by the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,000 square miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into x84 municipalities and x36 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jettles, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management

of parks, &c.
The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1918 was £94,686,224 for municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £x09,x33,ax5 for shires. Clares Danier

	G/W	a reconnue.	
	3	Annicipalities	Hhires
1914		£=,734,95=	£1,044,992
1915		2,902,552	1,066.121
1916		3,088,o6a	1,093,023
1917		3,125,264	1,112,523
1918		3,340,013	1,161,093
	Grown	Expenditure.	
	3	lunicipalities	Shires
1914		£8,495,139	£996,471
1915		2,738,836	1,018,870
1916		2,898,005	1,078,897
1917		3,069,228	1,140,787

1,140,787 1,164,859

1918 . ...... 3,702,029 TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of x88 miles. For rg miles Sydney Harbour extends inlaud, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains x34% miles of streets, and a population of x08,500 (Dec., x9x9); or, including suburbs, 2,x84 miles of streets, and a population (Dec., 1919) of \$28,700. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are The parks within the instropolitan area are 4,758 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,747 acres and Kuring-gal Chase 53,358 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 65,001; Broken Hill, 25,050; Bathurst, 9,250; Goulburn, 22,000; Graville, 25,050; Bathurst, 9,250; Liamore, 8,550; Maitland, E. and W., 25,500; Gratton and South Gratton, 6,550; Albury, 25,050; Gratton and South Gratton, 6,550; Albury, 25,050; Warranger Chambert, 25,050; Warranger vese ; Tamworth, 8,250 ; Lithgow, 10,500 ; Wagga Wagga, 7,650 ; Orange, 7,500 ; Auburn, 11,500 ;

Wollongong 5,900; Katoomba, 7,400; and Lid-

combe, 8,770.

Approximate time in transmission of mails, 31 days.

DEPENDENCY.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33' 4" S., Long. 189° 4' 26" E. Pur., Dec. 31, 1910, 116. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia Paim Seed Industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

#### II .- VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the southeast corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 35th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and soth meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87.884 remare miles.

#### POPULATION.

Year '	Males	Females	Total
1911	655,59x	659,960	1,315,551
1912	68 <u>5,895</u>	689,186	2,375,081
1913	7 <del>06</del> ,948	705,171	1,412,119
1914	712,594	718,073	1,430,667
1915	693, <b>65</b> 0	725,526	1,419,176
1916	666,036	732,848	z,398,884
1917	67x,38a	739,6az	1,411.004

### Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Dentha	Marriages
1013	35,970	15.474	11,384
1914	36,284	16,503	22,830
1915	35,000	15,803	12,832
1916	34.835	16,480 I	11,341
1917	33,035	14,555	9,506
1918	31,601	15,277	9,156

#### Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since Members of the Church of England in por numbered 45.067, "Protestants" 24.176, Presbyterians 234.553, Methodists 25.666, Bup-tists 37.244, (huch of Christ 16.523, Independents 16.684, and Roman Catholics 26.633.

#### PHYSIGGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Australian Alps and the Great Dividing Range pass through the centre of the state, and divide the pass porthern and southern watershed, the latter sliping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Muray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the

Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 60 years was 57 4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer otto years was 37.4 mannent, ton tarminous rising (on the average four days during the year) above ree in the shade, and falling (on the average for three nights in the year) below 37.7. The average number of days on which rain fell was 136, and the average yearly mainfall was ag 48 inches.

900

900 800

650

700

576

432

#### GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of zz members.

GOVERNOR. Gorernor of the State of Victoria, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Stradbroke, C.B., C.V.O. C.B.E., V.D. (born 186s) ......(1980) £5,000 Private Sec., B. N. Smith ..... Aide-de-Camp, Capt. N. C. P. Conant ... Lt Gov., Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G.

THE MINISTRY (March sz, 1918). ramier and Attorney-General, Hou. Chief Sec., Minister for Public Health, and Minister for Labour, Maj. Hon. M. Baird Minister of Railways and Mines, Hon. S. Raines Treasurer, Hon. W. M. McPherson ... Noticetor-General and Minister for Public

Agriculture, Hon. D. 8 Oman ....... Crown Lands and Water Supply, Hon. F. G. Clarke .....

Education & Forests, Hon. Sir Alexander 

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS Public Serv Commissioner, G. C. Morrison £1,000 Auditor-General, J. A. Norris ..... ... Secretary to the Premier, F. T. Short (Verk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott. 456 Churt Secretary's Department, Under Secretare, W. A. Callaway ..... 1,000 Under-Treasurer, M. A. Minogue ... ..... I,000 Ductor of Education, F. Tate, 18.0 ... Law hepartment, W. R. Anderson ... Regustrar of the Supreme Court and Regus trar of Titles and Master in Equity and 1,000 900 1.000 850 900

Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, W. Cattanach .... ..... 1,500 Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron. ... Secretary Public Works, E. T. Drake .... Pub Health, Chairman, Dr. E. Robertson Servetary Labour, H. M. Murphy Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General, Dr. W. E. Jones 1,500 Victorian Railway Commrs.. Harold Clapp

(chairman), £5.000; W. M. Shannon ... Chief Engineer for Railway Construc-tion, M. E. Kernot ..... 1,750 1,000 Secretary, G. H. Sutton .....

J. W. K. Freeman .... Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector,

J. Molloy..... Chief Commr. of Police, Sir G. Steward.
Public Löreirkn, R. La Touche Armstrong
Astronomer, J. M. Baldwin
Betanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc.
Curster of Estates of Deceased Persons,
W. B. House

arliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collius,

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON, Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Peter McBride, Melbourne Place, Strand,

Secretary, H. G. W. Neale ..... Melbourne, distant zz, 267 miles ; transit, 32 to 37 days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the Legislative Council of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the Legislative Assembly of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 310,987, and those for the Assembly 816,172 President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

Sir Walter Synnot Manifold ..... £750 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. E. Mackey.....

THE JUDICATURE. There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G ..... wiene Judges, Their Honours Sir H. E. A. . £3,500

3,000 1,500

Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M. 720 Murphy .....

700 1,100 EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 254,033 children on the registers in 1917, the average attendance being about 63 per cent. Secondary Education is principally under private secondary Internation in Internation under investigation control, 56, 193 pupils being in attendance at the 495 schools in 1917. There is a State-sided University at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE. The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1914-1919, are given as follows :-

1917   11,813,879   11,795,895   76,822,116	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Debt.
	1916	11,470,875	11,683,963	75,504,564
	1917	11,813,879	11,795,895	76,822,220
	1918	12,361,535	18,141,080	78,190,361

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1917) 17 banks, with total assets £59,727,528, within the State, and liabilities £53,229,572. The avings bank deposits at June 20, 1918, amounted to

#35 Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, what and oats chiefly being face cultivated; the dairy industry has also made

marked progress. Of the 5,78s,634 acres under cutilvation in 2917-28, 2,630,216 were wheat crops and 293,234 cats, and 748,868 acres were cut for hay. In 1917-18, 800,068 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1916-17 was (including manufacturing values) £,64,702,672.

Live Stock.—There were in 1917, 534,386 milch cows, producing 64,405,711 lb of butter and 5,385,003 lb. of cheese, and 836,661 other cattle, 14,760,013 sheep, 323,150 pigs, and 514,065 horses.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia From the disproducing scatter in Australia From Lite incovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1917,
the quantity raised—90,306,702 oz. fine—amounted
in value to £308,632,652, the amount produced in
1917 being sor. 872 oz. The value of other minerals
raised to the end of 1929, consisting principally
of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £10,824,067 (including building stone, &c., £5,091,737)

Trade and Industry .- Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (5,627 factories, &c., employing 218,241 hands in 2917-18) are mainly for home 218,44 hands in 1919-183 are mainly for home consumption. In 2019-18 the chief exports oversea were: Wool, £6,820,005; lead, £37,145; butter, £1,664,995; wheat, flour and bisenit, £4,381,985; leather, £328,965; skins and hides, £4,78,236; tallow, £133,577; live stock, £124,742; jams and fellies, £63,765; and milk and cream, £995,792. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozon meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £328,666 in 2917-18. The principal oversea imports of the Mate in 2917-18 were:—Iron and steel. £435,842; muchines and machinery. steel, £455,443: machines and machinery, £924,096: metals and metal manufactures, £758,800: silks, velvets, &c. £1,309,310; apparel and attire, £784,092, bags and sacks, £1.006,529; tes, £548,127, cottons and linens, £34,443,449; woollous, £769,931; and timber, £445, 154.

MELHOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distin-guished for its 'iniversity, museum, Mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on December 31, 1918, a population of 723,500 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 39,970; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 35,590 (feelong, 34,080; Castemaine, 7,76s; Warnambool, 7,400; Maryborough, 5,000; Hanilton, 4,700; and Mildura, 6,500.
Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

### III.-SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between s6° and 37° S. lat. and rs9° and r42° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

### POPULATION.

	Year.	Males.	Females	Total.	executive authority being ve appointed by the Crown, aide
	.1914 .1915 .1916 .1917 .1918 .1919	212,000 212,000 201,998 201,433 201,433 201,433 201,433	##1,140 ##6,#05 #\$0,711 #\$4,761 #\$94,865	441,690 434,685 - 432,799 -436,214 -445,748 -468,194	Ministers, and the Lieutenant GOVERNOR Geremor of South's Mistralia, H LieutCol. Sir William E Archibald Weigall, E.G. M (1989)
I	Norm, -Abou	at 30,000 were o	a Active Servi	or during war.	Private Sec., Logh Winser.

Increase	of	the	People:

Year.	Births	Deaths.	Marriages.
1915 1916 1917	11,798 11,857 11,326	4,694 5,977 4,365	3,965 3,60s 3,358
1918	11,357	4,390 5,475	3,190 3,855

Birth rate 24'27, death rate 12'01, marriage rate 8:46 per s,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 64 or per s,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

### Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, zorr, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows :- Church of England, xx3,76x; Methodists, 200,402; Congregationalists, 23,357; Baptists, 21,863; Lutherans, 26,681; Roman Catholics, 20,964; Presbyterians, 22,967; and Church of Christ, 9,324.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the Flinders Range, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and so South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers. - Except for the Murray, which flows for some aso miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate. - The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 72°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 200, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 8: years' record, is 20'06 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland

In the Mount Lafty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds as inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has failer as low as 16 inches.

#### GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 18, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor and the constitution of the consti ppointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

#### GOVERNOR.

Generator of South' Australia, His Excellency Lieut Col. Sir William Ernest George Archibald Weigall, K.G.M.G., born 1874

1		
A.D.C., Capt. Mon. Nigel Somerset,		1
D.S.O., M.G. Lieut. Governor, Hon. Sir John Robert		ŀ
Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., born 1853 (1916)		Ľ
MINISTRY (1980).		ľ
(£5,000 is allotted as salaries to Ministe Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. H. N.	rs).	ľ
Barwell, LL.B.		١.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine, Hon. J. G. Bice.		ľ
Treasurer and Minister of Education.		ı.
Hon. G. Ritchie.		l
Commr. of Crown Lands, Immigration and Repatriation, Hon G. R. Laffer.		1
Commr. of Public Works, Minister of Rail- ways and Industry, Hon. W. Hague.		1.
Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and		1
Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Mines, Hon. T. Pascoe.		١,
HEADS OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS.		Ι.
Under-Secretary and Clerk to the Executive	_	l
Council, H. Blinman	£700 650	١
Under-Treasurer, H. F. Peacock	800	,
Council, H. Blinman. Sec. to Attorney-General, G. G. Martin Under-Treasurer, H. F. Peacock Controller of Accounts, W. H. Selway Secy. Public Works and Chairman Supply	600	1
necy, Public Workt and Unarrian Supply	650	1
and Tender Board, C. H. Dewhirst Secretary of Lands, E. J. Field Surveyor-General, W. N. Pethick	850	
Surreyor-General, W. N. Pethick	700	1
Secretary, Local Govt. Dept., T. Duffield Engineer-in-Chief, J. G. Stewart	600	t
Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk	700	i
Commr. of Insolvency, S. J. Mitchell, Ll. B. President Arbitration Court, Hon. W.	1,000	4
	1,700	4
Deputy President, N. A. Webb	800 800	2
Do, of Railways, J. McGuire	1,250	
Do. of Railways, J. McGuire	750	
Public Service Communicater, S. P. Weir	650 800	8
Clerk Legus, Councut, J. P. Morice	600	J
Do. House of Assembly, A. Senrcy	600	1 8
Police Magnetrate (Adelaule), R. M. Sabine Dir. of Education, W. T. McCoy, B.A	650 1,000	i
Supt. Technical Education, C. Fender,		
Supt Primary Education, C. Charlton	650 650	-
Supt. Secondary Education, W J. Adey, B.A. Chief Mech. Engr. Riys., B. F. Rushton	650	•
Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys., B. F. Rushton	900	
General Trafic Manager, A. N. Day Chief Engineer,	850	ŝ
Chief Asst. do., F. W. Stephen	675	ī
Inspector Genl. of Hospituls, B. H. Morris, M.B., B.S.	1,000	
Supt. Public Bldgs., A. E. Simpson	800	
Supt. Public Bldys., A. E. Simpson Crown Solicitor, &c., F. W. Richards, I.L.D. Parliamentary Draftsman, A. J. Han-	I,100	2
	800	t
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer	900	c
Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins	1.000	1

Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins...... Princ. Agricultural College, W. J. Cole-

batch, B.Sc.

Horticultural Instructor, Geo. Quinn

Director of Irrigation, S. McIntosh

Government Astronomer, G. F. Dodwell,

V. Ramany Smith, D.S., M.B.

Conservator of Foreste, W. Gill, F.L.S.,
F.R.S.
Commissioner of Tanes, R. W. Smith
Commissioner of Stamps, R. S., Cornish...

6s5 6a5 800 500 8a5

775

louth Australia:	637
Manager Produce Export Department G. A. W. Pope Registrar-General of Deeds, G. W. Anthon Supt. of Heatul Hospital, M. H. Downey Director Chemistry Department, W. A. Hargreaves. Chairman S.A. Harbours Board, Arthu Scarcy Deputy Chairman do., J. B. Labatt Commissioner do., E. A. Farquhar Public Trustee, W. Wright President Licensing Court, R. G. Nesbi Public Actury, R. R. Strachey Gott. Printer, R. E. E. Rogers AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.	£980 700 780 850
Agent-General in London, Hon. Edward Lucas, Australia House, W.C. s Secretary, J. B. Whiting Trade Commissioner, R. M. K. Lewis Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 29 days. THE LEGISLATURE.	. 500
Parliament consists of a Legislatire Cose members elected for 6 years, one-half bevery 3 years; and a House of Assemblemembers, elected for a maximum durativears. Election is by ballot, with universe suffrage for the House of Assembly for all subjects, male and female; there is a property qualification for electors to the tive Council, who numbered 22,339 (22,852 vin 1919, those for the Assembly nun 255,390 (123,652 vomen).  President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.S.  Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. F. W. Coneybeer	retiring y of 46 lon of 3 al adult British a small Legisla- women) abering
THE JUDICATURE.  Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court sided over by the Chief Justice and three Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiral Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Court. stipendiary magistrates and the usual Courts. The Supreme Court convictions about go annually, which is at the rate creaty, peace of the population.  Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admirally, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., R.A., LL.B	is pre- Puisne ty and s, with Police verage of r in £2,000 2,700
EDUCATION.  Public Education (Primary, Secondar Technical) is provided by the State, au trolled by a responsible Minister; it is a compulsory, and free; there are 954 State a with 2,437 teachers and 75,68x scholar expenditure in 722-72 was £420,000. Government grants Exhibitions and Schola carrying the holders to higher schools a University. Private schools number 166 7200 teachers and 13,200 scholars. There endowed University at Adelaide, founded i with 500 undergraduates, and 550 others at all classes are epon to women. A State. Of Mines, and Industries has also been lished, with branches at 5 coursery centre to the state of the complete of the state.	

#### FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1916 1930, are stated as follows: -

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure	Debt.
1916 1917 1918 1919	£, 4,356,967 4,874,603 5,526,226 5,798,313 6,582,788	£,4,741,376 5,190,453 5,500,419 5,876,811 6,457,039	£ 37.743,=89 39.364,=80 40,621,480 48,650,=66 43,753,146

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways, and interest on public debt

Banking.—There are 9 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Advisate, in additional states of the state faring a total mining of the farings and assets and assets on June 30, 1980, had 377,431 depositors with £12,494,432 to their credit. Nearly 80 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £37,915,789, averages over £80 per head of population.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 5,000,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 8,000,000 acres, hay 600,000, Oats 200,000, barley 150,000, orchards 30,000, and potatoes 4,000 acres, with 1,500,000 acres lying fallow. During the last ten seasons the quantity of wheat produced has averaged a4,000,000 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 31,000 acres of vines, with an average annual production of about 5,000,000 gallons of wine; 50,000 cwt of currants, and 40,000 cwt of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to oversea countries, principally the United King-dom. Brandy and other spirits are also produced The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock.—There were 6,625,124 sheep in 1919, cattle number 342,768, horses, 269,255, pigs 79,078, and goats 8,884

Minerals.-Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, hismuth, fron, gypsum, salt, phosphate took, coal, &c., are found, the total annual mineral output being valued at £1,400,000. Over £32,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1919 there were 1,313 factories, employing 27,913 hands, the gross value of the output boing £20,201,37, and the wages paid £3,339,354. Plant, machinery, land, and paid £3,359,354. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £7,224,227 A Department of Chemistry has been established for the purpose of fostering new industries by the utilisation of products at hand, and there is also an Advisory Board of Science and Industry.

£1,842,953; fisheries and game, £376,698; forestry, £388,511. Total value of production, £48,538,544, average £420,240 per head.

Baports of Produce.—A considerable quantity

of the produce of South Australia is experted to Great Britain and other oversea countries, the average annual value being about \$100,000,000.
The main items are wheat, flour, wool, mesta, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), jams and jellies, honey, manures.

Communication - There are 3,400 miles of railway in South Australia, x13 miles of electric trainways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 79x post offices in the State, which transmit annually letters, 10,000,000 newspapers. 50,000,000 5,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 1,800,000 telegrams.

Ships entered and cleared number annually about a soo The larger part of the trade is with the U.K. and other British possessions, besides the U.S. France, Italy, and Japan. The export trade is equal to about 44 per inhabitant.

TOWNS.

ADRIAIDE, the chief city and capital, popula-tion (1919) 256,660, inclusive of suburbs within to miles radius Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3,000), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (23,000), on the east and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (s,500), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Strathallyn (x,200) in the south, and Mt Gambier (4,500) in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, so days.

### IV .- QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 12° 40'—a9° S. and long. 138°—153° 30' E., comprises the whole northeastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of \$70,500 square miles (1 c., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

Consus	Males	Fernales	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891 1901	223,779 277,003	169,939 221,126	393,718 498,129
1911	329,506	276,307	605,813

The estimated population on Dec. 3x, 1917, Was 688,53s.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1913	19,747	6,783	5,66a
1914	19,883	6,734	5,895
1915	20,165	7,560	6,141
1916	18,916	7.514	5,208
1917	19,764	<b>6,5</b> 50	4,86e
1918	19,560	2,1 <b>58</b>	4,8ez

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to Value of Production, spats-sp.—Crops, total value, £12,345,834, average per head, £35 92,3d. Church of England, 27,065 Roman Cutorito, yards and gardens, £2,795,852); manufactures. Entherans, 23,725 Baptiets, and 47,794 other works, £2,857,953,957; pastoral, £5,262,379; mined wind quarries, £2,357,365; dairying and poultry, &c.; besides "Indefinite," No religion," &c.

Australia-Queensland.		
PRYSIOGRAPHY. Relief.—The Great Dividing Range on the	Comm. for Railways, J. W. Davidson Police Magistrates at Brisbane, H. 1	.£1,000
eastern coast of the continent produces a similar	Archdall, £580; Wm. Harris, £530	;
formation to that of New South Wales, the castern side having a narrow slope to the coast	A. Dean Registrar, Supreme Court, C. S. Norris	. 530 : 575
and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Kirby's Range divides	Registrar, District Court, and Sherif	, - 495
the land into a northern and southern watersned.	Public Curator, F. W. Mole	800
Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into	Government Statistician and Registrar- General, N. J. Macleod	- 595
the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo	Savings Bank Commi., W. I. Fowles Commissioner of Public Health, J. I. Moore, M.D., F. R.C.S. (Irel.) D.P.H. Portmaster, W. V. B. Forrester	1,500
and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow	Moore, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Irel ), D.P.H	. 800
southwards.  Climate.—At Brisbane the average temperature	Portmaster, W. V. B. Forrester   General Manager of Central Sugar Milli	· 575
for 1917 was 67'10, the maximum and minimum	W. J. J. Short	. I,000
shade temperatures being xoo 8° and 37.4°; mean barometer, 29.29.8. The coastal regions are warm	Inspector of Asylums, H. B. Ellerton	. I,000
and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate,	Chief Inspector of Schools, A. S. Kennedy Government Printer, A. J. Cumming	600
whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1917 was 40'900 inches, and	Chief Commr. of Stamps, E J. Pitzpatrick	450
there were 125 wet days.	Registrar of Titles, F. J. Bradfield   Immigration Agent, J. O'N. Brenan	. 650 . 500
GOVERNMENT.	Director of Museum, H Longman	450
Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having	Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McGe Superintendent of Technical Education	١,
previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor	L. C. Morris, B.E	. <b>600</b> 1.
(appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive	Potts, B A	. 700
Council of 10 members.	Insurance Commissioner, J. Goodwyn, A. I. Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffold	
GOVERNOR.	ing, J. Henderson, M.I.M.E	460
Governor of Queensland, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lt Col. Sir Matthew	F. E. Walsh	430
Nathan, G C.M G , born 1862 (1920)£2,000  Private Sec., T. Thatcher, B.A	Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E. Cullen, M.Inst.C.K.	. 1,000
Asde-de-Comp, Capt Lukin 300	Hydraulic Engineer, John Hargicaves	,
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Sept. 11, 1919).	M.S.E. Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers	. 500 . 750
(H.E. the Governor presides.)  Premier, Chief Secretary, Vice-President of	Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle	. <b>58</b> 0 8 <b>600</b>
Executive Council, and Treasurer Hon.	Medical Supt , Benerolent Anylum, J. II	
E. G. Theodore	Macarthur, M.B., M.S	. 650 . 490
Attorney-General and Secretary for Rail-	Chief Protector of Aborigines, J. W. Bleakle Comptroller-General of Prisons,	y 400
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. H.	Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson, F I C	. 630
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon.	Government Storekeeper, G. G. McLenna, Secretary, Public Service Board, V. H. B	5#5
W. N. Gillies	Madsen, A.C.I.S., A.S.A.A	. 420
M.L.C	AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON. Agent-General in London, Hon. John McEv	van
Secretary of Public Instruction, Hon. John Huxham 1,000	Hunter, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C. s Secretary, P. J. Dillon	
Public Works, Hon. James Larcome		. 500
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept., G. W. Watson 435	THE LEGISLATURE.  Parliament consists of two Houses:	. Legiu.
Under-Secretaries, &c.	lative Council of 40 members, nominated	for life
Premier and Chief Scoretury's Dept., P. J.	by the ('rown, and a Legislative Asser	uffrage.
McDermott, O.M.G., I.S.O	President of the Legislative Connoil, Hon	
I Fuote works, A. B. Brady, M.Inst.C.E 900	Clerk of Legislative Council, O. B. Gregor	. £2,000 7 500
Dept. of Justice, G. A. Carter	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon W. Lennon	. z,000
Public Lands, W. G. Graham	Clerk of Legislative Assembly, C. J. Holme	
Public Instruction, J. D. Story 800	à CourtTHE JUDICATURE.	. 1600
Mines, H. Marshall Soo Parliamentary Draftsman, J. L. Wool-	There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief	Justice.
onek R 4	and four Dulane Judges on Industrial	Commet

Partiamentary

Occk, B.A.

Auditor-General, M. H. Robertson, F. F.L.A.

Dresses Solicitor, W. F. Webb

Commission of Police, F. C. Urquhard.

Commissioner of Fasses, H. D. Bronner.

There is a Suprame Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisue Judges; as Industrial Court, with a Tresident and another Judge; District Court, presided over by District Court Judges; and Effective Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir 

W. A. B. Shand, M.A. (Northern) ...each 2,000
District Court Judges, Allan W. Macnaughtor £5,000; Charles Jameson;
Thomas O'Sullivan, K.C. ......each 1,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1917 there were 1,345 State schools and six High Schools in operation, with 4,075 teachers and an average daily attendance of 88, sgo children; and 136 private and 10 grammar schools, with ror teachers and an average attendance of 1,466. A State-aided University was established during rozo.

#### FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1916-20, are stated as follows : -

\ eur.	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1916 . 1917 1918 . 1919	*7,706,365 *7,880,893 *8,491,48a *9,415,000 *9,300,000	7,671,573 8,134,387 8,900,934 9,587,000 10,400,000	£ 56,945,836 61,303,136 63,110,786 65,581,182

Benking—The banking assets were £as,738,659, liabilities £a8 099,540. The deposits on Dec. 31, 1917, were £a8,796,326, apart from the £13,669, equal to an average of £58 or. 1nd. to each deposition) in the hands of the State Government Savings Bank, and Commonwealth Savings Bank deposits, an average of £38 as. ad. per head

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Am iculture and Live Stock - Of the total area of 429,120,000 scres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 16,669,837, acres; under a system of deferred payment, 10,215,830 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of arr, 581,200 acres leased out for sheep and out the runs, 68,298,732 acres for grazing farms and homestoads, 40,929,360 acres are held under occupation licence, 241,647 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 186,50s for special purposes, and 33s,421 acres perpetual lease, and sumb selections society acres, leaving 36.264, 228 practically unoccupied. Wheat, cats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about as bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangues, appies, grapes, bananas, occ-nuts, mangues, planes, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisul hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1917, 307,714 tons of augar were produced. The live stock in 1917 included 5.326,538 cattle, 17,204,268 sheep, 733,014 horses, and 192,639 pigs. Wool, meat, and uniter are the principal products.

Furestry.—There are many varieties of fancy index sabination and products.

timber which are much utilised by cabinetmakers, &c. ; among them may be mentioned "silky oak," largely used in furniture and office

\* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per cupits hours

fittings; maple, a timber with a handsome grain and capable of taking a very high polish; "bean" is also much in demand for furniture; black wainut, penda, beech, crows ash, unandong, bally gum, as well as many varieties of the sucalypt, pine, cedar, and sandalwood, the latter being mainly exported to China.

\*\*Minerals.\*\*—The total mineral output in says was £4,0x2,977. There are rich deposits of geld, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in xery was several districts.

ironstone, and woirram, wante cost is found in several districts. The gold output in 1927 was valued at £761,639; silver, £40,774; copper, £3,308,333; tin, £160,600; coal, £527,360; woifram, £3,367; molydenite, £48,638; Commerce.—The chief articles of export overses,

the produce of the State, in 1915-7 were: Wool, £5,401,831; gold, £3,103; silver, £11,518; tin, £72,230; pearl and tortoise-shell, £59,904; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £5.839,965; green and preserved fruit, £13,940; sugar, £107; hides and skins, £275,628; marsuplal skins, £28,640; tallow, £3,686; live stock, £185,837, and borderwise £1,479,483; butter, cheese, and milk, £1,742,696; timber, £2,874

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population (2018), 181, 299. The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast —Brisbane, Rockhampton (20,283), Mary-borough (12,200), Townsville (27,200), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Burdasberg (20,222). Other places of Importance are Ipswich (18,574), Toowoomba (24,200), Charters Towers (27,298), Gympie (22,429), and Cairns, Mt. Morgan (28,023).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

#### V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 240 miles wide, in which are situated the fronte tage inter wine, as wines at the furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 32'—43' 36' S. lat, and 144' 36'—148' 32' R. long., and contains an area of 26,225 square miles.

### POPULATION.

Year	Males	Females	Total.
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901 1911 .	89,624 97,591	8a,851 93,600	172,475
1918	295.434	103.430	208,873
1919 .	112,448	104,303	az6,752

### Increase of the People.

			-
Year	Birthe.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1913	5,853	2,057	2,506
1913	<u>5</u> , <b>10</b> 6	8,131	2,000
<b>1914</b>	6,017	1,018	F.\$43
1915	5.45	2,015	1,000
· 1918	5,200	z,Sos	5,332
	31,510		

All religious are free. In sgr: there were 88,000 members of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, ag and Methodists, 16,000 P byterians, and sz,000 Ridependents and Bapti

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous attenues, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart Australia on the mean annual temperature was 55'4', the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 62'5', and that of June, July, and Aug 47'6'. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from so inches to zoo inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1895. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In roor Tammania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, 9.0. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Rt.
Hon. Sir William Lamond Allardyce,
K.C.M.G., born 1861 (1920) ........£2,750
Private Sec., G. W. Wentworth ........

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier, Chief Sec., and Education, Hon. .£1,250 Sir Neil Elliott Lewis, K C.M.G. 1,000 Att. Gen. and Railways, Hon. W. B. Propsting, C M.G.... 1.000 Works and Agriculture, &c., Hon. J. B Hayes ....... Lands, Hon. Alexander Hean, C.M. G. .... 1.000 1.000 Under-Secretaries, &c.

Under-Secretary, D'Arcy Addison, I.S.O., M.V.O.
Under-Treasurer, P. J. Strutt
Audstor-General, E Pretyman ....... 600 600 600 500 Gellibrand ..... 750

Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J E C. Lord... . . ... 600 Conservator of Forests, L. G. Irly
Chief Engineer and General Manager, Hydro-Electic Dept., J. H. Butters .... 1,200 650

Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downle ...
Do., Railways, G. W. Smith ....
Director of Education, G. V. Brooks ..... Surveyor-General and Secretary for

1,200

600

750 550

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON. 

#### THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses, a Legislative Council of 18 members, elected for six years; and a House of Assembly of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tas-manians who have resided continuously in the State for me months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

£350 150

THE JUDICATURE

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Fustice and two Pulsne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, C.M.G. £2,500 Pursue Judges, Hons. N. K. Ewing; H.

Crisp ... each Solicitor-General, L. E Chambers .... 1,200 700 Registrar Supreme Court, W. O. Wise...... Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte, 1.8.0...... 575

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 483 State schools in zone, with 38,399 children on the registers. Secondary education is also provided by the State (4 high schools with z,z39 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a University at Hobart, and technical substantial and the state of the schools. and technical schools at Hobart and Launceston.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of Tasmania for the five years ended June 30, 1914-1919, are stated as follows:---

Year	Revenue	Expenditure.	Deht.
1915 1916 1917 1918	1,369,368 1,503,047	£1,384,149 1,340,711 1,408,893 8,459,748 1,644,518	£13,133,046 13,908,913 14,671,640 15,137,355 15,881,881

Banking.-In 1918 the banks of issue had total assets £7,909, x86; the savings bank deposits on Jan. 1, 1919, were £3,089,482.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock .-- Of the total area of z6,778,000 acres, on March z, 1929, 254, 209 acres were under crops and 666,954 under artificially sown grass; wheat, rright acres; while rigogody acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes. The live stock on March 31, 1919, included ar8.334 cattle, z.341,924 sheep, 44,325 pigs, and 41,225 horses. The wool clip in 2919 was estimated at 10,279,9981b. Tasmanian blankets command very high prices in the commercial world. Fruit of all kinds and

of the finest quality is grown in abundance.

Forestry.—The forests of Tammania abound in
the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of pur-

size timbers, scapted for every variety of pur-pose. In grapabout gs.809, reg super ft., estimated at about \$322,374, were cut by the saw mills. Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tim, silver, lead, osmoudium, coal, wolfram and schullte, gold and zinc; over \$4,302 acres have been taken on mineral leaser, and

mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. Coal of a good quality, and in easily secessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island.

Towns

CARITAI, Hobart. Population (1919), 50,000.
Other towns are Launceston (pop. 19,000).
Devouport, Zoehan, Ulverstone, Latrobe, Waratali, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

### VI .-- WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in rss gs' E. long., and from rs' so' to 35'8' S. lat.
Its extreme length is r, soo miles, and r, coo miles from east to west, and its total area 975,900 aquare miles

Physical Features.—Large portions of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,000 ft.) in the north-west division or the Stirling Range (5,600 ft.) in the south-west. The greater part of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from s,000 to a,ooo ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists of large areas of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling tivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea-estuaries. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about three-fourths is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved emiuently so. Some 60,000 square miles at least are equally fitted for agricultural purposes, more especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit, and considerable areas are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1915 1917 1917 1919	191,304 159,998 198,701 261,464 196,908	146,712 148,806 150,722 151,983 154,758	318,016 308,806 309,483 313,447 331,660

The apparent decrease in the male population after 1914 existed, of course, only in a technical sense, since it was mainly due to enlistment of volunteers for the war. The total number of man who enlisted in the State during the course of the war was 34,323, and of these sa,565 returned.
The settlement of the soldlers in suitable coupations has been vigorously pushed on since the end of the war. The tide of immigration from the United Kingdom and spewhere has again set in, United kingdom and disconsist as again set in, and in view of the unlimited scope Western Australia offers for further astitement, the Government is doing its utmost to encourage it. It is confidently expected that a better knowledge of the great resources of this say of very meagerly peopled part of the limptre will meet and more

attract large numbers of suitable settless from Great Britain and other populous countries, par-ticularly as the Western Australian Government is again offering every inducement to the book has immigrant.

Matural Increase of the Posnic.

Year	Births,	Deaths.	Marriages.
2915 2916 2917 1918	9,017 8,563 7,88s 7,106 6,937	a,99a 3,465 a,769 a,833 3,599	a, g8z a, 26g z, 6ez z, 6ez a, 294

### Religions.

There is no State aid to religious. At the Census of zorr there were zog,435 persons belonging to the Church of England, 35,505 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and s6,607 Presbyterians.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the central desert of Australia. The Darling the central desert of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 23 years was 64°, while the mean for the barometer for 25 years was o os inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during zero was 37 ce, during 1911 23'38, during 1912 27'85, during 1913 36'36, during 1914 20'21, during 1915 43'61, during 1916

during 1914 so'sz, during 1913 43'sz, during 1918 39's and during 1919 45'64, during 1918 39's and during 1919 39'66; the average for the past 44 years being 33'6a.

The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where expectative cold is never and excessive that heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

### GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1879 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 2820, responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present conand a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of rigg, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, pgr; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and added by a Council of Ministers.

### GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Ex-cellency Sir Francis Alexander Newdi-gate-Newdegate, E.C.M.C., born 1862

A ustrali	ia1
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June, 1919).	
Pramier, Colonial Treasurer, Lands and Repair fation, Ron. James Milchell,	,
C.M.G.  Minister for Education, Public Health,	£1,500
Minister for Education, Public Health, and North-West, Hon. H. P. Colebatch. Public Works and Trading Concerns, Hon.	_3,300
W.J. Deerge	x,300
Attorney-General, Hon. T. P. Draper,	1,300
E.C., C.B.E.  Colonial Secretary, Hon. F. T. Broun  Without Portfolio, Hons. F. E. S. Willmott	2,300
and C. F. Baxter.	'
PERMANENT STAFF.	<b>Co</b>
Public Service Commr., G. W. Simpson	. £850 1.300
Under Secretary (Colonial Secretary's	
Hagineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson, M.I.C E. Under-Scorstary (Colonial Secretary's Bopt.), P. D. North, C.M.G	636
ance Board, E. A. McLarty	750
Under-Sec. for Lands, C. G. Morris	551 671
Works, C. A. Mult	071
Amendation of C. Thouse	030
owan, A.I.A.W.A	636
Owan, A.I.A.W.A	1,080
(acting)	750
(acting) Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin Commissioner of Public Health, E. Atkiu-	
son, M.A., M.B., Ch B., D.P.H.	1,030
son, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H	75
S. Bennett, F.I.A. Lond Director of Education, C. R. P. Audrews,	672
Communioner of Taxation, E. A. Black,	804
State Mining Engineer, A. Montgomery,	756
M.A. Agricultural Communicationer (Wheat Belts),	804
G. L. Sutton	756
Gost. Geologist, A. Gibb Mattland Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. F. Winzar	804 588
Chief Harbour-Haster, Capt. F. Winzar Comear. of Police, R. Connell	. 759
Govt. Astronomer, H. B. Curiewis, B.A.,	
F.R.A.S. (acting)	504
ROYAL MINT.	c
Deputy Master, Capt. J. Campbell	<b>龙</b> 1,100
BAILWAY DEPARTMENT.	

Commissioner, LtCol. H. Pope, C.B £	8,000
Chief Traffic Manager, W. Lord	86
Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. A. Evans	86
Beretary for Railways, W. H. Hope Deputy Chief Engineer for Existing Lines,	63
L. Ridgeon	711
Auditor of Receipts, C. H. Higgs	66
Countroller of Stores, C. S. Gallagher	66:

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Lendon, Hon. Sir J. D. less, Savoy House, Strand, Emigration Agent, C. B.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Lapicistive Council of a members elected for a years, and a Lapicistive Acembly of a members elected for a years by universal shult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

W. Kingsmill, B.A.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. £700 George Taylor .....

### THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan £3,000
Putene Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside,
J. Rooth, and J. A. Northmore.....each 1,700

### EDUCATION.

Education .- Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie, a modern school, and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 2300, was £427,830 (including the University, £23,300).

It has been consistently the object of successive for the consistent of the consistent of successive for the consistent of the consistency of the consistency o

sive Governments to place within the reach of each child in the State every advantage of education, from the kindergarten to the university.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of the State for the g years ended June 30, 1916 1980, are stated as under :—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
rgr6 rgr7 rgr8 rgr9	5,356,978 4,577,007 4,66a.536 4,944,850 5,863,501	£, 5,705,201 5,276,764 5,388,279 5,546,865 6,531,725	29,239,676 40,914,826 42,304,002 43,637,076 46,822,003

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 8 cheque-paying hanks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 3, rose, with total assets £15,505,27 and lightlities £15,775,185. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, rose, was £5,730,005; in the School Savings Bank, £45,381, and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to denositors in Western Australia and in the Commonwealth Savings Skall the amount due to depositors in Western Atturalia on the same date was £1,473,301. The combined amounts due to State Savings Bank depositors and State School Savings Sank depositors, on June 30, 1922, averaged £18 784 per head of the population, whilst the amount due to Commonwealth Savings Bank depositors on the same date averaged £4 195 per head of the propulation population,

Wer France. The public constitutions as Western Australia to a variety of War France up to June : a, 1930, tetalled approximately d. 148, 195, or considerably own 1,2 per head of the mess population during the war period.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Lies Stock.-Ut the total area (des, plt. les acres) interpres acres were under crops in 1919-1910, wheat for grain accounting for non-tier acres; large areas of good wheat-grow-ing soil exist in the southern districts. The live stock included \$80,644 entite, 6,697,951 sheep, 58,260 pigs, 31,986 goats, and 274,929 horses. There were about 2,000 acres of vineyards.

Land Settlement and Auriculture. - It is only a few years since the immense capabilities of the State as one of the world's potential great wheat-producers were more generally realised In those few years the area under wheat for grain has increased annually by leaps and bounds, the acreage in 1988 being only 279 609, whilst in 278 the acreage in 1987 from 1975, owing to the war, a temporary retrogression has set in, the acreage in 1988 being the 1988 being the acreage in 1988 being the acreage in 1920 being 1,041,827. Fruit-growing, prior to the war, was rapidly creating a considerable export trade to foreign markets. Large numbers of English and other immigrants were then annually settled on the still unoccupied agricultural areas of the State. It is anticipated that, with the energetic policy of development now once more initiated by the Government, land settlement will progress even more rapidly than in former years, and that Western Australia will then absorb a constantly increasing stream of immigrants of immigrants A very large portion of the south-western division of the State, containing many millions of acres, is especially suitable for wheat-growing, whilst the hills of the Darling Range and many other portions of the State produce grapes and other excellent fruit in the greatest variety.

Manufacturing Industries. - There were on December 3z, zo18, a total of 939 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 14,030, as against 18,799 in 1914, the highest number previously eached. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £8,399,262

Forestry.-The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth, and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (Eucotypius margi nata) and karri (Kucaluptus devernoulor), have been largely exported, and, just prior to the war, their annual export value was over one million pounds. These two timbers are eminently suitable for every kind of constructional purpose and for se in all kinds of railway rolling stock They are already supployed in these respects in Grazi Britain, India, South Africa, Egypt, and cost where. Their hardness and durability is remarkable, and the great size of the trees permit- of beams and pieces of unusually large dimensions being obtained. For furniture and decorate purposes they are also extensively employed, the beauty of the grain when pollahed long equal to that of the best Honduras maho as, he dest these trees the forests contain a wealth of hardwoods, one or other of them suitable for every purpose to which wood one he halfed. The beauty of which wood can be a latest and the ready of grain and delicus of toutking in nearly all of them recommend them to the furniture manufacturer. Sandain and Sandainen cygnorum) is peculiar to the forests, and is exported very largely to the East, its escential oil being ex-tracted locally. There are in the forests many

barks containing tannin. Some of these are exported, the trade in mallet bark prior to the war having been extensive. The transits are rich in gums and resins. An Act for their protection and management was passed in 1918, and a scheme is now being completed for the regenera-tion on scientific lines of out over areas.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie gold-fields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the resth meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 734,066 oz. in 1919, and 400,183 oz. in the first eight months of 1900. To the Coolgardie group belong the following geld-fields: North Coolgardie. Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, Bast Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. I've total amount produced in the State from 1886 to August 31, 1920, is 33,530,702 fine 02.; of this amount the greater portion was received at the Royal Mint, Perth

Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities. as also coal

Total Production.-The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1918 was £17,710,138, distributed as follows: Agricultural, £4,757,763; Pastoral, £4,344,144; Dairy, Poultry, and Bee-Farming, £698,938; Forestry and Fisheries, £922,317; Mining, £4,265,577; Manufacturing, £2,522,299 (value added to the raw material by the production of the industrial establishments).

Industrial Legislation .- Industrial legislation has for many years included industrial arbitration, with the result that wages are not subject to the frequent depreciation prevailing in the older countries.

Trade.-The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct xox7 has afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, heer, soap, machinery, from mongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, hides and skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The estimated value of the exports for the year ended June 30, 1980, was:—Wool, £3,937,106; timber, £465,331; sandalwood, £40,579; pearl shell, £33,863; pearls, £96,542; fides and skins, £623,067; wheat, £8,541,668; flour, £8,526,682. During 1919-30 the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £12,360,366; including The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar,

Australia were valued at £x2,369,386, including £x2,250,388 from the United Kingdom, and £7.409,269 from other States of Australia. The exports totalled £x5.258,30x, including £6,668,820 to the United Kingdom and £x,x46,383 to other States of Australia.

### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1919) of Metro-

politan area, including Fremantle, 144,000. Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantie.
The King's Park (approximately 1000 acres),
on a hill overlooking the city and the wide
estuarine reaches of the river, is one of unique
natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantie natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantic (including suburbs, 95,200), Albany (4,200), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (6000; Acoo), Bunbury (about 4,000), Claremont (6,000), Geraldton (3,200), Mid-land Junction (5,000), and Northam (2,200), Transmission of mails, approximate, 22 days.

700

800

## Cerritories.

## THE PARTIES TERRITORY. Nº 16

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between rand-raff East longitude as far as a6° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911.

The area is estimated at gaz,600 eq. miles. The population on Dec. 3x, 2928, was 4,782 (ex-

clusive of aboriginals).

Part of the country is desert, but large portions of land are suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for az years (whichever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, and pigs and sheep thrive, while cattle and horses do well south of the 1sth parallel. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders. Many grants have been taken up, and a considerable area has been settled and improved. Extensive meat freezing works have been erected near Darwin, which will greatly enhance the value of locally bred cattle, which litherto have been driven to other States for disposal. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid; from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult. There are thousands of square miles of first-class pasturage which will one day carry millions of sheep. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Paly, Boper, Liverpool, Goyder, Mc-Arthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 200 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing of pools drawing a rect. Fear institute is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead and the being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important.

The only railway is from Darwin to Emungalan and the samples of the pools of the constitution of the

(see miles). A further extension to the head of the Roper River (So miles) will be proceeded with in the near future, the permanent survey having been completed. The policy of the present Government is to link up the Territory with the other States by means of a trans-continental

railway.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site so feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lauds at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria. The Darwin Botanical Gardens are about 11/2 miles from the town.

Acting Administrator of Northern Territory, M. Staniforth Smith.

Director of Mines, T. G. Oliver. Director of Lands, H. M. Trower.

### PAPUA.

### (British New Guines.)

The total area of the island of Papus is about arises or the same of rapus is about arises on the same of rapus is about a spirituation of rapeo. Of the total area in spirituation of rapeo. Of the total area in spirituation of rapeo area of the commonwealth, the N.E. portion (re,eec eq. miles, pop. rso,seo) was the German Colony of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and the W. sportion transfer ag. miles, pop. dec.ess) was part of the Nether's lands' E. Indies. An expedition of Imperial lands' E. Indies. An expedition of Imperial! Australian troops took possession of the German territory (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land) in the northon September as, 1914, and the former German possessions in Papua have been allocated to the Commonwealth. The area of the territory of Papua is thus increased to about 160,000 sq. miles; estimated native population 300,000.

The island is the second largest in the world, and less some so miles to the north of Quoens-land, between o' o' and rs' o' S. lat and between r30 go' and rs4' 3' K. long. Its greatest length is r, 90 miles, with a maximum breadth of 430 miles The islands lying near Papua, some see

miles. The islanus lying are relatively.
in number, form part of the Territory.
The island of Papus was discovered in zgrz,
the island of Papus was the Dutch. The British portion was annexed by Queensland to the Empire in 1883, but it was not then ratified by the Imperial Government. A Protectorate was, however, proclaimed in 1884, on the guarantee of the Australasian Governments of £25,000 annually, to cover the cost of administration, and "British New Guinea" was annexed by the Crown in 188

The two largest rivers of the Territory are the Fly and the Purari. The land is mountainous Fly and the Furair. Instant is mountained generally, the highest point reaching 13,390 feet, and a large portion of the country consists of forest. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products. The sell is exceedingly fertile, but the cultivated area is exceedingly fertile, but the cultivated area is exceedingly fertile, but the cultivated area is exceedingly fertile. small. Tobacco is being cultivated and a factory : is established at Moresby. Oil has been discovered, and the petroleum industry is likely to become important. The chief exports are copra, rubber, sisal hemp, gold and copper one.

The ports of entry are PORT MORESBY, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagai.

There is an Executive Council of 6 members. who, with a non-official members, form also the

Legislative Council.

Lieutenant Governor of Papua, His Excellency John Hubert Plunkett Murray,

C.M.G., born 1861 (with allowance £450) £1,250 Govt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Champion ...... Commr. for Lands, Hon. M. S. C Smith ... Treasurer, Hon. R. W. T. Kendrick .......

Chief Med. Officer (actg.), W. M. Strong, Commr. for Native Affairs, Hon B. W. Bramell 600 Chief Judicial Officer H.E. the Lt. Governor

Deputy do., Hon. C. E. Herbert .... 1,000 CAPITAL. Port Moresby.

### NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five 400 miles from New Zenard. The allowing miles in length, by three in breadth, and wad discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,558 acres and circumference so miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68. and an annual rainfall of gg inches. The de-acendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in December, 1917, was #3.

Administrator, Maj.-Gen. J. W. Parnelli C.M.G. President, Racc. Council; M. F. H. Christian!

# Hew Zealand.

(The Dominion of New Zealand.)
AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area	Population.			
Islands.	(English Sq. Miles).	Census of	Census of	Census of 1916.	
North Island and Islets	44,130 58,120 662 372	476,732 411,340 304 197	563,729 444,120 357 258	651,072 447,809 349 219	
Auckland Islands Campbell Island Antipodes Islands Bounty Islands Snares Islands	224 44 13 1				
Kermadec Islands	13	5	4	***	
Other IslandsOther Islands annexed in 1901	150	12,340	12,598	12,797	
Samoan Islands (Mandatory)	1,050			34,500	
Maori Population	•••	47,73I	49,844	49,776	
Total	104,910	948,649	1,070,910	1,196,522	

Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1919 .—N.Z. (excl. Maoris) 1,164,405; Maoris, 49,776; Cook Islands, 12,797; Samoa, 29,800—Total, Dominion of New Zealand, 1,256,478.

## Increase of the People.

	Tuevease,			Decrense			
Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total	Marriages.
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	a7,88a s8.5op s8,s3p a5,860 a4,483	*a5,551 *a1,799 *15,649 *11,906 *a0,931	53,433 50,308 43,889 37,766 45,414	9,966 10,596 10,588 16,364 10,808	*sz,476 *sz,163 *zz,869 *zz,860 *zz,877	38,448 31,759 24,397 28,084 30,685	10,088 8,213 6,417 6,227 9,519

· Excluding troops of Expeditionary Forces.

### Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

20 Marie 1100		Results of Census		Immigr	
Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Quinquennial Increase.	during five corresponding calendar years.
1881 1886 1891 1896 1901 1906 1911	#69,605 318,881 338,877 371,415 405,998 471,08 531.910 551,775	220, 328 266, 261 293,781 331,945 366,727 417,570 476,548 547,674	489.933 578.48a 6a6.658 703.360 77a.719 888.578 1,008.468 1,099.449	 68,549 48,176 76,70a 69,359 115,859 119,850 90,981	76,668 73,866 105,767 91,863 151,579 194,730 193,834

## Races and Religions.

Races	1911.	2926	Religions.	tgu.	2926,
Europeans Maoris Chinese Other race allens	45,923	2,093,084 40,247 6,750 8,147 2,057	Church of England Presbyterians Methodists Roman Catholics	23.3s	41.75 13.72 9.56 13.73

1,300

1,300

## PHISIOSRAPHY

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 340 22' and 47º 18' South latitude and 162º East longitude - 173º West longitude, with several groups

of smaller islands lving at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 2,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,575 ft.) The North Island mountains include are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 14) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159); South Island, mean temperature

52° F., rainfall 43 in. (days with rain 150).

### GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. Dacialus to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to The Dominion of New Zealand. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the ('rown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL. Governor-Gen. and Commander-in Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., 

Official Secretary, A. C. Day, C.B.R.
A.D.C's, Capt. A. R. W. Curtis, M.C. (12th
Hussars); Hon. Lieut. H. G. Heimore,
M.B.R.; Lieut. H. G. de F. Garlaud, M.C.;
Lieut. E. W. J. Millton; and Lieut. Col. J H. Boscawen (extra).

Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. Sir A. H. Russell, K.C B,

K.C.M.G. (temp. Maj.:Gen.); Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., LS.O., V.D.; Col. G. F. C. Campbell, C.M.G., V.D.; Col. B. Logan, C.B., Col. R. A. Chaffey, C.B.E., V.D.; Col. J. C. Nichols,

C.B.E., V.D.

\* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1980 The Executive Council now consists of :-His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL. 

Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Busninion on public service are entitled to an allow-ance not exceeding Sc per discs when so engaged, but not during attendance at a mention of the General Assembly. A means allowance of Sea is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

Minister of Native Affairs and of Labour. Customs and Marine and Minister in charge of Pensions, Inspection of Ma-chinery and National Provident Dept Funds, Hon. Sir W. H. Herries, K.C.M.G. £1,300 Attorney-General, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in charge of Valuation Dept. and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon Sir Francis Bell, K C.M.G.,

1,300 Member of the Executive Council without Portfolio, Hon. Sir W. Fraser ... Minister of Lands, Minister in charge of 1,300

Land for Settlement, Discharged Sol-diers Settlement, Scenery Preservation and Repatriation Depts., Hon. D 11.

Minister of Agriculture and Immigra-tion and Minister in charge of Tourist and Health Resorts and Legislative Depts., Hon. Wm. Nosworthy

Mepts., Hon. wm. Nosworthy Minister of Public Works and Telegraphs, and Minister in charge of Public Trusts, Hoads, Public Buildings and Goot. Life and Accident Insurance Depts., and Postmaster-General, Hon. 1.000

J. G. Coates

Minister of Justice, External Affairs, Industries and Commerce, and Minister in charge of Police and Prisons Dept.,

Hon. E. P. Lee

Minister of Education and Public Health,

and Minister in Charge of Hospitals and

Charitable Aid and Mental Hospitals Dept., Hon. C. J. Parr. C. M. G. Minister of Internal Afairs. Minister in charge of Printing and Stationery, Audit, Museum, Registrar General, Lab- oratory, Bate Five Insurance. Adve- ticing and Friendly Societies Depts. Hon G. I. Anderson		
Commissione with the western Hospitales		9
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Dept., Hou, t. J. Part, C.R.G.	,1,300	Parliament
Minister of internal Agains, Minister in	1	appointed by
charge of Printing and Stationery,		appointments
Audit, Museum, Registrar General, Lab-		a veem nale)
oratory. State Fire Insurance. Adner-		7 years only), uers; and a H
tising and Friendly Speletics Destu		COLD . WING W D
tising and Friendly Societies Depts, Hon. G. J. Anderson		of So members
Minister of Defense and Minister in shaws	1,300	members are
m viviliar of Defence and m thater in charge		Women are e
Hon. G. J. Anderson  Minister of Defence and Minister in charge of War Pensions, Col. Hon. Sir R. H.		Members of (Women's Par
Rhodes, K.B.E. Representing the Native Race, and Minister	1,300	(Women's Par
Representing the Native Race, and Minister		Smerker of the
of the Cook Islands, Hon. Dr. M. Pomare,		WCFO
C. M. G.	. 700	Speaker of th W. C. F. Ca Speaker of th Hon. Sir F.
Clerk of the Executive Council, F. D.	, , , ,	Specializer of the
Thomson	6eg	non. bir F.
PUBLIC OFFICERS.		
Public Service Commr., W. R. Morris,		_ The judicia
C.M.G., I.S.O	1,300	England, with
Assistant do., F. V. Frazer	1,000	sessions, and
Solicitor-General, W. C. MacGregor	I,500	Justice and &
C.M.G., I.S.O.  Assistant do., F. V. Frazer  Solicitor-General, W. C. MacGregor  Controller & Auditor-Gen., Col. R. J. Collins,	.,	Justice and 8 Chief Justice, 1
ANG TEO	1,000	Pariuna Janda
Commissioner Clost Tile Insurance Dead	-,	Puivne . Judg J. H. Hos Cooper, V
T II Dichardson out a min		Corner T
C.M.G., I.S.O.  Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept., J. H. Richardson, C.M.G., F.I.A., F.F.A.,		Cooper, V T. W. Str
	1,100	T. W. Str
Public Trustee, R. Triggs	1,000	Į.
Inspector-General Mental Hospitals. F.		In rore, sa.6
Hay, M.B., C.M. Inspector-General of Hospitals and Chief Health Officer, T. H. A. Valintine, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. UNDER-SECRIKARIES. &C.	1,100	In 1919, 84,6 trates Courts
Inspector-General of Hospitals and Chief	_,	criminal cases
Beelth Officer T W A Valinting		(or sentences)
ABOUTH COMMENT, 1. 11. A. Vannonic,		(Or solivences)
Q.B.E., M. H.U.B., L. R.U.P., D.P. H.	x,050	penns) 310. (
		tried, judgme
Internal Afairs, James Hislop, O.B.K.,		Ul £104,927.
M.V.O	8 <u>5</u> 0	
Treasury, Col. G.F.C. Campbell, C.M.G., V.D.	1,100	On March 3
Customs, W. B. Montgomery, o B.E	1 050	Force was 916
Treasury, Col. G.F.C. Campbell, C.M.G., V.D. Customs, W. B. Montgomery, O.B.E	1,050	avery - and of
Justice Inlan Native and Cook Islands)	-,-5	every 1,325 of
G C R Lordon	1,000	police protect
Comme Calledton D & V Manager	1,000	48. 21 1/d.
G. C. R. Jordan	900	L
Commissioner of Pogice, J. U Donovan,	_	For purpo
#. V.O.	800	Dominion is
Public Works, R. W. Holmes, M.I.C.E	1,100	with incorpora
Lands, T. N. Brodrick, O.B.E	1,000	and municipa
Surveyor-General, H. M. Skeet	750	
Registrar-General, W. W. Cook	550	boards. Elec
Goot Statistician M. Kraser O.R.E.	700	sexes.
Cont Printer Marons & Marks	850	Revenue of lo
Marce T) C Clerk A v W		Indebtedness
4 mm   D. U. Vinin, V.D.D	1,050 850	1
Valeran Garranal L' W Flanning	650	Since Oct.
Valuer-General, F. W. Flanagan		
Valuer-General, F. W. Flanagan	3,000	is permitted t
Valuer-General, F. W. Flanagan Railways, R. W. McVilly, M. v.o. Gen. Post Office, R. B. Morris	3,000	is permitted t
Valuer-General, F. W. Flanagan Rathways, R. W. MoVilly, M. v.o Gen. Post Office, R. B. Morris Telegraph Engineer, E. A. Shrimpton,	3,000 1,100	is permitted t
MIRR	3,000 1,100	is permitted t
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Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss  Land and Deeds, W. Wyinks  Dir. Museum, J. A. Thonson, M.A., D Sc., Goot. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc.,	3,000 1,100 1,100 1,000 800 750	The New Z
Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss  Land and Deeds, W. Wyinks  Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc.  Goot. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., A.I.A.	3,000 1,100 1,100 1,000 800	The New Z the N Z. Sta Staff (Warran New Zealand
Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss Land and Decda, W. Winks Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc., Goot. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc.,	3,000 1,100 1,100 1,000 800 750 600	The New Z the N Z. Sta Staff (Warran New Zealand
Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss Land and Decds, W. Wyinks Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D Sc. Goot. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S.	3,000 1,100 1,100 1,000 800 750	The New Z the N Z. Sta Staff (Warran New Zealand Territorial E Mounted Riff.
Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss Land and Dects, W. Wyinks Land and Dects, W. Wyinks Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc. Goot. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R. A.S., A.I.A. Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S. Agriculture, C.J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.,	3,000 1,100 1,100 1,000 800 750 600	The New Z the N Z Staff (Warran New Zealand Territorial F Mounted Riff.
Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss Land and Dects, W. Wyinks Land and Dects, W. Wyinks Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc. Goot. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R. A.S., A.I.A. Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S. Agriculture, C.J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.,	3,000 1,100 1,100 1,000 800 750 600	The New Z the N Z. Staff (Warran New Zealand Territoria) F Mounted Rifle 9 companies N.Z. 1
Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss Land and Dects, W. Wyinks Land and Dects, W. Wyinks Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc. Goot. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R. A.S., A.I.A. Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S. Agriculture, C.J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.,	3,000 1,100 1,000 800 750 600 800	The New Z the N Z. Staff (Warran New Zealand Territoria) F Mounted Rifle 9 companies N.Z. 1
Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss Land and Dects, W. Wyinks Land and Dects, W. Wyinks Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc. Goot. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R. A.S., A.I.A. Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S. Agriculture, C.J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.,	3,000 1,100 1,000 800 750 600 800	The New Z the N Z. Staff (Warran New Zealand Territorial F Mounted Riff. 9 companies panies N.Z. I way Corps; r. N.Z. Stenat
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Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss Land and Decds, W. Wyinks Land and Decds, W. Wyinks Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc. Goot. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R. A.S., A.I.A. Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S. Agriculture, C.J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.SC. Touriet Dept., B. M. Wilson Labour, F. W. T. Rowley	3,000 1,100 1,000 800 750 600 800 1,000 750	The New Z the N Z. Sta Staff (Warran New Zealand Territoria) F Mounted Riff. 9 companies panies N.Z. I way Corps; r N.Z. Signal Corps: a bas
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Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss Land and Decta, W. Winks Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc. Govt. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., E.C.S. Agriculture, C.J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.SC. Fourist Dept., B. M. Wilson Labour, F. W. T. Rowley Revine, B. Duncan Pesssions, G. C. Fache, O.B.E. State Fire Insurance, C. R. C. Robieson. External Afairs, J. D. Gray High Commissioner in London, Col. Ho Lamose, Allen, W. C. N. New Zealand G.	3,000 1,100 2,000 800 750 600 800 1,000 750 775 800 980 800	The New Z the N Z. Staff (Warran New Zealand Territorial F Mounted Rifie 9 companies panies N.Z. E way Corps; z bad torps; s field the N.Z. Veand the Sento Military traditions between the sento the sento the sento the sento the sento the sento the sento Military traditions between the sento the
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Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss Land and Decds, W. Wyinks Land and Decds, W. Wyinks Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc. Goot. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., A.I.A.  Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S. Agriculture, C.J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.SC. Tourist Dept., B. M. Wilson Labour, F. W. T. Rowley  Merine, R. Duncan Pessions, G. C. Fache, O.B.E. State Fire Insuresuod, C. R. C. Robleson External Afairs, J. D. Gray HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.  High Commissioner in London. COl. Ho	3,000 1,100 2,000 800 750 600 800 1,000 750 775 800 980 800	The New Z the N Z. Staff (Warran New Zealand Territorial F Mounted Rifie 9 companies panies N.Z. E way Corps; z bad torps; s field the N.Z. Veand the Sento Military traditions between the sento the sento the sento the sento the sento the sento the sento Military traditions between the sento the

### THE LEGISLATURE.

consists of a Legislative Council the Governor (prior to also the were for life; since that date for at present consisting of 43 mentouse of Representatives consisting elected for 3 years. Four of the Maoris elected by the natives. ntitled to vote and to be elected the House of Representatives liamentary Rights Act, 1919). e Legislative Council, Hon.

rncross...... £700 e House of Representatives, W. Lang .....

### THE JUDICATURE.

l system is similar to that of magistrates' courts and quarter a supreme court with a Chief pulsne judges. ion. Sir Robt. Stout, K C.N.G. £2,250

es, Hons. F. R. Chapman, king, Sir W. B. Edwards, T. V. A. Sim, A. L. Herdman, inger, Sir J. W. Salmond

each So civil cases were tried in Magis-, while summary convictions in were 32,602. In 1918 convictions in Supreme Courts were (Eurolivil cases to number of ags were nt being entered for a total amount

### POLICE.

z, zozo, the strength of the Police of all ranks equivalent to x for the population. Average cost of ion per inhabitant was, in 1919-so,

### CAL GOVERNMENT.

ses of local government the divided into counties and ridings, sted boroughs, under elected county l councils, town, road and harbour tors are adult ratepayers of both cal bodies, 1918-19 .....£3,138,972 March 31, 1019 ...... 84,381,413

PASSPORTS. z, 1916, no person over 15 years o land unless in possessionof a passa competent British authority.

### DRFENCE.

Army. ealand De ence Forces consist of ff Corps (Officers), the Permanent t and N.-C. Officers), and the Royal Artillery (Field and Garrison); the oroes consist of as regiments of es; shatteries N.Z. Field Artillery; N.Z. Garrison Artillery; 4 cou-Engineers; s battalions N.Z. Railbattalions Infantry ; 8 companies Corps; the N.Z. Army Service tailons N.Z. Post and Te'ograph I ambulances N.Z. Medical Corps; lorinary Corps; the Rifle Clubs;

corinary corps; the same citos; reacte alming is compulsory on all main sea, the ages of an and ag—in Oude; revisiorial-ag, with short periods the field. The Pasce Effective is Soo about 20,000 of all ranks. The Dominion centributed an Expeditionary Force for service in the field of more than noncommen, sompletely equipped, and its services in the various theatres of war were invaluable.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. W. C. Chaytor, E.O.R.G., K.C.V.Q., A.D.G. ...... £2,000

### Mayy.

The Maval Defence Act, 2913, provided for the establishment of a N.Z. Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for two years. The cruisers Chatham and Philomet have been handed over to the Dominion by the Imperial Government as the nucleus of a New Zealand-owned navy, to be, however, placed at the disposal of the Home Government in time of war. A number of small vessels, formerly belonging to the Australian Squadron, are located in N.Z. waters. In 1909 the Dominion presented the battle-cruiser New Zealand (18,000 tons) to the Imperial Government. The Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1893. N.Z. war expenditure to Mar. 31, 1920, amounted to £80,089,085.

Naval Adviser, Commr. T. A. Williams, C.B.E., R.N

### FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1916-1980 —

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure,	Gross Dubt.
1916	£14,507,530	£ 12,493,107	£109,637-397
1917	18,355,194	14,058,770	129,836,105
1918	20,206,222	15,120,288	150,840,055
1919	22,352,372	28,673,599	176,076,260
1920	26,061,340	23,781,924	201,170,755

Taxation by General Government.—The total taxation for the year ended March 31, 1920, was £16,851,769, representing £14 28. 9d. per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	 5,185,728
Land-tax	 1,557,003
Income-tax	 6.260.764
Death Duties	 978.005
Other taxes	
Land Valuation -	

Unimproved value of North Island. South Island land ...... £174,899,964 £101,083,445 Value of improvements 111,868,166 \$8,276,870

Capital value .........£386,268,130 £159,365,315

Ranking — At the end of 1939 there were six
banks of issue doing business, two of which were
New Zealand banks. Total assets, £48,615,209;
liabilities, £37,861,393; value of notes in circulation, £7,087,545.

Post-onice and private savings banks had, at

Post-office and private savings hanks had, at the close of rgrs, 679,398 depositors, having £36,529,534 to their credit.

### EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular and compulsory. There were (December, 2023) and compulsory. There were (December, 2023) and compulsory are also (Dec. 2027) as private schools, with 2024 as a selection of siddition, 22 schools for the Maoria. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large them is carried on an 20 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zestand (Dr which are 'arithated Auckland' University').

College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otage; the four colleges having a resultents in 1918) has power to confer degrees.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the two main islands is \$5,440,873 acres, and 4x,36x,373 acres of this were in occupation in 1916, this acreage representing 77,389 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1918-19 was 208,030 acres, giving a yield of 6,357,629 bushels. An area of 172,186 acres of 0215 was threshed, the yield totalling 6,884,609 bushels; while 201,724 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or enalage. Other acreages were: hatley, 18,753; Tye-grass, 31,280; and potatoes. 29,126 An area of 436,48 acres was sown in turnips. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1919 numbered 3.035,478; sheep, 25,825,554; pigs, 235,347; and horses, 363,288. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plann.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1228 being 8,034,830 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1218 being 48,123,840 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quarts, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hamatite at Parapars, near Nelson.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the g years rerg-re:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1915	£21,728,834	£31,748,912	£53,477,746
1926	26,339,283	33 #86,937	59,626,220
1917*	20,919,259	30,683,159	51,608,418
1928*	24,233,944	#8,473,497	52,707,441
1929*	30,671,439	52,634,670	83,306,109

The principal articles of import and export in rose were:

1919 were:—	
	Imports.
Apparel Books and Music	Cz,z64,5zg
Books and Music	324,170
Boots and Shoes	448,002
Coal	382,016
Corn Sacks, Wool Packs, &c	454,749
Wheat	
Hosiery	397,407
Corrugated Iron, &c	434,845
Machinen	333,202
Machinery	1,047,747
Manures	310,020
Motor Vehicles	x, x 25, 340
Oils	x,239,94x
Paper and Stationery	822,836
Spirits	410,313
Sugar	1.214.084
Tea	422.202
Testil: P.ece Goods	2.8703574
Tobacco, Cigara, &c.	AVA BA
Tea Textil: P.ece Goods	
Excluding gold (bullion and speci	# 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

35F - 1	Exports.
Wool	0.646,494
Butter and Choose	3,439,513
Phormium Fibre and Tow	907,584
<ul> <li>Not available for publication</li> </ul>	

The external trade of 1919 was shared by the principal countries as under :-

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£11,839,430	£44,213,233
Australia	5,081,968	1,780,319
United States	7,576,314	4,200, <b>8</b> 61
Fiji	980, x86	140,835
India and Ceylon	1,200,280	329,360
Canada	z,6es,234	9 <b>8</b> 0,190
Japan	1,258,016	8,178
France	41,183	98,573

### COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—In March, 1920, there were 2,995 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 137 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1910-20 was 18,760,814 (exclusive of amounted to 6,000,277 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £5,752,487 and £4,105,067 Fespectively.

Shipping .- During 1918 the vessels entered inwards numbered \$43 (tonnage, r.s79,548), and those entered outwards \$44 (tonnage, r.320,627), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Pasts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal cir-

culation was (1918) 249,672,975 letters and postcards, 33,476,aza newspapers, 42, 307,230 books and packets, and 6,376,469 parcels, and the work is effected by 3,344 post-offices. There are 13,813 miles of telegraph line, with 50,742 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 12,091,017.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the chief cities and towns was as follows (Dec. 31, 1919): Wellington,\* 200,898; Auckland,\* 244,646 Boroughs, + 8,495.

### DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

Antipodes Group (49° 41' 13" S. lat., and 178° 42' E. long.) are uninhabited.

Auchiand Islands lie about age miles south of

Bluff Harbour, in go 22' S. lat., and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited.

Bounty Islands (47° 43' S. lat., 179° o' 30" E. long.) are uninhabited.

Campbell Leland is uninhabited. Chatham Islands, between 42° 36' S. lat. and 175° 40'-177° 25' W. long., have a population of are

† Suburban area.

Buropeans and age Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

Cook Islands Administration.—The Cook and

other islands, annexed to the British Empire in other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1902, consist of the islands of Rarotongs, Attutaki, Mangaia, Attu Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuse and Aoutu), and Takutes. Outside the Cook group are Savage (or Niue), Palmeraton, Penniya (or Tongareva), Humphrey (or Manahiki), Religion (or Rakaanga), Danger (or Pukapuka), and Suwarrow Island, which are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 190 S. lat. and 196° to 190° W. long. The population at the Census of 1908 to unwhered 12, 202, all excent 185 being of 1926 numbered 12,797, all except 185 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is pear-is-fil, and hat (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1918) to valued at £99,485, and the imports at £216,890. Rarotonga is the chief island, with native population of s,853, and a European population of sr. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. The six Arikis of Raiotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Federal Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, F. W. Platts \*\*\*\*\*\* Resident Comm., Niue, G. N. Morris .....

The Kermadec Group, between 20° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 279' 48' to 279° W. kong., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Nauru Island, just South of the Equator, was captured by an Australasian Expedition in 1914, and is administered by the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. The island has a population of about 1,000. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island.

The Samoan Islands, consisting of the islands The Samoun Essance, consistency one instance of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fansatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1.000 square miles and a population estimated at 20,000. The largest islands are Savaii (660 square miles) and Heads for square miles. The largest form of the square miles of the square miles of the square miles. The largest form of the square miles of the square miles of the square miles. The largest form of the square miles) and *Upolu* (340 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In fata, of which the former is the capital. In see, a disastrous tidal wave wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the "Eber" and "Adler" of the German Navy, H.M.S. Calliope, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnete to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Valima (idear Apia), where also he is buried. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations including a few adherents of the Latter. tions, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Monmous). Coco-nuts (copra), dona and rubber are the citief products of the labeld. The Three Engl (discovered by Tasman by the Seast of the Symbany), in 96° 9°S. Lat und 172° 8°S" E. long., are unimbabled.

<sup>·</sup> Metropolitan area.

# Union of South Africa.

ARRA AND POPULATION.

Invances and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Milles).	Population. Census of zgzz.	Population. Census of : 128.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)  Natal (Pietermanitzburg)  Transvaal (Pretoria)	276,966 35,291 110,450 50,389 322,200	2,564,965 1,194,043 1,686,212 528,174	618,825 121,931 499-347 181,678 14,830
Total	795,296	5,973,394	1,436,611

Of the total 5,973.394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males, and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15'41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Care, 6'44 per cent.; Natal, 7'69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32'78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36'37 per cent.

## BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES OF WHITE POPULATION.

Number.				Rate per	Thousand,	
Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
40,471 41,196 40,722 41,582 †39,894	14,211 14,385 14,665 *24;972 *17,609	11, 504 11, 834 12, 350 11, 889 13, 488	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	29°33 28°99 28°59 26°97	10'30 10'24 10'26 *17'17	8·34 8·43 8·64 8·18 9·12
	Hirths.  40,471 41,196 40,722 41,582	Hirths. Deaths.  40,471 14,211 41,196 14,385 40,722 14,665 41,582 *24,972	Hirths. Deaths. Marriages.  40,471 14,211 11,504 41,196 14,385 11,834 40,722 14,665 12,350 41,582 *24,1972 11,889	Hirths. Deaths. Marriages. Year.  40,471	Hirths. Deaths. Marriages. Year. Births.  40,471	Births. Deaths. Marriages. Year. Births. Deaths.  40,471

\* Increase due to influenza epidemic. + Unaudited figures.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, i.e., from  $34^{\circ}$  50'  $-22^{\circ}$  South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Resutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the fulnous Table Mountain (3,582 feet), while the Great Zwarte Bergen and Lange Bergen run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the Roggeveld and Nieuweveld to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the Sneeuwbergen, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the Drakensbergen (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3.800 feet, with occasional hills or kopies. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the Magalies and Waterbery ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northermost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the liush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered watet. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The Orange, with its tributary the Vaal, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Capa of Good Hope. The Limpopo, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portugues Ess.

Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other weakout.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an eceni route to lands. Disc merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East I dies. In 1652 the Netherlands East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be. always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durhan now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T Chaks. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired

responsible government.

The Transvaal was formed as the South African Republic by parties of Dutch Boers from the linglish colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenncity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The Orange Free State was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent

history is identical with that of the Transvanl.

### GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Ac the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 2910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transva I, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is selsed of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Cus ome are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1000 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Con aught, x.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town. The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Pretoria), Lieut.-Colonel H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C M.G., G.O.T.O., C.B., A.D.C. .....(1920) £10,000 Secretary, G. Hazlerigg ...... 450

Capt L D'Irlan Vete
Medical Officer, Capt. Russell Wilkinson.

Lady in Waiting its H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connenghty Lady Evelyn Famuhar ..., EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (April 24, 2010).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (April 24, 1980).	DUCAL GOVERNMENT.
H.E. the Governor-General presides.	A Provincial Council in each Province, has
Prime Minister and Minister of Native	power to legislate by ordinance on certain sub-
Afairs, General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts,	jects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordin-
P.C£3,500	ances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected
Minister of the Interior and of Public	to the veto of the Governor-General in Conneil.
Health and of Railways and Harbours	Members of the Provincial Council are elected
(Acting), Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.C M.G. a. 500	on the same system as Members of Parliament,
Minister of Lands and of Defence, Col. the	but the restriction as to European descent does
Hon. H. Mentz	not apply. Provincial administration is in the
Minister of Mines and Industrics and of Education, Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan 2,500	case of each Province vested in an Administrator,
Rduation, Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan 3,500	with an Executive Committee of four members.
Minister of Finance, Hon. H. Burton, K.C. 2,500 Manister of Justice, Hon. N. J. de Wel, K.C. 2,500	The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Hon.	are electoral divisions of such Province for the
Sir Jacobus A. C. Graaf, K.C M.G 8,500	House of Assembly, unless that number is less
Minister of Agriculture, (vacant) 2,500	than as (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange
	Free State), when the number is ag. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial pur-
PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS	Council exists for a period of three years.
Prime Minister's Department :	Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial pur-
Secretary to the Prime Minister and	poses, and legislation is authorised on certain
Secretary to the Prime Minister and Clerk of the Executive Council, H.	specified subjects.
Gordon Watson £800	Administrators of the Provinces.
Andrews a	Cape The Hon. Sir N. F. de Waal. K.C. M.G. £2,500
Controller and Arreller Comment T do	Natal The Hon. G. T. Plowman, C.M.G. s,000
Controller and Auditor-General, J. de Villiers Roos	Transvaal The Hon. A. G. Robertson 3,500
	Orange Free StateThe Hon. Sir C. H.
Agriculture, (vacant) 1,500 Interior, H. B. Shawe, I.S.O 2,500	Wessels z,ooo
Minez, H. W. Smyth, C.M.G 1,500	Provincial Secretaries.
Pinance, E. H. Farrer 1.400	Cape
Commissioner for Customs and Excise,	MatalJ. M. N. Hershensohan
Commissioner for Customs and Excise, G. Owen-Smith 1.500	TransvaalD. E. van Velden z,200
Lanas, G. R. Hugnes 1,200	Orange Free StateA. M. N. de Villiers 1,000
Justice, W. E. Bok, LL.D	
Native Afairs, E. Barrett	THE JUDICATURE
Postmaster-Gen., H. Twycross 1,500	SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.
Mining Engineer, Sir R. N. Kotze a,000	
Defence, Sir H. R. M. Bourne, K.B.R., C.M.G. 1,100	APPELLATE DIVISION
Public Works, C. Murray, LL.D	(Bloemfontein).
	Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,000
Director of Census, C. W. Cousins 1,250	Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,000
	Judges of Appeal, Hon, Sir W. H. Solomon,
HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.	K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3.000; Hon. C. G. Massdorp; Hon. J. de Villiers, £3.250;
High Commissioner (acting) Sir D A Blankon	and Hon Sir Hanry Juta
high Commissioner (acting), Sir R. A. Blanken- berg, K.B.R., 38 Victoria Street, S.W.	Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian,
Secretary (acting), F. H. Sargeant.	Dr. J. Esser 800
Trade Commissioner, A. Canham, 90 Cannon	Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.
Street, E.C. 4.	Judge President, Hon Str J. G. Kotze 2,500 Puisne Judges, Hon. M. W. Searle; Hon.
	Puisne Judges, Hon. M. W. Searle; Hon.
THE LEGISLATURE.	F. G. Cardiner; Mon. L. E. Benjamin;
	and Hon. H. S. Van Zyl
The Senate consists of 40 members For ten	Sherif, H. R. Dale 884
years after the establishment of Union eight are	Eastern Districts Local Division.
nominated by the Governor-General in Council	Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham 3,500
and 3s are elected, eight for each Province. The	Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham 2,500 Puisse Judges, Hon. F. A. Hutton and
first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the	Hon. V. Sampsoneach 2,250
Colonial Legislatures sitting as one hadv. and a	Registrar, R. G. Kussouw 784
Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a	Grigualand West Local Division.
vincial Council in respect of whose Province a	Puisne Julge, Hon. Sir J. H. Lange 2,250
Vacancy occurs.	Assistant Registrar, W. G. Hoal 398
The House of Assembly consists of 134 elected	Transvaal Provincial Division.
numbers, sz of whom represent the Cape of Good	Judge President Hou. Sir J. W. Wessels 3,000
Hope, 27 Natal, 49 Transvasi, and 27 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be	Putene Judges. Hot., A. W. Mason, Hon.
British subjects of European descent.	Putere Judges, Hot., A. W. Mason, Hon. L. S. Bristowe, Hon. J. S. Curlewis, and Hon. C. G. Ward, each £3,000;
	and now of the ward, thou wastes

Transmal Provincial Division.

Judge President Hou. Sir J. W. Wessels...

Putine Judges. Hot., A. W. Mason, Hon.

L. S. Bristowe, Hon. J. S. Curlewis,

and Hon. C. G. Ward, each Excest;

Mon. E. Gregorowski, cone reading),...

Reptstrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff
of the Transmal, F. L. C. B. Juta ..... 

054	Union	OF 180
Natal Provincial		
Judge President, Hon. Sir	J. C. Dove	r
Pulene Judges, Hon. T. F.	Carter, K.C.,	-,5
Wilson, K.C.  Puisse Judges, Hon. T. F.  Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.  F. S. Tatham  Registrate K. W. Mcklister	C., and Hon.	2,250
regulario, M. W. McAllanci		784
Native High Cour	t, Natal.	i
Judge President, Hon. H. G. Judges, Hon. J. C. C. Ch	nosnon adwick (two	1,300
Registrar, W. H. Acutt	each	1,200 600
Orange Free State Provi		
Judge President, Hon. J. E. Puisne Judges, Hon. D. Ward	R. de Villiers	2,500
MCGP6gor		8,850
Registrar, I. G. Horak	•••••	800
Masters of the Supr	eme Court,	1
Master (Transvaal Provincia U. S. Barrett		z,084
B. Heyneinan		1,084
Master (Natal Provincial Di		1
Master (O. F. S. Province	al Division).	884
at. 11. Nechining		884
DEPARTMENT OF	TOSTICE	S1,424
Secretary for Justice, Dr. W. Under-Secretary for Justice, Director of Prisons and Un	D. D. Keny	1,064
for Justice, W. S. Batem	an	I,184
for Justice, W. S. Batem Law Advisors, E. L. Matti £z,500: L. G. Nightings C. W. H. Lansdown	hews, C.M.G., Ble. £.x.x84.	ŀ
C. W. H. Lansdown Attornoy-General (Transvaa	i), C. W. de	1,084
Villiers	7, 0, 11, 10	1,800
Villiers Professional Assistant, Dr. Altorney-General (Cape), E. V Professional Assistant, A. Attorney-General (Natal), J Attorney-Gen. (O. F. State), S Inspecting Magistrate and Prisons (Prassizad, Griq Bechsandant), O. W. State	V. Douglass	859 1,500
Professional Assistant, A. Attorney-General (Natal), J. 1	S. Welsh Barclay Lloyd	884 1,284
Attorney-Gen. (O F. State). S.	. J. de Jager	x,284
Prisons (Transpaal, Grique Bechus naland), O. W. Stat	ualand, and	
Bechnanaland), O.W. Stat   Impecting Magintrate and	en	884
Prisons (Cape Western), R.	J. Crozier	809
Frisons (Cape Eastern and	O. F. State),	
Impecting Magistrate (Natal	) & Inspector	809
Bechmandtand), O. W. State Impreting Magintrate and Prisons (Cape Western), R. Impreting Magistrate and Prisons (Cape Enstern and E. B. S. Reading Impecting Magistrate (Natal of Prisons (Natal and tories, Cape), J. S. Enterm.	Vature Terri-	884
Police.		- 1
Commissioner, South African	Police, T. G.	£2,500
Truter, C.M.G.  Deputy Commissioner, in char Div., and Secretary, H. C.	ye Transvaal	1
PATENTS OF		1,000
Registrar of Patents Designs	Trade Marks	1
and Copyrights (also Regin panies, Transvaal Province Jula	trar of Com-	(0.)
Juta Staff employed in Govern cluding Railways), Dec., 2918	oment Servic	8 (6x-
DEFENCI	<b>a</b> .	į,
At the commencement of	the war, the	S.A.
At the commencement of Government andertook the de thus freeing the Imperial elsawhere.	troops for s	ervice

Union of South Africa Troops.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became This Act provides law on June 14, 1918. for the establishment of Defence Ferces com-Prising (x) a Permanent Force; (a) a Coast Garrison Force; (a) a Citizen Force; (4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; and (5) Special Reserves

Every citizen between the ages of 27 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to under-go a prescribed peace training with the Active Citisen Force spread over a period of four con-secutive years. The Act states, however, that only so per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number. Citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered f r peace training with the Active Citizen Force a o to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a rifle association. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently he arrauged

The Permanent Force—South African Mounted Riflemen-was established on the 1st April, 1913. The Union has been divided into 15 Military Districts To each Military District has been allotted various Enits of different Arms, to which the citizens entered for Peace Training in their soth and zist years are posted. Training Camps began in September, 1913

A Cadet organization is also in existence, and

Rifle Associations have been formed.

In October, 1914, a rehellion broke out, and the rehels attempted to join forces with the Germans of the neighbouring Colony. The Union forces, under the command of General Botha, met the outbreak successfully. An expedition to German South-West Africa, which followed, resulted in the surrender of the German forces on the 9th July, 1915, and the taking over of the administration of that territory by the Government of the Union.

## EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section \$5 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with :-

(1) The University of South Africa, established April, rgz8, as successor to the University of the Cape of Good Hope, with the following constituent Colleges—(a) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904). (b) Huguer M. College, Wellington (1907). (c) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (d) Transvaal College, Wellington (1907). (c) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (d) Transvaal I niversity College, Pretoria (1910). (d) University College, Johannesburg (1910). (f) Natal University College, Pictormaritaburg (1910). (a) The University of Cape Town (1916). (a) The Schott African College—East—in succession to the South African College—East—in succession to the State of College. The Pepartment is further charged with the Teachers' First Class Certificate examination. examinations.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1919 was 1,420. The State expenditure on higher education during 2919-20 was £187,500. Provision is made on the Vote of the Depart-The State expenditure on

ment of a grant-in-aid to the Potchefstroom University College (37 matriculated students in 2919) and to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1916, and has present accommodation for 48 students.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.-The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Rach Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education In the Cape Province practically all the schools are Stateaided. In Natal they are partly State-schools, and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State-In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1917 .- For white scholars, 4,945, for coloured scholars,

2,670 , total, 7,615.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1917. White scholars, 259,076; coloured scholars, 187,866; total, 446,942. Toachers, 17,971. 187.866; total, 446,942.

187,886; total, 445,942. Toachers, 17,971.

Expenditure from State Funds in 1917.—Cape, £1,154,360; Natal, £85,168; Transvaal, £1,281,789; Orange Free State. £468,972; total, £3,169,889.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other

institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments

Superintendent General of Education, W. J. Viljoen, M. A., Ph D. Supt. of Education, Natal, H. R. Dukes Director of Education, Transvaal, J. E. Adam-

Director of Education, Orange Free State, C. F. Schmidt, BA

### UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the four years ended March 31, zozo, are stated as under :-

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure.
1916-1917	£ 18,408,615 19,657,597 21,911,029	£ 17,845,377 18,959,198 21,322,142

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1919, was £ 166,367,766, composed as follows:

Rate	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
3% %	£, 54,104,946 86,548,711 3,000,000 35,907,878 12,470,165 20,405,767	£ 2,335,790  1,055,480 72,200 4,955,500 5,910,448
	£152,037,481	£14,330,888

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Prior to the passing of the Provincial Rela-tions Act the four Provincial Administrations (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State) received us revenues beyond the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsi-dies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act (April z, zozz) certain revenues were transferred and assigned to the various provinces, and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Cape Province receiv's an additional amount equal to one-half the expenditure by local bodies; Natal and Orange Free State Provinces receive additional grants of £100,000 each; and Natal receives a special grant in lieu of trading and liquor licences payable to local authorities.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and March 200,000 for the thear warre and the thear warre and the thear warre and the trade of the thear warre and the trade of the tra

the three years ended March az, 1918, were as follows .-

Finan cual Year	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies.		Total Ordinary Expendi- ture
1916 17	1,483,767	2,345,527	£ 3,184,193 3,769,284 5,122,178	3,708,684
Capital Liabilit	and Reser	ve	nd Liabili	£,9,420,000 t26,049,000
Notes in Bills un	n Circulatı der Discou	on int		8,819,000
Deposit			1	51,245,000 100,245,000 138,430,000

## Liquid Liabilities .. ..... ... .......... 213,003,000 PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.-The exports in zers of the principal articles of agricultural production were :-

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	185,740,204 lb. 16,942,021 lb. 19,586,819 lb. 51,719,933 lb. 204,611 lb. 245,865,197 lb. 145,048 box 140,406,846 lb.	£17,886,713 1,654,#35 1,068,053 3,903,596 1,646,014 1,145,408 59,#65 602,184

Produ	ictii	m of C	rojps, 191	8-19.	
Crop		Cape	Natel.	Trans.	O. F.S.
Wheat* 1,000	lb.	323,734	2,154	65,504	87,348
Orts*	,,	15:,813	2,050	17,995	31,583
Day Inch	,,	44,178	180	3,000	8,073
Malan	,,		220,746	823,300	618,394
17 - An Com-	,,	6,464	9,737	5×,955	
There	,,	- //	3		
Done & Duene	,,				
Detetues	"	51,605	20,545	75,753	95,717
Stanger de	,,	3-,-93	,54-	7-17.00	32,7.7
Ontone					
	",	4 000	614	2	600
Tea, Green Leaf	v	4,7,7	*	7,7	· •/•
Bugart				133	4
			*******		1 100
• Excluding	TAN	maa Tuc	tions, Me	serves, Z	ic.

					nth. Africa.		
Ag	ricultur <b>a</b> l	Statisti			Industry-contil.	Quantity.	Value.
Province.	Cultivatêd.	Irrigat	ted. To	tal Area Farms,	Butter and Cheese	11/ 01	£
	Acres.	Aore	1.0	o Acres.	Factories— Butter Produced	an and and Ih	وهر 6هو
aps	2.152.000	107.0	140	sr,559	Butter-fat used	23,607,756 lb.	665,40
ratal	1,106'618	25,1	So	8,709	Cheese produced	4,277,227 11.	219,90
ransvaal	3,018,844	218,1	41	31,124	Milk used	4,936,322 gals.	172,10
).F.S	a,8x4,893	79,9	lag	29,250	Flour and Grain		
		1-			Mills— South African wheat		
	Live St	ock, 1919	}."		treated		3.225.BC
Gtb	Change 1	Natal.	Trans.	0.F.S	Imported wheat		
Stock.	Cape.	NEUEL.	TIMIE.	U.F.S	treated	83,753 ,,	1,833,54
attle '1	Str.old 2	80.004	.554.038	1,659,478	Maize treated	413,538 ,, 8,861 ,,	2,850,5
Forses	279.371	54.378	105,199	256,196	Other grain treated Printing Works	8,201 ,,	75,45
heep 15, loats 4,	403,460 1,2	54,378 58,490 96,480	3,244,840	8.584.710	Value of articles		
oats 4,	845,850 3	05,450	447,700	262,240	manufactured	_	2,321,6
rigs Fules	307,879	68,040 4,208	182,484	165,604	Value of materials		
	55,254 321,157	36,072	6,911 103,741	27.647	used	-	799,82
	273,490	I,900	2,520	3,860	Tobacco, Cigar, and Ci-		
	ling Native				garette Factories— Tobacco made	8,441,495 lb.	420,9
Manufacti					Cigars and cheroots	ייי כער, יידיניי	<b>4,y</b> ,
manujacu lustries has					made		36,3
hree years,					Cigarettes made	1,160,052,100	940,1
with the co					South African leaf	11.	
erved as a	very effecti	ve mens	ure of p	rotection,	Imported leaf used	xx,389,696 lb.	306,2 97,8
under which	enterprise	has not	irished t	o a degree	Boot and Shoe Fac-	371,909 lb.	97,0
previously u					tories—		
ip in the pr	nave large	lv exter	ded the	ir opera-	Value of boots, shoes,		
ndustries l	n the rece	ntly pu	blished r	eturns of	veldschoens, &c.,		_
manuiactur	es. In the	Union,	the tota	u output	made		907,8
aumng the y	'681' 1015-10	was £.4	10.434.882	sterling;	Coach and Wagon Works		
rox6-17, £4 Amongst th	9,457,4±4 ;	and ror	7 ±8, £6	o,800,910.	Value of articles (in-		
ankongst ui	during 1	the ne	willen ii Mod of	the wer	cluding wagous,		
established may be n extract; in	entioned	the fo	ollowing:	Wattle	trollies, Cape carts,		
extract; in	dustrial a	lcohol (	motor fu	iel) from	farm carts, &c.)		
molasses ; monia ; boti	calcium c	arbide ;	sulphat	e of am-	made Soap Factories—		413,6
monia; boti	tle-making	; starch	i from m	aize ; iron	Output of soap	ag,arb tons	
melting (at	iii in the i	uitial si	(age); ar	senic pro-	Glycerine produced	590 ,,	35,2
iuction ; de lacture, &c	. As inc	licating	the n	roduction		1	-
facture, &c during 1916	-17 of ce	rtain su	ecified i	ndustries.	Output of Candles	12.403 tons	
the followin	ig figures r	nay be o	of interes	t:	Paramii wax used		516,1
	_				Stearine used	1,052 ,,	86, r
PARTICULAI					Ale, Beer and Stout.	6.605,699 gall.	986,4
TREATE	D AND OF	F ARTIC	LES PRO	DUCED IN	Clothing Factories—	1 2. 22	300,4
DEBUIFT	ABDUSI	THE DE	minu 19	.y~10.	Total value of an troles		1
Ym.)	d my		melle	Value	made and work		
Indu	stiy,	Qua	ntity	Value	Total value of mate-	-	213,1
Woolwasher	rles-			£	rials used		97,4
Wool scou	red	44,994	,sos lb.	~_	Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works,		9779
Received 10	or scouring			170,771	Preserving Works,	1	1
Tanneries— Value of le	ather new				and Sweet Fac-		1
	armer bro		_	903,078	torihs— Total value of articles	1	1
Wattle har	k used		267 tons	30,288	produced	1	1,331,8
Brush and I				,	Total value of mate		-,33-,6
tories-		.1			rals used	<u> </u>	792,1
Value of b		1			Dakeries	į.	1
	nade Ham Fac-			84,468	Bread	79,527 tons	
		1		Í	Biscuits	3,051 ,, 4,68s ,,	255,0 439.5
Bacon and tories— Bacon and	ham pro-			1	Total value of mata	4,053 ,,	7000
Bacon and		4.778	46z lb.	35,66z	Total value of materials used	4 (5 % )	<b>.</b>
Bacon and		4.778	461 lb.	35,66z	Total value of mate		2,192,2

At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1919 was:-

	1 _
1	45 🛣
Lime	,
Silver	224,248
Salt	
:   Ashestos	66,426
Rode	-
	Lime

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows :---

		Gold	
8re2	•••••	18,252,000 fine Oz. 11 162	5.750,003
1919	••••••		<b>5,39</b> 0,609

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1919, Transvaal, was 23 755 whites and 174,952 coloured. Of these, 23,391 whites and 188,320 coloured were working in the Transvaal in January, 1918.

		D	amonde.		
1912					£10,061,489
1913					11,389,807
1914					5,487,194
1915					399,8xo
rozó	 	••••	2,346,330	carats	5,7 <b>28</b> ,391
1917	 		2,902,416	••	7,713,810
1918			2,537,360		7,114,867
1919			2,592,099		11,237,778

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, rgrg: Transvaal, 6,043 whites, rz,rgo coloured; Cape, 5,ror whites, 24,987 coloured; O.F.S., 857 whites, 6,203 coloured. a total of rz,cor whites and 43,340 coloured.

### Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

### 1919.

Transvaal 6,622,31	3 tons	£1,694,131
Cape 4.75 O.F.S 838,05	õ,	3,750
O.F.S 838,05	9 ,,	231,332
Natal 2,801,00	4 ,,	1,487,031
71.4.1.	-	

Totals..... 10,266,135 ,, £3.416,244

The labour employed in coal mining in 1919 was: Natal, 709 whites, 14,048 coloured; Transvaal, 885 whites, 15,139 coloured; Cape, 8 whites, 85 coloured; O.F.S., 154 whites, 1,217 coloured; a total of 1,753 whites and 31,589 coloured.

### Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £224,248, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

### Copper.

## (Tons of s,ooo lb.)

see tons of matte and concentrates, valued and, 780, were shipped from the Transvall, and tons of matte and ore, valued at 686, from the Cape. The figures for 2918 8,006 tons (\$673,483) and 2,669 tons respectively.

## Tin.

(Tons of a,ooo lb.)

z,598 tons of tin concentrates, valued at £372,928, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 32 tons, valued at £5,007, from the Cape. Union figures for 1919 are 1,630 tons, valued at £=77,9=5

### Other Minerals.

The value of the Union's production for zers of other base minerals, such as asbestos. lime, graphite, magnesite. lead, flint, &c., was \$373,964, and of miscellaneous products, such as bricks, cement, coke, tar, &c., £130,187, compared with £298,012 and £909,467 respectively for 2927.

### EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1915-1919 (exclusive of specie) was as tollows -

	Year	Imports	Exports.	Total Trade
7	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	£ 31,810,717 40,399,945 36,476,#38 49,487,168 50,791,205	£ 16,664,991 23,759,191 28,494,299 32,949,237 52,098,752	£, 48,475,708 64,159,136 64,970,537 82,436,405 102,889,957

INPORTS.	1918.	1919.
	£	£
Apparel	2,948,324	3,118,241
Arms and Ammunition	382,965	267,351
Bags		1,329,696
Cotton Manufactures	12 835,732	6,050,896
Drugs and Chemicals	1,254,223	1,067,316
Electrical Wire and Fittings	374,969	963,379
Food and Drink	4,722,118	963,379 4,851,859
Furniture	482,597	462,805
Glycerine	423,882	137,601
Haberdashery	1,406,774	1,209,250
Hardware	1,137,692	2,242,950
Hats and Caps	413,505	382,222
Implements: Agricultural	495,155	765,992
Iron and Steel		2,119,947
Leather Manufactures		1,763,950
Machinery	1,661,772	2,469,994
Oils	1,437,613	1,782,437
Tobacco	xxx,885	159,401
Wax (Candle)		346,439
Wood and Timber		1,247,180
Woollen Manufactures	1,452,076	977,101
Exports	2928.	1010.

Exports	1918.	1919.
Asbestos. Bark Wattle Buchu Leaves Coal Copper. Diamonds Bynamite Feathers, Ostrich. Fish	412,107 16,948 1,033,064 347,250 7,063,043 186,602 85,608	25, 944 609, 28a 37, 130 374, 260 21, 540, 268 2, 640, 444 25, 640, 444
Fo@der	20,405	15.55

Egroute, sould,	. 2918,	agaş.
Fruit Gold	213,047 213,047 2,041,809 64,316 70,166 245,057 159,810 218,613 9,689,630	25, 24, 643 4,971,649 1,654,835 581,093 430,603 145,077 137,326 205,349 17,885,713

	<b>2918</b> ,		1 <b>9</b> 19	
Imports from	Value.	Per	Value.	Per
	£		£	
United Kingdom	25,662,276	54'I	sx, s37,996	45'5
Australia	1,176,444	8.0	1,613,405	3'4
India	3,353,114	7.2	2,553,543	5
Canada Other British	041,681	8.0	1,818,267	4.0
Possessions	z,624,358	3,3	1,750,021	3.2
Total British Pos-				
sessions	7,095,537	14.8	7,735,237	16.6
Total — British Empire	32,757,813	69°1	28,973,233	6a.c
ForeignCountries				١.
Germany	19,480	•••	a9,896	0,1
United States	6,575,236	13,0	11,278,481	24.1
Belgium	4,342		az,438	10.1
Sweden	969.585	8.0		1.5
Holland	<b>36</b> 5,026	0.4		0.4
Brazil	786,804	1.2		X'4
France Other Foreign	472,815	1.0	613,649	1.3
Countries	5,446,398	22.6	4, 204,096	81
Total Foreign Countries	14,639,576	30.0	17,739,562	38.0
Total Imports	47,397,389	100,0	46,712,795	100

### COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1839, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1893. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellabosch in 1852 and to Wellington in 1853, whi e a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1854. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private anterprise. The existing Cape lines were thepsetor purchased by the Government on the

Jan. 125, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony, increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloomfontein was reached in 1892, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvasi.

The total open mileage of Governmentowned lines at the end of March, 1919, was 9,54s miles (comprising Cape 4.24, Orange Free State 1,34s, Transvaal 2,550, and Natal 1,328), of which 3.95s miles are 3 ft. 6 in, gauge and 56 miles a ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government sallways up to March 31, 1919, amounted to 5.94,331,365. The gross carnings for the year ending March 31, 1919, were 5.13,382,393 and the net loss, after payment of interest, 5.855,367. Working expenditure (excluding renewals) amounted to \$10,390,375, or 67,0 per cent, of the gross revenue, as compared

with £9,379,539, or 65's per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year.

Posts and Telegraphs.—At the end of 1919 there were in the Union 2,665 post and telegraph offices open. 113,251,801 inland letters and cards, 66,953,997 newspapers, books, and circulars were received and despatched in 1926, and 7,259,393 telegrams were received and despatched in 1929. The number of money orders issued during the year 1929 was 413,507, while 417,279 were paid; 3,285,645 postal orders were issued, and 2,529,329 paid. The revenue of the post and telegraph department was £3,27,783, and the expenditure £930,193; 12,842 miles of telegraph and telegraph sine, carrying 43,038 miles of wire, were open, and 7,527 miles of telegraph thelephone wire. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on Dec. 21, 1979, was 301,979, the amount to their credit being

£7.349.108.

1. Approx.—In rgrs, 3,rs9 vessels (7,660,000 net tons) entered and 3,r70 vessels (7,665,000 net tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africs.

## RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-Genegal. in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows:—

Chairman, Hon. Henry Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Harbours. Members, Sir Thomas Hyslop, The Hon. J. E. R. Rissik.

Secretary, G. W. Pilkington.

## Chief Officers.

Barticulars of the export of gold are not at present available.

Engiacon in Chief, Tohanneburg, & H. Tippeth M.A.C. B. Chief and Market M. M. Tip-Glide Mach. Relationary Bullands

Chief Mech. Bugineer, Pritoria, D. A. Hendrie, Chief Accountent, Schningsbury, C. A. Reid. Chief Raykory Standbefor, Johannesbury, R. R. Gottine.

Contring Manager, Solings estury, A. H. Simmons.

## South West Protectstate.

Administrator, Sir Edmond H. L. Gorges,

South-West Africa lies approximately between ry' x8'-aa' x8'. Let and xa' aa'-ax' E. Lorg, having an estimated area of ass, one agence-miles, and a population of phout resolve. Partiel with the cenet is a range of mountains (Genetale, organizati, Nubeb, 4.85 feet; Dayati, 6.59 feet; Awas, 8.49. feet; Schamberg, 7.64, feet, which form the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau, the eastern edge of which merges into the Kalahari Devert. The porthern and southern boundaries are the Cunene and Grange Rivers, that with these exceptions and the Great Fish River (goo miles) there are no streams of importance in the country.

In 1980, Professor E. H. L. Schwartz, F.G.S., (Brofessor at Geology at Rhodes University College, Gushamatown), proposinded a scheme for the irrigation of Desirabeland and the Kalahari (2000, 2000 a weir-on the Gunne Siver to irrigate Ovambaland, and on the Chalse (a tributary of the Zambesi), the water of the fibre being diverted into Lake Ngami and temagraposed lake Makarikari in the Kalahari. It the acheme were to be adopted it is claimed that the present arid wastes would become green and fertile.

The northern district is known as Ovamboland, the contral part as Demaraland (or Herevoland), and the conthern parties as Great Namagualand.

and the southern parties as Great Namaqualand.

In accordance with a census taken on January

c, sec, the white population was x4, 89, and the
native appreciation (excluding Ovamboland and
the Cascivi Zinied) was 76,870. The number of
natives in the areas excluded has been estimated
to be between second and scocco. The principal
native races in the Protectorate are Hottentots,
Bushmen, Bergdamaras, Hereros, Ovambos,
and Bastards. The inhabitants are principally
Animists.

Administration.—The administration of the Protectorate has been vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa under a mandate issued under the Treaty of Peace with Germany. Arrangements have yet to be made giving full effect to the mandate, which was accepted by the Union Parliamant at the Session Extraordinary held in September, 1929.

'Agriculture and stock-raising are the principal industries. The exports (valued at £3,515,14s in 1932) include live stock, guano, horns, hides, wool, meat, ostrich feathers, copper, ore, lead, martile, and diamonds; the imports (£2,171,230 in 1933) include foodstuffs, textiles, metal, and hardware. The railways, prior to occupation by the Union Forces, were divided as follows:—(1) The Otavi line, extending from Swakopmund to Taumeb, with branches from Onguati to Karibib and Otavi to Gracification (as miles). (a) The State (Northern) railways, astending from Swakopmund-vide 3 his heavest to Karibib and Windlink (140 miles). (a) The North and Gouth Railway, extending from Windlink (140 miles). (b) The Squithers Railway, extending from Windlink to Zeedmann-hop-(134 miles). (b) The Squithers Railway, Excending from Windlink Railway, extending from Windlink Railway, extending from Windlink & Zeedmann-hop-(134 miles). (b) The Squithers Railway, Rai

extending from Suderitabuch to Keetmanshoen, with a branch from Seehelm to Kalkfontein (95 milea). These railways, together with the line from Prieska to Kalkfontein (326 miles), connecting the S.W. African railways with Distriction system, are now controlled and worked by the South African Railways Administration. The line from Prieska to Kalkfontein was constructed in connexion with the recent military operations.

The railway system in the Protectorate, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises:—

From Swakopmond the line extends to Walvis Bay (so miles), a Union port now serving the Northern portion of the Protectorate.

The Rehoboth Line (Rehoboth Station to Rehoboth S miles), is now being worked by horse-trolley; the Outjo Line (as miles from Otjiwarongo (incomplets) and the Kalkfeld Iron Line are not in use

The line Rossing to Karibib, via Jakulawater, has been uplifted.

 Privately owned lines (99 miles).
 Miles.

 Kolmanskop—Bogenfels
 74

 Araud s—Khan Mine
 7

 Karlibib, Marble Co.
 8

 Otavi Yiming Co.
 20

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhak (white population, rgr, s.o5o), other inland towns being Karibib, Otyimbingue, Tsumseb, Okahandis, Omaruru, Grootfontein, Usakos, Warmbad, Keetmanshoo, (white populatios, rgr, 900, Gibeon and Bethany. The ports are Swakopmund (white population, rgr, 650), Lüderitz Bay (white population, rgr, 750) and Sandwich Harbour.

### CITIES AND TOWNS.

### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, PRETORIA. SEAT OF THE LEGISLATURE, CAPE TOWN.

The following cities had a white population exceeding zo,ooo at the Census of zoxx and of zoxx:

Čity.		
City.	Рор. хохх.	Pop. 2928.
Johannesburg (T.) Durban (N.)	119,953 31,783	137,873
Cape Town (C.)	29,863 29,618	48,475 98,785 41,781
Port Elizabeth (C.)	18,190 15,579	*3.34* *5.75*
Maritzburg (N.) Bloomfontein (O.F.S.)	14,737 14,740	15.750 15.750
Kimbersey (C.)	23,598 23,498	17,430 13,740
Rast London (C.) Bokaburg (C.)	12,679 11,500	27,046

## Probleces of the Union of South Africa.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Oape of Good Hope residues in S. int. from as in the age go, and in R. long from as in to as. The extent of the country is, M.H. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. Soo miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,500 miles.

### Area and Population.

The Colony	6,60a 3,339 2,504 430 3,906	Pop., sgrr r,553,630 a49,088 a36,086 r88,895 3,076 a34,637 99,553
Bechuanaland	51,524	99,553

Cape Province ..... 276,966 2,564,965

Of the coloured population (1,983,588 in 1911), 19,763 were Malays, and 412,382 amixture of various races: the rest are Hottentots. Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas. Of these 954 403 were males and r.os\$,185 females. Of the European population in 1911, 24,445 were professional, 43,935 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50.031 industrial, 23,730 were dependants, and 5,885 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricul unal or domestic employments. The 1918 Census was of Europeans only, and the returns show, males 311,312, females 2011 stal for 88st.

Tear	143, 0000		Births.	Deaths	Marriages.
1914		••••	62,071	35.688	11,623
1915			59.344	37,96x	11,069
1916	*****	• • • •	57,658	40,500	XX,344
1917	*********		55 529	41,083	11,814
1918	********		55,870	88,024	11,514
1919	••••••	•••••	47,770	45,784	14,887

Religion — In zgrx there were z,437,688 Christians—479,835 Dutch Churches, 325,673 Anglican Communion (necluding Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Rootland and Episcopalism, 74,005 Presbyterians, 127,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 325,332 Wesleyans, 23,256 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,706 Roman Catholice, 25,332 other Christians; Mission, 22,334 Roman Catholice, 25,332 other Christians; Muhammadans 24,289, Jews 16,744; "of no religion" 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

Education.—The Province is divided into as school districts, each under the ontrol of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues to supplement local contributions, which, in the case of Public Schools controlled by School Boards, amount to about one-fourth of the total expenditure, and are derived principally from school fees payable by the parents.

Aided Schools, Dec. 31, 1918, 4,794; surolutent 267,374 attendance 224,267. There are 121,378 European pupils and 129,385 non-European pupils. There are 9,527 teachers. Gyvernment

expenditure on education; exclusive of Phiher Education (for which see Union of S.A.); for 1913-14, £633,448; 1914-18, £919,495; 1915-19, £916-19, £976-194, 1917-18, £1,186,099; 1918-19, £1,433,385.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 18,466 in-patients were treated during 1977, and there were 5,685 aut-patient attendances at Government-Aided Ruspitals and 70,275 out-patient attendances at Government Chronic Sick Hospitals, making the total out-patient attendances for 1977, 185,937. There is no recognised system of poor law relef, but 1,203 persons received indoor relief during the year 1937.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration The Depoi

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of a members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Commistee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are raf municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 78 Village Management, Boards.

Executive Committee, C. R. Arnold; Daniel Retief; Hon. W. Ross; C. J. Langenhoven. Prov. Sec., C. L. W. Mansergh, I.S.O. ......£1,200 CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1911),

white and coloured, 67,170 (with suburbs, 149,461).

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

### NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,200 square miles, (including Zululand, 20,424 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

Population .	Census, 1904.	Census, rorr
Europeans	97,109	98,224
Indians and Asiatics	200,928	<b>233,439</b>
Natives	910,727	962,490
	-	

Total ..... 1,108,754 1,194,043

Census, 1018 (whites only) 121,931 (62,745 males, 59,186 females)

In 2018 the European beins registered numbered 2,024, the deaths 1,277, and the marriages 2,041. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—A University College has been founded at Pietermartizburg, and there are a government high schools, a preparatory schools, 288 primary schools for white children, 5, art school, 2 agricultural and trades school. There are also a Technical Institutes, 46 Asiable schools, 322 native schools, and as coloured schools, which rebelve Government aid, and a large number of grivate schools.

Administration.—The government is adminis-red by an Administrator, added by a Provincial Amentstraton.—In government is annual tered by an Administrator, alsed by a Frovincial Council of as mambers (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of a members.

Administrator, Hon. G. E. Plewman, C.M.G. Recontive Corresides, F.C. Hollander, J. Dyson, J. McAuslin, J. P. Whyte.

Provincial Secretary, John M. Hershensohnn.

PIRTERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total popu-lation (white and coloured), 34,645 in 1918.

In Durban (population, 2013, 74,160), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

### ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about twothirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The Amaputaland Transvaal) and swamenu. The american Protectorate, created by preclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zahiland on Dec. 27, 1897, was annexed to Tahila and now forms part of the Province. The Northern Districts territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Bahanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

### THE TRANSVAAL

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of xx0,426 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of rgrr showed a population of r,686,ars, of whom 971,853 were males and 714,657 females; the population comprised 420,652 females; the population comprised 420,652 females; the whites, r,ars,845 natives, and 43,805 other coloured races. In 1918 there were 19,797 births (15,977 European), 28,687 deaths (8,122 European), and 6,867 marriages (4,498 European).

Religion. - The religious statistics for 1911 are:-

Churches,	Whites	Others
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,634
Anglican	8g,8eg	51,355
Presbyterian	24,739	6,670
Methodists	27,938	92,969
Roman Catholics	22,312	6,430
Lutherans	6,618	101,271
Other Christians	13,601	24,253
Jews ,	25,892	
Hindus, &c	89	13,672
No Religion	2,460	943,616

Education. -There were 997 schools for white children in 1918, with a total enrolment of

children in 1918, with a total enrolment of 95,229 and an average attendance of 83,280, and 3 hormal colleges. There were also 325 native schools, a Asiatic achool, and so coloured schools, with as 185 pupils.

Administration.—The government is administrated by an Administration, aided by a Provincial Council of 185 members, elected for a years). These is an Executive Council to a inconservation.

Administrator. Hon. A. G. Robertson.

Recoutive Committee, B. D. G. Pienaar, H. J. Larin, G. Hartog, J. F. Ludorf, Provincial Speretury, D. E. van Volden.

The Capital is PRHTORIA, pop. 2512, 48,600 (white 26,650, coloured: 18,500). Pretories which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly altuated on the River Aspies, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other la-dustries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1912 was 237,220 (white 120,411, coloured 116,809).

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, via Capetown, 19 days.

### ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last three censuses was :--

Year 1890			White. 77,716	('oloured. 229 787	Total. 207,503
1904	•	٠	142,679 175,189	244,636	367.315
			181,678	35=,985	588,174

In 1911, of the whites, 94,488 were males and 80,701 females; and of the coloured races, 153,030 were males and 169,955 females.

Religion.—In xoxx the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church numbered 775,322: Wesleyana, 88.857; Anglicana, 44.407; Presbyteriana, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherana, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, a,868; and "No Religion," 173,336 (173,198 natives).

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1918 there an enrolment of 36,900 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught. were 875 public and aided private schools, with

Administration .- The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of as members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Sir Cornelius Helmanus Wessels.

Executive Committee, D. J. de Villiers, General F. J. W. J. Hattingh, A. A. Cilliers, D. J. Malan.

Provincial Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and sent of the Provincial Government, had a population of 26,939 (14,760 whites, 12,169 coloured) in 1972. A new sewerage system and an additional water aupply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 8g ft. sjam, have heen built over the Bloom Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the sething flood of Jan., 2004. " R! " 1" to 14?

Bloemfontein is distant from Bonden 6, 760 miles; Cranait, old Capetown; 15 days.

# Egypt and the Sudan.

(British Protectorate.)

Egyptian Districts and Capitals.	Area (English	Population.	
	Sq. Miles).	1907.	1917.
Lower Egypt (Masr el Bahri),			
Gorernorates (Muhafzas) :		1	
Cairo	42	646,830	790,939
Alexandria	19	332,246	444,617
Damietta	11	29,354	30,984
Ismailia and Port Said	3	61,332	91,090
Suez	3	18,347	30,996
Provinces (Mudirias)		1	
Beheira (Damanhûr)	1,725	789,532	892,246
Daqahlia (Mansûra)	810,1	883,074	986,643
Sharbia (Tanta)	2,436	1,484,814	1,659,313
Menufîa (Shebîn el Kôm)	609	971,016	1,072,636
Qaliubia (Benha)	358	434,575	528,581
Sharqîa (Zagazig)	1,323	886,346	955,497
Ipper Egypt (El Said), Provinces (Mudirias) —			
Assiût (Assiût)	772	880,684	981,197
swân (Aswân)	169	234,602	253,340
Beni Suef (Bem Suef)	413	372,412	452,893
ayûm (Medînet el Fayûm)	671	441,583	507,617
irga (Sohâg)	<b>57</b> 9	797,940	863,234
fiza (Giza)	397	467,726	524,352
dinia (Minia)	759	656,371	763,922
lena (Qena)	656	779,726	840,31 <b>7</b>
rontier Districts.		1	
Provinces (Mudirias)		. 1	
astern Desert	(	35,136	37,040
ina:	11,200	43,719	5,430
Vestern Desert	4	40,483	5,371
ibyan and Arabian Deserts	340,000	100,000	•••
Total	303,181	11,387,359	12,718,255

Races and Religions.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as Fellahin Afellâh = ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The fellahin have been mainly Mahammadans since the conquest of the country in the seventh century, but 824,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,897 in the total of the Census of 1917. A second element is the Bedouin, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Araban deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,350 Sudanese and Berlariu), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayâm. The third element is the Nubian of the Nile Valley, between Aswân and Wadi Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of were Turks, 55,735 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,356 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,976 other Europeans, and 1,406 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,523,745 Muhammadans, 1,026,715 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Feypt occasive the north-eastern corner of the African continent, between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° 37° E. long: The aertheri beaudary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast, N. of Sollûm (long, 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long, 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea.

Coast.—The Mediterranean coast of Egypt is flat and sandy, except to the westward of Alexandria, where low rocky cliffs in places approach the sea. Along the Red Sea coast a sloping sandy and gravelly plain mostly intervenes between the mountains and the sea, but the mountains rise generally to great heights at only a short distance inland, while in certain places, notably in the Gulfs of Suez and Aquaba, they approach so closely to the sea that their feet are washed by its waters. Coral reefs are conspicuous almost everywhere along the Red Sea coast, and there are numerous outlying shoals. Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Snez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zentia, Jomas and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and

Safaga, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea.

The Nile Valley.—The principal feature of Egypt is the Nile Valley, where the river runs through cliffs, which, with the exception of a stretch of granite in the neighbourhood of Aswan, are chiefly of sandstone from Wadi Halfa to near Esna, while further north from Luxor to Cairo limestone predominates. The valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over ten miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rive to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At ('airo the average rise and fall is about thirteen feet. The water of the Nile is carried in artificial canals for the purpose of irrigation, only the surplus being allowed to flow into the sea. The great dam at Aswan serves to impound some of the waters of the river in the early and more rapid part of its falling stage, so that they may be released during the summer to mitigate the deficiency which would otherwise occur at the lowest stages. Smaller barrages have been built at Esna, Assiut, and at the head of Delta to control the supply of water into the great canals. West of the river, about 60 miles south of Cairo, is the fertile province of Fayum, with an area of about 500 square miles. This province, which is separated from the river by a narrow strip of desert, is watered by a great canal over 100 miles long called the Bahr Yusef, which takes its water from the river at Deirnt.

The Libyan Desert.—Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the vast limestone plateau of the Libvan Desert. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libvan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the Oases, of which the principal from S. E. to N.W. are known as Kharga. Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libvan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Gias, of which the highest, the Great Pyramid, is 451 feet high. Close to the

pyramids is the Great Sphinz, 189 feet long.

The Eastern Desert of Egypt.—The country between the Nile and the Red Sea, known as the Eastern or Arabian Desert of Egypt, though likewise on the whole a very waterless region, presents a marked contrast to the Libyan Desert. Instead of being a vast manotonous plateau like the country on the other side of the river, the Eastern Desert presents a great diversity of physiographical features, the most marked one being the great back-bene of high and regged mountains, mostly of igneous and metamorphic rocks, which extends north-west and from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. The principal peaks of the Egyptian portion of this mountain chain are (from N. to S.) Gebels (Mounts) Ghario 5,760 feet, Abu Dokhan 5,450 feet,

Shevib 7,150 feet, Hamata 6,490 feet, Faraid 4,480 feet, Gerf 4,650 feet, Shendib 6,371 feet, and Elba 4,680 feet. Flanking the mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile are plateaux of sandstenes and dimestones the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile are plateaux of sandstenes and dimestones the west between the axis of water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The mountain-axis being much nearer to the field Sea than to the Nile, the slopes of the eastern side are as a rule much seeper than those facing westwards, and the sedimentary flanking-plateaux are absent for long distances along the Red Sea coast. Wells and springs are more frequent in the south parts of the Eastern Desert tian in the north, owing to the southern tracts approaching more closely to the tropical rainzous. The roads through the Eastern Desert follow as a rule the course of the main undis from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of the wandering Arabs who form the scanty population of the region. The breeding of fast-trotting camels a carried on chiefly by the Bisharin tribes who inherit the south parts of the Eastern Desert is the source of most of the limited mineral wealth of Egypt; petroleum is worked at Jemsa and Hurgada, on the coast of the Gulf of Suez, and phosphates are mined on a considerable scale in the neighbourhood of Safaga and Qosseir, while at a few apots gold and emeralds have been extracted, though as a rule with very little commercial success.

The Sinai Peninsula.—The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy like that of Egypt. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissocted limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih; in some parts this scarp rises to over 5,000 feet above the sea-level. South of kl Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. The highest peaks of these mountains, such as Gebels (Mounts) Katherina, 8,680 feet, Um Shouner, 8,530 feet, Eth Thebt, 8,030 feet, are higher than any of those in Egypt proper. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the wadis, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few pounts. The mineral wealth of Sinai is not great, but manganese-ore is mined on a considerable scale in the mountains cast of Abu Zenima, and oil has been struck in borings on the Sinai side of the Gulf of Suez, though not as yet in payable

quantites.

## GOVERNMENT.

From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. From 1802-1804 French troops occupied the country, with the ostensible object of suppressing the Mamelukes and restoring the authority of the Sultan, and after their evacuation of the country, Mohammed Ali, who was appointed governor in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudau by a firman from the Sultan of Feb. 13, 1841. Mohammed Ali was succeeded before his death by his son Ibrahim (1848), whose neithew Abbas Is ruled from 1848-1854. During the reign of Said (1854-1863), a son of Mohammed Ali, the cencession for the Suez Canal was obtained, and his successor *Ismail* (1863-1879), a son of Ibrahim, was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of Khedive, the previous rulers having held the title of Vali, or Governor. In the early years of Ismail's reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its erritories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. The wild extravagance of Isinail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son Temfik (1879-1892) to succeed him.

Dual Control.—By a Khedivial decree of November 10, 1879, two Comptrollers-General were appointed for the reorganisation of the administration and re-establishment of financial equilibrium, Major Evelyn Baring being the British and M. de Blignières the French representatives. The Dual Control governed Egypt for two years, and a series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi Paska). The revolt assumed alsomatical proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was

despatched to re establish the authority of the Khedire.

British Uccupation,—The Dual Centrel was abolished by a decree of the Lindive (January 18, 1883), and a British financial adviser was appointed in place of the

Comptroller General. In January, 1884, Sir Evelyn Baring (who had previously served as Comptroller General) was appointed Consul-General for the United Kingdom, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occurrence. Mannwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohamited Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a Madd of Islam. This fevolt led to the terilograry abandonment of the territory now known as the Atiglo-Egyptian Sudan. In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son Abbas II., who was debosed in 1914. Sir Evelyn Baring (created Earl of Cromer) resigned the post of British Agent and Con-ul-General in 1907, and was succeeded by Sir Edon Cotst, upon whose death (1917) the post was filled by the abnointment of Viscount Kitchener. whose death (1917) the post was filled by the appointment of Viscount Kitchener.

British Protectorate.—In 1914 Egypt was a semi-independent tributary State of the Ottoman Empire, occupied by British troops. At the outbreak of the Great War the Khedive, Abbas II., who was absent from the country, declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed, Hussein Kamil Pasha being appointed in his stead. On November 18, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan. Sultan Hussein Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Sultan. In September, 1919, a Commission (under the Presidency of Lord Milner) conducted an investigation into the affairs of Egypt, with a view to reporting on the introduction of fuller measures of self-government and of reforms in the judicial system. Duffing the closing months of 1919 symptoms of the unrest, which had pervaded the world in consequence of the Great War, evinced themselves in Egypt, and serious rioting occurred in Cairo and Alexandria. On November 19, 1919, Field-Marshall Viscount Allenby, the British High Commissioner, issued a proclamation defining the aims of the British Government.\*

Sultan of Egypt.

His Highness Fuad I., G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad), Sultan of Egypt; born March 26, 1868; succeeded his brother. October 9, 1917; married May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Sabri Pasha.

Brothers of the Sultan.

H.H. Prince Ibrahim Hilmi; born 1860. H.H. Prince Mahmoud Hamdi; born 1863.

British High Commissioner.

High Commissioner for Egypt, His Excellency Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, 6.C.B., G.C.M.G. (October, 1919) ......£7,600

· THE EXECUTIVE

There is a Council of Ministers, appointed by the Sultan, with a President, who acts as Prime Minister. The various Ministers prepare drafts of administrative decrees, which are submitted to the Council. When approved and signed by the Sultan these decrees become law.

The British High Commissioner has a seat in the Council of Ministers; the British financial adviser attends the meetings of the Council, but has no vote.

### Council of Ministers

(May 20, 1920).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Tewfik Nessim Pasha.

Minister of Finance, Mahmoud Fakri Pasha. Minister of Public Works, War and Marine, Muhammed Shank Pasha.

Minister of Communications, Ahmed Ziver Pasha. Minister of Wagfs (Pious Foundations), Hussein Darwiche Ber

Minister of Education, Mohammad Tewfik Rifast Pasha.

Minister of Justice, Ahmed Zulfikar Pasha, Minister of Agriculture, Yusef Soliman Bey.

## The Ministries.

FINANCE.

Financial Adviser, (vacant).
Under Secretary of State, E. M. Dowson, C.B.E.
Assistant do., F. T. Dallin.

Controller-General of Administration, W. B. Tre-

lawny.

Financial Scoretary, L. G. Roussin, C.M.G.
Inspector-General, Henry Higgs, C.B.
Legal Adviser, W. G. Hayter, C.B.E.
Disputed Claims Opicer, Sir W. G. Hayter, K.B.E.
Director-General State Domains, H. M. Anthony.

Director-General, Customs, T. C. Macaulay, N.C. Director-General, Coast Guards and Fisheries, G. F. G. Purvis Boy.

Director-General Direct Taxes, R. V. Wild, O.B.E. Surveyor-General, L. F. B. Weldon, M.C. Military Administrator, Frontier Districts, Brig-

Gen. G. G. A. Hunter, C.B., C.M.G.

\* The policy of Great Britain in Egypt is to preserve the autonomy of that country under British protection, and to develop the system of self-government under an Egyptian ruler. The object of Great Britain is to defend Egypt against all external danger and interference by any foreign Power, and at the same time to establish a constitutional system wherein rander British guidance as far as may be necessary—the Sultan and his kinisters and the elected representatives of the people may, in their several suberus, and in an increasing degree, co-operate is the management of Egyptian affairs.

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Advisor, Brig. Gen. Sir Gilliert Clayton, E.A.R., C.B., C.H.G. Under Secretary of State, Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha.

Largester-General of Prisons, summer Whittingham Bey, C.K.S. (Omnessedants, of Police, T. W. Bussell Bey (Opino); C. Garrice Bey (Alexandra), Director-Gener I., Department of Public Health, T. Baumann Lees.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Adviser, Sir Murdoch Macdonald, K.C M.G.
Under Secretary of State, P. M. Tottenham (Irrigation).

Secretary-General, Mahmond Sami Bey. Antiquiries Service, Pierre Lacau (Director-General).

Inspectors-General, Irrigation Service, A. M. Adamson (Lower Egypt); P. R. Boxwell (Upper Egypt).

RECEATION

Adviser, R. S. Patterson.
Under Secretary of State, Ismail Hassanein Pasha.

Director, Sultaniya Labrary, Ahmed Sadek Bey. Director, School of Law, F P. Walton. Director, School of Medicine, Col. O W Richards,

C. M.O. Director-General, Agricultural and Technical Education, S. H. Wells.

COUMUNICATIONS.

Adviser, Brig.-Gen. Sir G. B. Macauley, K.C.M.G.,

Under Secretaries of State, Lt-Col. J. S. Liddell R.E.; Mahomed Efflatoum Pasha.

JUSTICE.

Adviser, Maurice Sheldon Amos Under Secretary of State, Abdel Fatah Yehia Pasha.

AGRICULTURE.

Under Secretary of State, John Laugley, C.B.E. Inspector-General, A. T. McKillop.

WAR.

Under Secretary of State, Sayed Aly Pusha. Strdar of the Egyptian Army, Maj. Gen. Sir L. O. F. Stack, K. B.E., C.M.G.

WAQFE (PIOUS FOUNDATIONS)

Under Secretary of State, Mohammed Zaghlul Pasha.

THE LEGISLATURE.

By the Organic Law of 1883 were created (1) a Legislative Council of 30 members, and (a) a General Assembly consisting of the Legislative Council the Ministers of State, and 46 members elected by the people. These hodies were mainly consultative (except in respect of the imposition of new direct, personal, or land, taxes, on which questions the General Assembly's vote was declaive), the legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers. By a Law of July, 1913, these two bodies were merged into one called the Legislative Assembly, consisting of (a) the Ministers as ex-office members, (b) 66 elected members, and (c) 17 members nominated by the Government, 15 of these to represent cortain minorities. The elected members are chosen in each district by the electors-delegate, each of whom represents so electors on the principle of mandate and recall. Their term of concern is for 6 years, but a third of both monitated and elected members retire biominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the

The Assembly one initiate legislation and musti-be consulted on laws istinated by the documents trent, as also on public loans, and importance modifications of the radiway and invisation systems. The Government is not beautive, the resolutions of the Assembly, although the legis-lative procedure laid dogs, casues that the Government shall act in that knowledge of the views of the Assembly. The Assembly late is view of the Assembly, The Assembly late is view to the vector of the constant of the will be an inright of veto only on questions of new direct. personal or land taxation

### THE JUDICATURE.

Justice is administered under four distluct systems, all except the Consular Courts being supervised by the Ministry of Justice, to which a British judicial adviser is attached. The systems are (1) Mehkemas, or Courts of the Quids, who are chosen from the skulents of Azhar University and administer Muhammadan Law following the Hanaüte Rite. (a) Native Tribunals, containing Egyptian and foreign Tribunals, containing Repythan and foreign judges, and dealing with criminal changes against natives, and with obtaining in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects. (3) Mixed Tribunals, founded in 1876 to deal principally with civil actions between foreigners of different nationality and between foreigners and natives. (4) Consular Courts (of the 15 powers possessing rights to them by treaty) with criminal jurisdiction over foreigners, and judging civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality.

### Mehizemas.

Sheikh-el-Azhar, Mohamed Abu El Fadle. Grand Mufti, Mohamed Ismail el Bardici.

Native Tribunals ''

President of the Court of Appeal, Ahmed Talaat Pasha.

Vice-President, John Hope Percival Procureur Général, Mohamed Ibrahim Bev.

Maxed Tribungls.

President of the Court of Appeal, M. de Sanza Larcher.

Vice-President, M. Francis Laloe.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The chief towns constitute governorships (muhdfzas), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (mudirias), which are subdivided into districts (marka), each under a massiar, who controls the head man (omda) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted. consisting of two representatives from each markaz, under the presidency of the mudir (or governor) of the province. These councils were government in the passion of local government. These country were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

### DEFENCE.

The British Forces in Egypt and Palestine since the outbreak of the Great War have undergone many changes, and until the situation in the East has been cleared up its ultimate strength cannot be determined. The Com-mander-in-Chief in Egypt is Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, c.C.B., c.C.N.C. (the High Commissioner); the G.U.C., Espetian Ecul Force, is Lieut. Gen. Sir W. N. Congreve, F.C.

ages of he and egithe recruits required each year being obless by hallet; but fortain chiases (pro-feachs, stadents, Government 'employees, do.) remain insurance, to volument in improyees, ed.) are exampt, and rempited may also be perchased for £Esc, if paid before the tailot. Natives of the Sudan are entisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army. The Sirdar is appointed by the Sultan with the cousent of the British Government.

Sirder of the Egyptian Army, Major-Gen. Str L. O. F. Stack, E.B.E., C.M.G. Chief Staff Officer and Adjutant-General, Col. L. K. Smith, D.S.O.

Peace Effective.

	Officers.		Men
Troops.	British	Egyptian.	Adu
Staff	12	9	95
Cavalry	2	24	319
Mounted Infantry	3.	15	499
Mounted Machine	_	-	• •
Gun Co	T T	3	133
Artillery	7	45	1,203
Camel Corps	7	24	984
Infantry	47	386	18,147
E. & W. Arab Corps	16	3 45 24 386 66	2,487
Equatorial Battalion	10	z8	856
Bahr el Ghazal Terri-			
torials		6	282
Transport	4	12	126
Medical Corps	18	74	445
Veterinary Depts	5	**	110
Mil. Works Dept	7	33	956
Mech. Transport	4	5	154
Supplies Dept		33	268
Recruiting Dept	3	44	45
Ordnance Services	5	æ6	517
Schools, Band, &c	17	43	455
Total	175	857	81,951

There is no Navy in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes

The Egyptian Police (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising see officers, 376 constables, and 5,503 men (443 Europeans), the latter 34s officers and 5,501 men. There are also 54,42s ghaftre, or native night-watchmen.

### EDUCATION.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools; some of these are under native management, and the rest are partly under the direct control of the Ministry of Education and partly under its inspection for grants-in-aid. The native its inspection for grants-in-aid. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Aghar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Modern world. In see there were 134 Elementary Schools (Minitabe) under Government supervision, with ablest zg., 300 pupils, 'and about y., 390 Mattebe under inspection for grants-in-aid with wer., 360 pupils at there were also speed pupils in other pleinestary deficels. The government primary

schools give a 4-years outree and prepare for admission to necessary, agricultural and wither special schools. There were also 7 government Secondary Schools with ages publis and "sk Secondary Schools under inspection for graintein-sid with ages publis in sec. There are Colleges of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National Univerand foreign schools abound. A National University, under entirely Egyptian management, was founded in 1908 at Cairo. Proposals are under consideration for the establishment of a State University and for the generalising of education among the masses of the people.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the 7 years 1914-15 to 1920-1 (Budget estimates for 1920-1) are stated as follows in £E. (£Ez = £z os.  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ . English or £Eo 975 = £z sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1914-15	. £E 15,389,124 17,759,418 19,927,974 83,166,074 22,900,000 87,300,000 40,271,000	£ E 16,857,783 16,594,666 17,840,666 83,495,948 23,830,000 88,850,000 40,871,000

The Accounts of 1918-19 and the Budget of 1919-20 :--

### REVENUE.

Land Tax	4,189,168 2,150,523 483,198 6,991,105 402,831 237,726 91,428	x919-ac. £E5,097,500 4,200,000 2,350,000 474,500 6,750,000 375,000 200,000 170,000 1,70,000
Ports, &c	91,428 1,606,939 6,873,278	170,000 1,660,000 6,023,000 1,550,000

Total...... £E27,661,289 £E28,850,000 EXPENDITURE.

Civil List		2828-29. £, E378,455	2919-00, £E423,465
Governmen	t	9,691,474	13,320,004
Railways		3.732,735	5,594,669
Post Office		367,508	384,857
Telegraphs		266,67 <del>6</del>	199,479
Egyptian A	rmy	2,787,266	x,499,644
British Arn		<b>146,250</b>	245,230;
Pensions		735,095	733,497
Debt Service		4,595,×79	4,605,878
Miscellanec		15,520	41,373
Special Exp		z,770,268	\$,905,¢00,
Surplus		4,276,963	ر بد <del>ودهم</del> م
1			

Total ...... £E27,662,269 £E48,89

The reckless financial administration timber fismall, 1983 and, led to the bankruptcy of the constry in 1876 and to a France British investi-

ration and isottlement of the inctional finances. For the protection of the buildholders there was instituted a Caisar de la Dete, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury with considerable powers and special privileges. The Caisae, appealated during an era of bank-raptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. By an agreement of April 8, 1904, between Great Britain and France, subsequently ratified by all the Powers, the restrictions which hampered the liberty of the Egyptian Government in financial matters were abolished. Though the Caisae de la Dette still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a consideravie reserve fund (amounting to £Es, 15, 436 on April 1, 1918), the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1919 and 1930 :—

Debt.	1919.	1930
Guaranteed Debt, 3)	£ 6,288,900	£ 6,098,400
Privileged Debt, 3½)	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified Debt, 4 er,	55,971,960	55,971,960
Total	93,388,640	93,198,140

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Irrigation .- The total area of Egypt is estimated at ap roximately ass, roo, ooo English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abysinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultisable, and only that portion of them which can he irrigated from the waters of the Nile-this portion amounts at present to 5,400,000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. King Mena (B.C. 4000, approximately) is said to have been the founder of the first scientific system of using the Nile water for irrigation purposes; he employed what is known as the basin system, which is still used for the irrigation of all the land lying to the south of Deirut in Upper Egypt. By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas varying in size from 5,000 to 50,000 acres and surrounded by banks; water is admitted to these basins during the flood season (August) to an average depth of 3 feet, and is left on the land for about 40 days; it is then run off and the seed is sown broadcast on the uncovered land. Since the British occupation the lasin systems have been improved and provided with numbers of important masonry works; they have also been insured against an insufficient flood by the conatruction of barrages at Esna and Assist, of which the former was built during seed-of, and the latter in 1868 rose; they are situated in lat. mg 28 N. and mg 22 N. respectively.

About rest Mehammed 'Ali Palas hitroduced the system of perennial irrigation by digging deep canals in which the water could flow all the water round, by which means it was possible to give the cultivation of cotton on a large scale. During his reign the barrages across the Belts were begun, under the direction of Mongel Bey, in 1843 and 1847 respectively, but by 1865 they were found to be unworkable. Since the British occupation they have been restored and greatly improved (1856-91), and a vast storage dam has been constructed at Aswan (lat. 24° 2° N.) at a cost of £18.742,000, which was opened on December 10, 1905; its height has since been raised so as to increase the capacity of the reservoir thus formed to a total of 85,450,000,000 coubic feet. A barrage has also been built at Zifta in Lower Egypt.

By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works, a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some a million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt.

Agraulture and Live Stock.—Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agraculture, the total given in the census return of 1917, under the headings of propinetors, tenants and labourers, &c., amounts to 4,023,000 persons employed, representing only 30'g per cent. of the population. The land is held as to 4,773,005 feddins by 3.662.803 native owners and as to 5,465,155 feddins by 8.442 Eur. pea. 18 Of the native landlords 1,044,372 own. u up to 1 feddin, 476,920 up to 5 feddins = 1°038 acres)

The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by whi h the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile as the flood decreases, the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands, which are for the most part in Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, hears, harley, sugar cane, clover, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops In 1919 Egypt expert of 6,708,906 kantars of raw cotton valued at £15.441,901 (against 5,019,689 kantars, £28,024,467, in 1918). In 1919 Egypt the Quantity taken by the United Kingdom was 3,742,725 kantars (£38,324,139) against 3,526,401 kantars (£25,865) in 1918. In August, 1924, the price of this cotton was 81340, per lb.; in January, 1918, the price was 21440, per lb.; in January, 1918, the price was 21440, per lb.; and in March, 1919, the Quotation was 934, per lb.

### Agricultural Area.

	Acrese.		
Total Area of Country Cultivable Area Cultivated Uncultivated Cropped more than once	2017-1012 213,305,000 7,950,656 5,465,878 2,403,794 2,401,667	3923 - 3923, 2023, 3923, 2000 8, 2723, 243 5,493, 193 2,778, 193 2,526, 197	

2,057,000

13,361,000

4 decar Under C	hief Food Cres	<b>8.</b> - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
<sup>1</sup>	W Acres	ge.
Cirops.	1911-1912,	1910-09C)
Wheat	E,384,655	1,347,001
Barley	376,613	383,984
Maise and Millet :-		
Autumn	1,765,888	1,774,879
Summer	141,168	
Rice :	141,100	252,992
Autumn	a6,306	
		32,114
Summer	208,654	219,64B
Beaus	538,532	497,314
Total Chief Food Crops	4,392,837	4.422.000
TOWN CHIEF FOOD Crops	4,39=,057	4,417,971
Produce of	Corn Crops	
(in Ardebs of	5'44 bushels).	
Crop.	1921	2012
Wheat	6 88a aaa	محمد الأحداد الا

### Areas Under Other Crops.

Barley..... 2,125,000

Maise and Millet .... 12,320,000

Description.	Acreage	
Cotton	1,790,688	1912 13. 1,792,018
Clover	1,445,500	z,465,553
Sugar Cane	52,030	50,407
Onions Orchards and Market	<b>2</b> 7,448	29, 183
Gardens	29,245	29,264
377.34 .4	0.44	

### Yield of Cotton.

Feddans (r. 058 acres).	Kantars (99 lb )
1,723,000	7,684,000
1,755,000	6,490,000
x,186,000	4,806,000
1,656,000	5,111,000
x,677,000	6,308,000
1,361,000	5,250,000
•••	
	(x 058 acres), x,723,000 x,755,000 x,286,000 x,656,000 x,677,000

### Live Stock.

Description	1911 656,166 687,406 50,675 25,077	zgz8, 516,760 571,106 30,390 14,929 583,304

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation is chiefly foreign. In 1919 the value of the principal minerals produced was phosphates, £8156,720; salt, £856,623; metallic ores, £876,623; gold ingots, £830,633; and kernsine. £817,621.

and organisation is chiefly foreign. In app the value of the principal minerals produced was phosphates, £E126,730; salt, £E36,033; metallic ores, £E76,031; got lagots, £E30,033; and kerosine, £E17,931.

The following minerals, metals, and precious stokes are at present being axploited or developed on a commercial scale:—building stones, clays, gypeums, gold, manganese ores, tatton, periodeum, phosphate of time, periodes, salt, alven, magnicials, and ochres. Bender those

mentioned above, there are known to exist, in quantities more or less important, appper own, emeralds, granite, iron eres, mickel, ones, smer mental stones and sulphun. Enquiries respecting the geology of Egypt should be addressed to she Geological Museum. Applications conce ming mining and quarrying and the issue of licences and leases should be made to the Department of Mines, Deseason Post Office, Bypgt.

Manufactures.—There are some cotton mills in the Delta for the manufacture of rough calice; whilst in Upper Reput are sugar, rice, and four mills, and a certain amount of pottery is made. Cigarette factories centre at Cairo and Alexandria from imported tobacco.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise (the produce or manufacture of Egypt) for the \$\infty\$ years, 1914-1919, are stated as follows:—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918	£E 21,724,606 19,328,993 30,886,888 31,838,998 51,155,306 47,409,717	£E  24,091,796  27,046,872  37,461,763  41,049,613  46,748,752  75,888,321	£E 45,816,408 46,375,865 68,348,651 72,888,610 97,904,058 183,296,038

In addition to the above figures for 1923 there were re-exports valued at £E4,307,40x against £Ex,376,732 in 1928. The adverse balance of £E4,406,554 in 1928 was turned into an excess of exports over imports of £E48,478,604 in 1929.

There is a general import duty of 8 per cent. ad valorem on all articles except fuel, tunber, cattle and meat, which pay 4 per cent. ad valorem; and an export duty of about 1 per cent. all round. The principal articles imported and exported in 1252 were:—

Imports	Exports
Imports Textiles £Ez8 845,836 Cereals, &c. s,sfs,ogs	Animals,&c. £E1,473 Raw Cotton 65,441,901
Metals 3,742,635	Cereals 4,530
Fuel 3,919,594	Cigarettes z,032,076
Chemicals 3,345,752 Tobacco 3,070,744	Rice 559.990 Onions 424,634
Spirite, &c. 4,852,300	Hides & Skins 1,264,325
Paper, &c. 1,270,839	Cakes 4E2,477

The exchange was with the principal countries as under in 1010 :-

Country	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom India and Aden Greece Italy United States Australiasia Japan China France	Enr,840,957 2,348,644 1,393,105 2,512,008 2,512,008 2,848,923 1,929,749 2,848,923 1,317,470 2,443,154	£ E40, 222, 821 597, 275 566, 357, 34,794, 350, 26,774, 370, 27,729, 354, 27,729, 354, 27,729, 354,
Spain, Switzerland [11.11]	485.57	23

Imports of British Produce and Manufacture (1918) £22,385,038:--

Manufactures . £797.809 Woollen Manufa. 2,023.22 Paper, all sorts

Exports of Egyptian Produce and Manufactures to the United Kingdom (1918) £54, 250,929:— 

### COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State system with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Solium, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of 1 pper Egypt and the Western Osses Railway) on March 31, 1980, was 1,590 miles. 26.212.088 passengers and 4,200,702 tons of merchandise were carried during 1917-8, the net receipts being Ex. 190.874. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 125 miles between Luxur and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, There namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of as miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the cases of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 8x8 miles of light railways exploited by public companies. By the completion of a swing bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantara (March, 1918) there is now direct railway communication from Cairo to Palestine.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Für and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Coseir being probably the most frequently used

Skinning,—The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez ; the majority of the Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca now travel by it. The principal port is Alexnow travel by it. The principal port is Alexandria, where now tessels (1,330,700 tone) entered and 755 vessels (1,350,421 tons) cleared in 1919. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1919 to 255 vessels entered and 256 cleared, the remainder being dealt with vid Suez.

Posts and Tolograppia.—There were in 1919 a.501 post offices and stations, dealing with a total intend correspondence of fig. 255 esc (included to 150 to 1

A system of rural savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in each district by the sarraf (village tax-collector).

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Sucz Canal.—The Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 france each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31,

2900, £23,192,000).
The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is roz miles, with a width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), having cost 743,260,929 francs to construct and enlarge, the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the caual is 9'14 metres (30 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 16 hours 13 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom roare British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Directors, Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G. (Vice-President of the Company); Sir Fredk. Green, K.B.E.; T. Harrison Hughes, Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E., Oswald Sanderson; Sir E. Wyldbore-Smith; Sir Owen E. Phillips, G.C.M.G.

Representing H.B.M. Gort., H.T. Anstruther; Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G. (and one vacancy).

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr. and in 1919 145,098,560 fr.
The present rate of transit dues is 8 fr. agc. per

ton, and 5 fr 75 c, for vessels in ballast.
The net dividends for the year 1915 amounted

to rac fr. on the ordinary 500 fr. shares, and 97 925 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance. In 1929, the dividends were 191 877 fr. and 168 597 fr., respectively.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1914, with the percentage of British vessels :-

Year.	No. of Vessels	Net Tons.	Bratish Tonnage.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	4,802 3.708 3,110 2,353 2,522 3,986	19,419,495 15,266,155 22,325,347 8,368,928 9,251,601 16,013,802	% 66°5 76°3 79°6 73°6 79°5 70°9

### TOWNS.

CAIRO, the capital, stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Rabylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.B. 643, and the ngor post omoge and seasons, desimg with a most conspicuous is the Citadel, bufft by Saladn ing letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c.), and a towards the end of the asth emittry. The total foreign correspondence of 30,277,000. There were on December 21, 2258, 4422 miles of telegraphs, with 22,20 miles of wire, ever which saladn correspondence of wire, ever which saladn correspondence of wire, ever which saladn correspondence of wire, ever which saladn correspondence of telegraphs, with 22,20 miles of wire, ever which saladn correspondence of 50,277,000. There were on December 21, 225, 442 messages were transmitted during 225.

ALEXAMPRIA, founded B.C. 23s by Alexander time Great, was for over a,000 years the engital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." It now contains two palaces of the Sultan's, Rasel-Tin and Montasa, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. The principal towns (with their population in 1927) are as TAMES PARES

TOWER	EGYPT.	
CATRO 790,939	Shebin el Kôm	24,604
Alexandria 444,617	Suez	30,996
Tanta 74,195	Rosetta	81,050
Port Said 75, 192	Zifta	18,200
Mehalla el)	Mataria	20 498
Mehalla el 38,128	Fua	26,553
Mansûra 49,238		14,245
Damanhûr 47,867		ex,653
Zagazig 41,741	Ismailia	15,507
Damietta 30,084	Salhia	7,582
Menûf 24,253		7,500
	EGYPT.	_
Assiût 5x,43x	Qena	22,958
Medinet el Fayûm44,400	Girga	21,542
Minia 34,945	Edfu	¥3,550
Luxor 15,430	Esna	17,316
Akhmim 26,023		20,760
Beni Suef 31,986		11,203
Mallawi 24,963		,-,5
CAPITAL, Cairo.		
CAPITAL, CHIFO.		

FLAG: Red, with 3 white crescents (with convex sides to flagstaff), each with a 5-pointed white star between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers. High Commissioner, His Excellency Field Mar-

shall Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O., D.S.O. (1919). Minister Plenipotentiary (Cairo), Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C. M.G. £900 Military Attaché, Lt. Col. J.K. Watson, zst Sec., E. J. Hope Vere zrd Secs., Hon. John Cecli; G. Versker Hon. Attachés, J. Gordon; Sir C. Markham, Bt. Commercial Agent, E. H. Mulock ..... Oriental Secretary (vacant) ..... Archivest, A. R. Craig .....£300 to 400

CONSULAR OFFICERS. Cairo-Consul, A. D. Alban, O.B.E ..... Murdock Mansara—Cons. Agent, F.-T. Murdock Zagazig—Vice-Consul, G. Discono...... Alexandria — Consul - General, D. A.

Cameron, C.E.G.

, Vice-Consul, C. A. Were
Tanta-Cons. Agent, E. Erba

Port Said—Consul, F. G. Freeman.....

,, Vice-Consul, Sucz-Vice-Consul, W. A. Fox Strang-Ways .....

The Seven Wonders of the World are generally enumerated as follows:—
The Pransida,
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon,
The Tourb of Manacius,
The Tourb of Manacius,
The Tourbe of Diseas at Ripheses,
The Statue of Jupitar by Phidias.
The Prace (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

weights, measures, and currency. Weights and Measures.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known

except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their English equivalents, are as follows :--

Qasaba(used for agricultural land)= xx 6s feet

z Qirat ......=209°3 sq. yards z Feddan (=24 qirats) .....= z °038 acres Capacityz Kėla..... 

z Roti ..... = '99 lb. z Oke ...... 2.75 lb.

Qantar (=roo rotis) == 99 eg lb.
A Qantar of unginned cotton = 215 lb., of ginned cotton = roo lb.; an Ardeb of wheat = 150 kilogrammes, of barley = 120 kilogrammes, of iso ktogrammes, of pariety = ind ktogrammes, where is significant

seed = 270 rotis = 267 lb., 8 g ardess of cutton-Currency.

seed = x ton.

The Egyptian monetary system prescribed by the Law of October, rest, is on a gold monometallic basis, the unit being the Egyptian pound of roc plastres, or r,oco milliames, weighing 8 5000 grams, o 875 fine, or 7.4375 grams of fine gold.

The Legal tender qualities of the coins are: Gold—the Egyptian pound and so plastre pieces full legal tender. Silver—pieces of so, ro, 5 and s plastres up to a sum of soo plastres. Mickel pieces of xo, 5, s and x milliemes up to a sum of xo piastres. Brouze—pieces of 1/2 millieme up to zo plastres.

The respective values of the new Egyptian coins are designated thereon in both Arabic and Ringlish characters.

The pound sterling is also legal tender in Egypt at the fixed rate of 97's plastres. The so-frame piece and equivalent coins of the Latin Union circulate at the fixed rate of 77 rapiastres. The gold circulation consists almost entirely of The gold chronation consists almost enursity or British sovereigns, the Egyptian pound and the other legal tender gold coins being comparatively rare; the British sovereign is, therefore, the real hasts of the mometary system, and the foreign exchanges, expressed in piastres, are based, not on the Egyptian pound of no piastres, but on the Buffild sovereign feet returns. but on the British sovereign of 971/2 plastres.

The National Bank of Egypt issues notes for (LE) 100, 50, 10, 5 and x, and (plastres) to and as: and the Government Currency Notes for (piastres) to and g.

CAIRO is a sue miles from fiendon; transit sdays, or by P. & O. Hail old Brindlet, sidays.

## The Sudan.

Total Area 1,014,000 English Square Miles. Estimated Population 3,400,000.

Provinces and Capitals.	Approximate Area (English Sq. Miles).	Governors (Madire).
North:— Berber (El Damer)		C. P. Browne, O.B.E.
Dongola (Merowé)	112,300	Col. Sir H. W. Jackson, K.B.E., C.B. S. A. Tippetts. Col. C. E. Wilson, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Centre:— Blue Nile (Wad Medani) Khartum (Khartum) White Nile (El Ducim)	5,000	G. E. Iles, O.B E. A. J. C. Huddleston, O.B.E. E. N. Corbyn.
East:— Kassala (Kassala) Sennar (Singa)	46,000 38.700	C. E. Lyall, o.B.E. LtCol. A. Cameron.
West:— Darfur (Fasher) Kordofan (El Obeid)		I.tCol. R. V. Savile, C.B.F. J. W. Sagar.
South — Bahr-el-Ghazal (Wau) Mongalla (Mongalla) Nuba Mountains (Talodi) Upper Nile (Malakal) Sobat-Pibor (Military District)	63,800 34,000 36,000	(vacant.) V. R. Woodland. Major C. S. Northcote. K. C. P. Struve, O.B.E.

The inhabitants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes and the Nubians, but the Negroes are generally pagans. Before 1884 the population was believed to be between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000, but by 1898 they had been reduced to about 1,500,000 by war, repression, and disease.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt. 22° N. lat., to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza, 2° 19' N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15' E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritres (Italian) in 38° 30' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to so th is approximately 1,400 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abvssinia; on the south lie the Eritish Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west the French Congo.

Northern Region.—The greater portion of the region between 16° N. and 22° N. consists

Northern Region.—The greater portion of the region between 16° N. and 22° N. consists of the Nubian Desert on the east and the Libvan Desert on the west, divided by the fertile valley of the Nile, which is nowhere of great width. The Nubian Desert is bounded on the south by the rivers Atbara and Gash, the latter of which looses its annual flood in a f ritle delta north of the town of Kassala. It is traversed from south to north by the continuation of the Abyssinian highlands, which constitutes the Nile-Red Sea water parting, and forms a series of parallel rocky ranges rising to a height of 5,000 feet, the lower slopes and valleys of which are clothed in vegetation and comparatively well watered. The maritime plain' lying between these mountains and the Red Sea is covered with low bush, and at Tokar the Baraka (a mountain torrent) waters sufficient of it to produce excellent cotton.

The Central Region, between 16° N. and 10° N., contains on the east the co-culled "Island of Meroë," the ancient seat of civilization in the Sudan, situated between the Athara and the Blue Nile rivers. It is now almost uninhabited save for the natives who visit it to raise a precarious crop after the annual rains. The districts bordering on the typer renthes of the Blue Nile are covered with forests of large trees.

Southern Region .- From 100 N. to the southern boundaries are extensive tracts of

cultivable lands enclosed by a semi-circle of forests and swamps, through which a multitude of streams flow into the main river.

Darfur is mainly an elevated plateau about 3,000 feet above sea level, with occasional summits in the Jebel Marra and Jebel Medob of 6,000 feet, with summer torrents in the khors, which flood much of the southern districts and vanish in the winter. The Lado enclave, which had been leased to Leopold II., King of the Belgians, reverted at his death to the Anglo-Egyptian administration, and now forms part of Mongalla. The total area of the enclave is estimated at 15,000 sq. miles, with a Negro population of about 250,000. The Gambela enclave (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post.

Hydrography.—The Nile basin covers a total area of nearly 1,100 000 sq. miles, and while part of the basin lies in Abyssinia and Eritrea, its course from the Central African Lakes to the Mediterranean is within the British Protectorates of Uganda and Central Africa, and the Egyptian and Sudanese dominions. The main stream issues from the Victoria Nyanza at the Ripon Falls and flows through Lake Choga, whence it diverges to the Albert Nyanza and enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province of the Sudan; as the Bahr el Jebel. At Lake No the stream effects a confluence with the Bahr el Ghazal. from the south-west, and further east with the Sobat, from the south-western highlands of Abyssima. From the junction with the Bahr el Ghazal the stream is known as the Bahr el Abiad, or White Nile. At Khartum, 535 miles above the Sobat confluence, the river is reinforced by the Bahr el Azrak, or Blue Nile, from the south-east, and near El Damer, 200 miles further north, by a confluence with the Atbara, from Abyssinia. Thence the river flows north-west to Abu Hamed, and makes a great south-westerly bend, across the Nubian Desert, before resuming its northward course through the Dongolas to the northern frontier at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the Nile has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. From the Ripon Falls (on the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta (on the Mediterranean) the length of the waterway is stated to be 3,475 miles. Between Khartum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six Cataracts, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan. The sixth occurs at the Shabluka Gorge, below Khartum; the fifth below Berber, at El Solimanieh; the fourth in the Nubian bend, between Monastir and Merowe; the third between New Dongola and the 20° N. lat.; the second ends just above Wadi Halfa; the first (in Upper Egypt) has been greatly diminished in vehemence by the construction of the dam and locks at Assuan.

### GOVERNMENT.

The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The Civil and Criminal Codes are based on those of India and Egypt. The boundaries correspond in general with the territory obtained by conquest from the indigenous tribes by the armies of Mohammed Ali, the first Khedive of Egypt, and of his successors up to Ismail Pasha, between 1820 and 1875. At one time the authority of the Khedive extended along the western shore of the Red Sea as far as the Somali coast, but these outlying portions were gradual y given up, and in 1884 the Mahdist rebellion, culminating in the fall of Khartum and the death of General Gordon on Jan. 26, 1885, comelled the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the whole of the Sudan, with the exception of Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea, which were held as frontier posts. An invasion of Egypt by the Mahdist hordes under Wad El Nejumi was defeated at the battle of Toski on Aug. 3, 1889, but from 1885, untit the final overthrow of Mahdism in the campaign of 1896-98, the country was entirely under the oppressive rule of the Dervishes, and suffered a set-back from which it will take many years to recover, the population decreasing from about 0,000,000 to less than 2 000,000 through famine and the spread of disease due to misgovernment. Mohammed Ahmed, the original Madbi, died a natural death on June 22, 1885, but was succeeded by the Khalifa Abdu lahi, who ruled until his final overthrow by the Anglo-Egyptian army at the battle of Omdurman on Sept. 2, 1898. He escaped from the battle and remained at large until he, and most of his remaining Emirs, were killed at the battle of Gedid on Nov. 24, 1898. After the reconquest of the Sudan a treaty, signed on Jan. 29, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britslin, defined the boundary between Egypt and the Sudan, and provided for its administration. The British and Egyptian flags for logether and the territory is administered by a Governor-General appointed by Egypt with the consent of the British coverament. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt and duties on imports out the Red Sea ports size exceed those layed in Egypt. The import and expert of slaves is prohibited.

## 157 Ch. ve., Control Administration. Co.

Governor-General, His Excellency Maj. Gen. Sir L.O. F. Statet, E.B.E., C.E.G. (Straar of the Principal Army). Princip So., Maj. M. F. Wheatley, O.B.E. ME. Sec., IA. Cof. C. A. Barker, O.B.E.

Civil Sec., Lt.-Col. B. M. Fellden, C.B.E. Sudan Agent (Cuire), B. E. More, O.B.E. Director of Intelligence (Khartoum), Capt. C. A.

Willia, O.B.R. Ligal Secretary (Minister of Justice), W. Sterry,

¢.B.±. Advocate-General, N. G. Davidson. Chief Justice, R. H. Dun.

Financial Secretary, Col. Sir E. E. Bernard,

K.B.E., C.M.G.

Asst. do., frector, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Cen-W P Hewins, O.B.E. Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Cetral Economic Board, H. P. Hewins, O.B.E. Director of Customs, C. H. Armbruster, O.B.E. Director of Education, J. W. Crowfoot, O.B.E. Director, Wellome Tropical Research Labora-tories, Maj. R. G. Archibald, D.S.O., M.B.

Director of Medical Dept., E. S. Crespin, M.D., Ç, B. E.

General Manager of Railways and Steamers, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Deputy do., Lt.-Col. W. E. Longfield.
Director of Surveys, Lt.-Col. H. D. Pearson,

D.S.O., R.E

Director of Public Works, R. Burnett. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Maj. J. A. F. Mair, M.C. Director of Veterinary Dept., Lt.-Col. J. J. B.

Tapley, D.S.O.
Director of Agriculture, R. Hewison, O.B.E. Chief Inspector, Repression of Stavery, F J. L. Atterbury.

Director of Lands, Hugh Fraser, o.B.E.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (mudirias) under governors (mudirs), subdivided ts. The governors In some provinces into mamurias, or districts. (see p. 669) are all British. there are High Court or Provincial Judges; in others the Governor acts as Provincial Judge. District Judges have been appointed in many instances, and where no appointments have been made the Provincial Inspectors and District Officers act in their stead.

### DEFENCE.

Several regiments of the Egyptian Army (see Egypt) are stationed in the Sudan, which forms an excellent recruiting ground, and the Sirder (Commander-in-Chief) is Governor-General of the Sudan. A detached body of the British army of occupation in Egypt is quartered at Khartum, under the command of the Sirder. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (jehadia) are under provincial administration.

## EDUCATION.

In addition to kuttabs (vernacular schools) there are 6 primary schools at Khartum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, El Obeid, Raskim and Abars, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 2,000 punits; a unconderpeached at Khartum (Condon College), and a training college (also at Gordon College);

and testigioni or fruite schools at Khartum and Omdurman. The central authority is the Edu cation Department.

### PINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan for the seven years 1915 1916 are stated as follows:-

Your.	Bevenue.	Expenditure,
1913 1914	£E2,654,250 2,543,550	Ex,614,007
1916	s,496,230 s,857,860	z,463,94# z,745,530
1917 1918	2,195,360 2,774,690	1,901,940 2,336,315
1919	a,99a,793	8,720,513

The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services. The deficits of the early years were met by a contri-bution from the Egyptian exchequer, the total sum so paid by Egypt from 1907-1911 amounting to £3,435,000. In addition, nearly £5,000,000 to £3,435,000. In addition, nearly £5,000,000 has been advanced by Egypt for public works in the Sudan.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture .- In 1918 the area under cultivation was about 2,700,000 acres, of which (approximately) 8½ per cent. was rain cultivation, 23 per cent. naturally flooded, and g per cent. irrigated by artificial means. The area artificially irrigated is being extended (a) by pumping installations and (b) by gravitation canals. The basin system (see Egypt, Irrigation) is used in the Dongola mudira. The chief rain crop is dura (African millet), which forms the staple food of the Sudanese. Wheat, barley, dates, lentils, beans, onions and melons are also grown, and groundnuts and sesame are also produced for oil, and an excellent quality of cotton in rapidly increasing quantities, the high prices being a great inducement to the cultivators. The forests of the south-west and south contain valuable timber, and gum is derived from the forests of Kordofan and the valley of the Blue Nile, the Sudan being the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic; rubber is obtained from the Southern Provinces. The Live Stock includes camels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and asses; and wild (and semi-wild) ostrich in Kordofan. The cattle trade is increasing in importance annually; cattle are easily raised and the quality of the stock is improving under the supervision of the Veterinary Department.

Minerals.—Gold was once worked extensively from mines on the Red Sea littoral; in modern times these ancient workings have been respended from time to time with varying success. Lighte, iron and copper are known to exist, and the last two are worked by natives in the Bahr el Ghazal Province.

## EXTERNAL TRADE."

The principal exports are gum, ivory obtained by elephant hunters, cattle, sheep, sesame, sizes, cotton and action each, hidse and skins, the principal "imposts are cotton goods, machinery and metals, coal, food-stuffs, tobacco

		-	3351	Dunie.	. Ç
-	No. The foto is stated as	trade for the	e elght yeurs	the eastern suffices the blockers ports of I Sudan and Suakin receive much of the in thich formerly mused, northwards. Sould	
Seer.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	steamers and boats on the Blue and White E	by les
2923 2924 2924 2925 2927 2927 2928	£E1,067,449, 2,109,476 1,891,494 1,704,856 2,662,468 3,102,117 4,024,58a 4,805,745	E1,373,110 1,105,105 1,000,050 1,977,991 2,008,403 3,400,505 3,913,771 2,740,739	5,13,340,548 3,094,66 8,911,754 3,580,241 4,949,871 6,591,682 7,948,353 7,546,504	Sobst and Rahr-al-Ghasaf, and inland chieffs camels and donlers.  Telegraphs.—All the principal towns are direct telegraphic communication with Li tum, the total mileage of telegraph lases as 4,383 miles in 1900. There are 55 stationary are travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and wireless telegraphy offices.  TOWNS.	rx and sing

### COMMUNICATIONS.

Radivaye, &c. - In zers about 1,500 miles of railways were open for traffic. The Sudan Railway ways were open for traffic. The Sudan mailway resched. Khastum in 1899; a line from Atbara to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin, and a branch to the Halfa-Khastum line from Abu Hamed to Karetima to tap the Dongola Province, were opened in 1996. A bridge has been constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartum, and rans to El Obeid, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hillet Abbas. Since the opening of bridge near Hillet Abbas. Since the opening of Lado and Rejat.

### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, KHARTUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive government buildings. Population about ag.eec. Opposite Khartum, of the Blue Nile is Khartum North (ag.eec), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (6e,eec), the former Madhist capital. Other towns are Berber, Aballamed, Merowé, Dongola, Wadi Halfs, Port Sudan, Suskin, Kasala, Kamiin, Sennar, Wad Medani, Roseires, Gallabat, Gedaref, El Obeid, El Dueim, El Fasher (Darfur), Kodok, Mongalla, Lado and Reisf.

## The League of the Umpire (Founded 1901).

(Associated with the Overseas Club.)

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TER League is entirely non-political and nonsectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (a) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1908-3;
(b) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1918 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1921 the second Imperial Conference of Teachers Associations will be held in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario. An annual meeting of July. The League, through the liberality of the late. Mr. Louis Spitzed, has published a series

of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard: (1) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference); (a) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools); (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a face industry in St. Helena. With the co-operation of the Oversea. and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of Teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, the League arranging yearly interchange appointments. The School Affiliation and Comrades Correspondence Sections were established in 1901-s. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depôt over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

The League also held a Conference of Oversea Soldier-Teachers in 2029.

Hon. President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.

Chairman, Executive Committee, The Headmaster of Winchester, M. J. Rendall, M.A. Hon, Treasurer, Sir Philip Hutchins, E.O.S.L. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall, C.B.B. at Address, 284 Belgrave Boad, London, B.W. 2-1 الله المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراج المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة ال

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## Emperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates,

HORE .- The Indian Empire, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zenland, The Union of South Africa, and Doubt and the Sudan are shown separately. The following his includes the British Deminious and Protectorates which have not yet received "Responsible Government."

ASCENSION.

an Japlated Island in the South Atlantic (3,cry niles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and see from Cape Palmus on the African Coach, is of whealic origin, the peak rising to the height of a. See feet, situated 7' sg' sg" S. lat., and za' sg' s" W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Josode Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, mes, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to sice feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained unlinhabited till isrs, when the English took pos-segation of it. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 250 (exclusive of 40 members and servants of the Eastern Telegraph Co.), with about 35 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, xx being "turned" during roat, their weight being from sec to see ib. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants.

Commandant, Major H. G. Grant, R. M. L. L. Surgeon, Surg.-Lt.-Commr. E. Moxon Browne,

R.N. Paymaster, Paym.-Commr. D. E. Smith, R.N. Imports from U.K. (1917).... £3,654 Exports to U.K. (1917)
Transit from London, about 14 days.

### BAHAWAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between ar<sup>2</sup> 4s' - xy<sup>2</sup> 3s' N. lat. and xa<sup>2</sup> 4o' - yo<sup>2</sup> 5' W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and solve the south coast. and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,444 square miles, and a population in 1917 of 59,928, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagus, Andres Islands, Watlings Island, Ram Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1981, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 2918 being valued at

Evoyasa. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tomatoes are heing cultivased in large quantities for shipment to the Tuited States. Mahogany, lignum-vite, mastic, fromwood, ebony, logwood, and satis-wood are found throughout the Islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant before shout a secree and the their shout are a secree. fibre plant being about so,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1918, £ 126, 164. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, slik and weested fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL NASSAU.

Public revenue Expenditure	1916 £90,478 97,213	2927. 1686,767 245,254	.spc8. £8x,049 98,297
Public debt Total imports Total exports Imports from U.K.	<b>58,209</b> 475,067 338,679	98,209 483,984 480,352	69,467 394,386 279,803
Exports to U.K.	41,743 44, <b>376</b>	23,317 32,098	13, <b>832</b> 23,497

Governor, His Excellency Maj. H. E. S. Chief Justice, Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C.... I.000 Coloniel Sec., H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. ... Attorney-Gen., F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C., 600

400

300

900

350

450

President, Legislative Coracil, Sir James

P. Sands . Speaker, House of Amembly, H.G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E. ... .......

Pestmaster, C. O. Anderson
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller
Communatt. of Peluc, Maj. E. E. Turner(actg.)
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, A. K. Solomon (and £85 travelling allowance)
nepector of Imperial Lighthouses, Inspector (Vacant) .....

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, vid New York.

### BARBADOS.

the most windward of the West India Islands, is the most windward of the west and a session, is stuated in  $x_2^2 < N$ , and longitude  $g_0^2 x_2^2 \le N$ . It is nearly at English miles long by  $x_4$  bread at the widest part, and comprises an area of not,470 acres (about 165 square miles), about noo,000 acres being cultivated. The estimated roc.oce acres neing cuncivated. The estimated population, Jan. x, rgae, was zee, 368. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, saited meat, corn, saited fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbourster clauses. the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in sigs. In sigs it was con-stituted a distinct government, with a Governon, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of

The CARTAL and port is Bridgetown (pop. 2022, 26.64), on the shores of an open resistend (Carlisle Bay).
zone, zo.648), on the shores of an open roudstead (Carlisio Bay).
(Carlisle Bay).
2987-18, 2928-19, 2929-20,
Revenue £309,969 £347,497 £420.136
Expenditure 456,303 347,887 351,858
Public debt 538,000 530,000 530,000
Total imports 2,285,276 2,986,000 3,893,458
Total exports 2,290,234 2,480,646 3,305,380

Assombly of as members elected lyestly on the

Imports from U.K. 62,593 399,571 739-86x Exports to U.K. 52,593 399,571 739-86x Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 2029, 3,648,669, of which 2,620,386 tons were

Governor, His Excellency Lt. Col. Sir Chas.

Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col.
M. D. Harrel.

Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ... President of Legislative Council, His Hon. S& W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G. .....

Clerk, do., J. B. Howell.
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir
F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.
Clerk, do., C. P. Bowen

F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. spo-Clark, do., C. P. Bowen 400 Attorney-General, Hon. C. P. Clarke, K.C. spoots Sokiottor-Gen., H. W. Recce, K.C.... and fees Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips, O.B.K. 700 Auditor-General, S. R. Phillips 500 Controller of Customs, S.T. Harrisson, O.M.G.,

O.B.E.

Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire
Brigade, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel
Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Collymore, I.S.O.
Provost-Marshal, C. J. Winter
Port Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M. B.
(and fees)

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 23 days.

### BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about xos small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 25' N. lat. and 64° 52' W. long, comprising an area of about xo square miles, and containing a population of xx,840(x,443 white, and x4,395 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in x5x7; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in foo, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 550 miles distant.

"The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 35 members. The classate is maid and healthy. There are

House of Assembly consisting of 35 memores. The disnate is sailed and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tunks. Negotation is prelifie; the printipal trees: being the Bermuda seelar fundpot, feeling the Bermuda seelar fundpot, feelings, the great-flaspotanos for shipbuilding. The islands produce harge quantities of outons.

possible or carried and the process of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of const

Broellency Gen. Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., E.O.R., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (1927) A.D.C., Capt. C.P.D. F. Logiston Colonial Secretary & Registrar-General,

Assistant Judges, Hon. C. V. Ingham and Hon. A. W. Bluck

Postmaster, C. H. Tucker

Naval Officer in Charge, Capt. B. H. Fanshawe, C.B.E., R.N. C.R.A., Lt. Col. R. N. Lockhart, B.S.O.

Paymoster, Maj. J. S. Bartrum, R.A.P.D. S.M.O., Lt. Col. D. O. Hyde, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, s,970 miles; transit, 13 days.

### BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat.  $y^2 4$  N. to  $4^2$  ze 8.; and from long. res<sup>2</sup> ze' to reg<sup>2</sup> ze E. It is about the miles in length and too in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the abortginal Celéhes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1523, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands' India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

### BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British Novth Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 32,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 22,000, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agriculturatiabourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,485 feet) and is densely timbered. The two chief towns are Bandakan, 5th 255

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the most coast, and Jesselton, on the wist coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of y official and granding in monitoris members, who have the tood; this if Humanusbie. The appointment of the Geyelwier is subject to the appointment of the Geyelwier of States. For administrative purposes the whole Gaste at

disided into a Restitutoirs. The laws are based on the Ludien codes of oriminal and civil procedure, amusted and adapted by local ordinances. There is an image's Court for Muhammadan law.

\*\*Revenue ..... \$8,34,553 \$8,570,199 \$8,583,376 \$1,523,693 \$1,523,693 \$1,533,

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubbers ago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-muts, rattans, and all varieties of junde produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambler on a large scale Gold has been found. Usel of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Schattit, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

Exports of Leaf Tobacco... \$357.aa4 \$1,904,932 ,,, Rubber ...... 5,744,880 6,699,461 ,,, Timber ..... 337,443 1,088,935

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, to Melalap in the interfor, a distance of about 200 miles, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston on the coast (200 miles). There are wireless stations at Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat, and Tawan.

There is a native military force of Soo men under European officers, with one machine and

There is a native military force of Soo men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jessetton.

The Brilish North Rorneo Company. Court of Directors.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.O.S.I. Vice-President, Edward Dent, Esq.. Vice-Admiral Sir Bouverie F. Clark, K.C.B.

The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C. M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O. G. E. R. Bromley-Martin.

Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

London Office Staff—
37 Threadneedle St., London, E C.
Secretary, Harington G. Forbes.
Under Secretary, C. F. Collins.
Amistant Secretary, W.J. Worth (Administrative);

E. C. R. Stileman (Financial). List of Officers (British North Borneo). Governor and Commander in Chief, His

| Excellency A. C. Pearson, C.M.G. | \$17,126 |
Government Sec. F. W. Fraser | 13,591 |
Amt. Govt. Sec., vacant | 16,857 |
Commandant, Lt. Col. C. H. Harington | 7,200 |
Finance Commissioner, C. H. Dunn | 7,471 |
Reddenta | E. H. Barraut | 17,200 |
West Court, Capt. A. B. C. Francis | 17,200 |
Kudat, G. G. Irving | 1560 |
Tool Court, Capt. A. B. C. Francis | 15600 |
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Tool Capt. A. B. C. Francis | 15600 |
Tool Capt. A. B. C. Fra

M.R.C.S., L.B.C.P. S.571

Obinmissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley, M. A. 77,200

Combinissioner of Cautoma and Excise,

M. M. Clark 77,200

\* Fixqueive of land miss. † Exclusive of Duty Allowands.

4, 65

#### BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, K.C.N.G., Alc. May 22, 2906.

A riasive State on the north-west coast of the Island of Borneo. The botal area is about 4-be square miles, the estimated population being 30-cos (2g12). The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 2006, the Suitan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, except the Chinese quarter which is on land, communication being possible only by boat.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements. British Resident. Brunei. G. K. Cator.

British Rendent, Brunei, G. R. Cator. Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Edmund Roberts (soho also acts as Oficer-in-Charge). Treasurer & Supt. Customs (vacant).

Brunei is g hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained.

#### BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the northeast coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 2928, was estimated at 310,972, of whom 134,672 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded East Indian immigrants. In e colony is connect on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 188,000 acres (of which 72,365 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River is the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 8ss feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1918 was 25's, and the death-rate 40'6 per x,con. The chief product is sugar, which forms 20 per cant. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£3.066,784 in 1928), rum, diamonds, timber, balatz, and rice. There are about 13.000 shoriginal Indans; they are occupied layely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Scient of Policy of 25 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Hisancial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 members members membered by the Crown. There are 2,804 miles of post-office

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of Duty allowance, 4 1/0/74

telephone wise and 356 of telegraph line 72 post-offices. There are 35 miles of rail	a. with
ya nost offices. There are as miles of rail	WAY.
Capital, Georgetown, Population, 44	
	2928.
Public revenue £669,385 £736,473 £	<del>003, <del>00</del>5</del>
	774,4Bz
Total debt \$79.890 992,577 1,	
1926. 1947.	zgaS.
Total imports s,472,944 s,905,727 3, Domestic exports 3,302,523 3,802,837 s,	304,419
Demestic exports 3,302,523 3,002,057 a,	<b>076,007</b>
Imports from U.K. 951,994 816,569	872,897
Exports to the U.K. z,xz6,54z z,866,743 z, Governor, His Excellency Sir Wilfred	425,894
Governor, His Excellency Str Wilfred	_
Collett, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1	,000,
and Customs Duty Allowance, £ 250	.)
Colonial Secretary, C. Clementi, C.M.G.	•
£1,350 to	£1.500
Asst. Col. Sec., G. Ball Greene	600
Attorney-Gen., J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D.	
£1,350 t	0 1.600
Auditor-Gen (Vecent)	800
Auditor-Gen., (Vacant) Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden King	Boo
Government Emigration Agent in India,	
R. P. Gibbes	1,000
Colonial Treasurer, R. Clifton Grannum	800
Comet of Custome Cant J M Reid	Boo
Compt. of Custome, Capt. J. M. Reid Chief Commissory, (Vacant)	6go
Common Militia to Iman Class of Delica	090
Col W & Clark	
Col. W. E. Clark	750
THEP. Of PTHONE, II. A. FIEIE	500
Director of Public Works, R. C. Buck	800
Postmaster-General, N. Farrar	700
Electrical Engineer, H. G. Spain	450
Surgeon-General & Registrar-General,	
J. H. Conyers, M. B., C.M.	1,000
Commr. of Lands & Mines, G. D. Bayley	800
J. H. Conyers, M. R., C.M	500
Noticitor-Gen. (Vacant)	750
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major	r,600
Proise Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,250;	
Llewellyn C. Dalton, M.A.	I,000
Georgetown, 2.062 miles.	

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 3" to 13° 33' 33" N. latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 20' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total and on the east by the cariobean sea. The Otal area is about 7,55s sq. miles, with a population (Census 1917) of 40,458—20,374 males and 20,654 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 96°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and socailed "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pinetrees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generaily flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from see ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rutber and cases grow readily. Fruit, in-civiling basensa, plantains, coor, outs, piesepples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inbest description of oscale trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be parchased at Super-arre, plus cost of increes, which averages about \$1 mg per acre, or leased at an animal regulated ago: to goo, per acre. There are 6s primary schools in the colony, and 3 schools with second-ary descriptments in Bellies

ary departments in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of colony. There is an Executive Council er 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legisla-tive Council of 9 editors and 9 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1911), 10,478.

2927-28. 2928-29. 2929-00.

Public expenditure 675,235	\$721,233.\$1, 670,737	on the
Public debt 874,800 Total imports 3,565,416	874,800 3,555,416 4,	874,500 895,826
Total exports 3,658,657 Imports from U.K Exports to U.K	3,568,657 4, 355,815	448,800 405,017 667,880
Governor and Com. in-Chief, Eyre Hutson, C.M.G.	His Excellen	• •

Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. L. McKinstry ......

Surveyor-General, F. W. Brunton ...... Durector of Public Works, J. P. Auld ..... Executive and Electrical Engineer,
Morton Cuthbert
Prin. Medical Officer, T. W. F. Gann...
Supt. of Police, H. J. I. Cavenaugh
Colonial Postmaster, G. S. W. Smith...
Chief Justice, R. B. Boden .800

6,000 Attorney-General, G. O'D. Walton ... .... Registrar-General, (vacant)
Clerk to Councils, H. E. Phillips
Auditor, M. H. Matthews \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon ...

Belize is distant from London about . 5,702 miles; transit, 17 days

#### CAMEROOM.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The German Protectorate of Kamerun on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Frauc:-British forces during the War of 1984-28, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are be-tween so-rso N. lat. and S 48'-rso E. long., and the area is about agg.ooc square miles, containing a population estimated at 3,500,000. The coast line extends from the Rie del Rey to the Muni River. The south-eastern boundary (as re-arranged in xoxx) is the confinence of the Sanga with the Congo River; the extreme northern limit is the southern shore of Lake Chad, and the extreme eastern limit. (seen) is the Ubangi River. The territory occupies, the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) mear a capital, on the coast, and the chelichi m Mandars Mountains on the north-west frontie likid there are extensive regions of good pasturage. Papital, on the coast, and the Chebohi.

There are indications of gold and other minerals.

About 60,000 sores are under outdwatton. The Access was obtained to the Coast, and the Coast.

Rivers by the Rendit compensation treaty with Princic (upri), united which the area of the essenty was impeased by set, see square miles. The Sanga Erk topicates by set, see square miles, The Sanga Erk topicates Persence Po; the Sanga and Bachs (or Egoko) are tributaries of the Cough, and the Logome-Shari slows into Lake Ohad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanees, with some Hamman and Fulla tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder "Cook quitter that the property of t pagans. Cocos cultivation is a highly successful ludustry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports (valued at 15,336,000 marks in zers) are rubber, paim oil, paim kernels, coops and tvory; the imports (14,44,000 marks in 1923) are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions. There were the miles of railway open in 1922.

In some the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.
The British Sphere is a wedge-shaped strip,

running with the Nigerian border, and containing an area of about as, one of miles. It is ad-ministered by the Nigerian Government, the capital being Bura, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Ambas Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 70° 44° and 82° 56° W., parallels of 12° 12° and 12° 46° N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of sag square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columhus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population

(1821) 5.554. The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand

Cayman, population (1912) 1,449.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court, H. H. Hutchings (house and fees) .... £600

CEYLON.

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between g° 55'-9° 50'2' N. lat. and 79° 4s'-81° 53' E. long. Its area, is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to o miles; and its greatest width 140 miles. acuth, m

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the

hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of zers) was 4, zze, 367, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Gauges, who first settled in the island about Canges, who has section in the insula source in Caylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 250 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1956 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but they many after in also Caylon was arrested. annexed them to the Frenchery of Mauras; but five years after, in also, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1813 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his douinions, which had up to that time main-tained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown

The stable products of the islands are agri-oultural. The most important for home con-

sumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, cold and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchous, rubber, cocos, cinnamon, cardamous, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cuitivation, and the leading areas in 1919, in acres, varion, and the leading areas in 1529, in access
were:—Rice, 710,083; other grain, 159,584; tea,
499,581; coffee, 941; coco-huts, 1,021,590; rubber, 208,687; cinnamon, 35,083; cocoa, 31,325;
and tobacco, 12,46. The live stock in 1539
intolded 1,558,969 horned cattle, 68,040 alterp,
180,569 goate, 39,300 pigs, and 3,558 horses.
Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c. ; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs.s,405,645 in 1905. The facture of sait is a Government monopoly.

There are 728 miles of railway open, being s ft. 6 in. gauge and rry miles a ft. 6 in.; and the post and telegraph offices numbered 711, there being 7,319 miles of telegraph wire.
The government of Ceylon is administered by

a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of az members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island. Four of the ten unofficial members are elected. the rest nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

Public revenue	1928 3.5 63,933,609	3919. RA 70,070,041
Public expenditure Public debt	64,944,549	70,843,680 203,570,500
Total imports		242,719,690 367,057,479
Imports from U.K Exports to U.K	£1,970,670	£33,800,842
Capital, Colombo (po	pulation, 26	,868)
Governor His Excellen	ev Reig Car	n Qi.

William Henry Manning, K.c.M.G., K.B.E., C.B..... ......Rs. rog D.S.O. A.B.C. Rs.23.48e
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Graeme
Thomson K.C.B. Sance
Principal Assistant da., John Scott 1,000 and do., M. A. Young ..... Controller Alexander ..... Rs. 18.000 

Government Agents .-Western Province, Hop. J. G. Fraser.

Control, W. L. Kindersley Control, W. A. Minderstey 22.

Northern, B. Constantino 22.

Northern, Hon, C. R. Cumberland 22.

Southern, Hon, E. B. Hellings 22.

Sangh Control, K. G. Tyrell, 22.

Sargh Control, K. G. Tyrell, 22.

Uns. R. M. Thaine Sabaragamusoa, G. F. R. Browning Surveyor-General, W. C. S. Ingles	S1,70
Surveyor-General, W. C. S. Ingles	2,00
Director Pub. Works, Hon. T. H. Chapman Postmaster-General, F. J. SmithRs.	3,40
Prin. Collector of Customs, Hon. F. Bowes	-
	28.000
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Anton Bertram	62,25
San Periana Judge, Hon G. F. W. Runis	1,40
Puisne Judge, Hon. W S. Shaw	1,40
Do. do. Hon. T. de Sampayo, K.C. Bo. do. Hon. G. Schneider, K.C.	<b>1,40</b> 0
(Acting.)	1,400
District Judge, Colombo, H. A. Loos	1,80
Do do Randy P E Pieris	7.00
Do. do. Galle, L. W. C. Schrader Rs. Do. do. Jafna, G. W. Woodhouse	x8,00
Do. do. Jaffna, G. W. Woodhouse	18,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. H. C. Gollan, C.B.E.,	c
Solicitor-Gen., T. F. Garvin	۱,90° 2,900
Registrar-General, N. W. Morgappuh	-,
(Acting)	475 60
Director of Education, A.S. Harrison (Actg.)	6e
Principal Colonyal Medical Officer, Hon. G.	
J. Rutherford	1,400
Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton	1,800
Manager Railways, G. P. Greene	2,400
Conservator of Forests, H. F. Tomalin,	
M.I.C.R.	1,800
Director of Irrigation, C. F. S. Baker	1,050
Director of Food Production, Edward Brandis Denham	
	1,300
The Marnium Anominus and Hee to the	N W

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Male, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammedius. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut ceir, and tortoiseshell.
Colombo. distant from London 6.200 miles:

transit, 16 days.

#### CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N lat 34° 33' and 35 41', and E. long 32° 17' and 36° 35' It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is a38 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, roo miles long and 6e to 3e broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 4e miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The estimated population on Dec. 31. 1919 was 311,108, of whom about at per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly meaniers of the autocephajons Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and irits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wood, lides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, aponges, sumac leaves, terra unders, gypeum, and sait. The fertility of the soil has for centeries been provertial. In mag the wine export was r.4ee,6se gals, and that of apicitis say, aga gals. The 'bulk of the wine sed spirits say, aga gals. The 'bulk of the wine sed spirits say, aga gals. The climate varies in icits going to Egypt. The climate varies in Screet localities. In the plains the summer at is very great, and the British triops suffered

when first stationed in the leland. Evenly simmer guarters ware housever, found in it lills; and, owing to the entopresses of various spatiage measures, the deshi-rate of the who mitery m island is nearly as low as that of any lineap

country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1924. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every-more paring direct taxes having a vote. The government, is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a Titch Commissioner anniated by a Legislative High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 28 members, 6 heing official and ze elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammaden and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law pressided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the entre of the island, with a population of slogs in 1911; the other principal towns are Larmon (population 9, a66), Limassel (20, 200), Famagunta (3 27), Kyrenia (1, 276), and Paphos (2, 425), Important works at Famagunta have rendered

the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and narrow-gauge railway connecting the harrow with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1995, and was extended to Morphon, as miles, in 1987, and to Evrychou, 15 miles, in 1982. There is a and to Evrychou, 15 miles, in 1925. The regular service of steamers from Egypt.

Expenditure	3 <sup>6</sup> 4,599	494,675	485,406
l	2927	ages,	E924.
Total imports		2,013,795 £	
Total exports		86a,aa6	2,372,580
Imports from U.K.		329,485	gg=,6a6
Exports to U.K	106,300	230,220	3x3,86x
High Commissione	r and Co	mmander-i	a.
Chief, Malcolm &	stevenson.	C. M. G. Cum	(o)
(and	duty aller	vance Lio	Ca.com
A.D C., B. J. 8	Burri <b>dge (a</b>	oting)	1/00
Private Sec. (v.	acant)		140
Chief Secretary, J.	C. D Fent	n	1.400
Chref Assistant	t Sec. C. H.		
		_ £	500 to 750
Commissioners, Ma	J. W. N. B	olton, O.B.I	L;
Maj. G. C. Bayl	A: (und o	ne vacano	Ŋ,
£800 to £950;	E. E. MCD	onaid; T.	J.
Greenwood; Car	K. A. M. F	leury &	
Treasurer, W. A. I Chief Collector of C	wrug .	T Manual	1,080
I.S.O	weller, w		
Registrar-General (	racent)	£ 6.	so to goo
Auditor, E. du Bou	lav		mo to one
Chief Justice, Stan	lev Fisher		2,500
Puisne Judge, A. I	. C. Stmar	t	1.800
Presidents of Distri	ct Courts.	C. Macas	kle:
H. C. W. Grimsha	w : B. Dic	kenson : I	D.
Vergette; J. C. 1			

Chief Louinna.
Gallagher, D.S.O.
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. F. B. Thompson
Chief Impoctor of Schoole, Rev. Co.

Mef Impects F. D. Newton

Lyge to go Manager, Bailways, G. Bert Day Lies to 90 Public Worft, H. Kimima, M.V.O. See to 90 Distance, 2,020 miles ; mail transit, 6 to a days. DOMINION. See Limward Islands.

## EAST AFEIGA PROTECTORATE. See KENYA. PALKLAND ISLANDS

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, ile about see miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between gr gr-gg 8. lst. and gr 46-66 W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area g.eee sq. miles), West Falkland (area g.eee sq. miles), West Falkland so sq. miles), and upwards of zee small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1916 of 3,250. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises s,arg feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in sgoe, and visited by Hawkins in 1994. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1791, but not actually occupied. In 2800 the Argentine Republic established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1821. In \$23 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1924, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdec defeated a German squadron (von Buee) off the Fakkland Islands. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20' to go', and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part, with the exception of one station situated in a sheltered position on the West Falkland, where a considerable crop of hay is grown. The population is mainly British and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports are whale-oil and guano, wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

SOUTH GRORGIA, an island Soo miles east-southcast of the Falkland Group, with an area of z,coo square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the South Shellands; the South Orkneys (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maise and cereal area of Argentina 31/2 years later); the Sandwick Group; and a part of the mainland of the Antarctic, known as Graham's Land.

Public revenua	99,687 1,857,306 1,870,903 682,803	2928, 25,46,365 26,270 939,937 2,054,366 487,767 2,692,409

The government is vested in a Governor, sided Asst. Do., D. E. Hewrit by an Executive Council of a members, and a Attorney-Gen., Etci. K. Louig, E.C.

Legislative Council, the members of both bein appointed by the Crown. , a . . . 1.

Gopernor and Communiter-in-Chief, His Excellency John Middleton, C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary, &c., Lt.-Col. I. R. St. Johnston ..... Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A.

Chief Justice, The Governor. CRIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (rest).

Port Stanley is distant about 8,330 miles; transit, as days, mouthly from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy rid Monte Video.

#### FIJI.

This is a group of see to ago islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about z,zee ricks) in the South racine Ocean, about 1, 200 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to South, between 15<sup>1</sup> 45<sup>2</sup> - 31<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> S lat, and 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to South, between 15<sup>1</sup> 45<sup>2</sup> - 31<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> S lat, and 300 miles from 100 miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Mill) and Vanus Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans: the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to \$4° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, and 64°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-unts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, hananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, malse, hides and pelts, and beche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing as nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and a native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1917) was estimated at 165,931 (21,033 native Fijians, 61,123 East Indian immigrants, 4,824 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

Public income ... £335,064 £371,189 £415,432 Public expenditure 300,717 348,141 442,116 Public debt . .. .. . . as,315 12,915 4,300 992,869 1,166,367 1,060,314 3,079,809 1,165,066 1,871,666 4,300 Total imports . . . 1,060,314 Total exports .... . .. Imports from U.K. 151,606 57,033 3,338 118,104 Exports to U.K. ... 2,605 76,346

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.
Population (1914), 5, 122.
Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Cecil
Hunter Rodwell, K. C.M.G. (1918), (and
£1,000 as High Comm. of W. Pacific) £2,000
Frivate Sec., Capt. R. W. Westmacott,
A.D.C., Capt. H. Garland.

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Charles Simon

Davson, K.C., Ll. B. (and Line as Chief Jud. Commer., W. P.) Colonial Sec., Hon. Thomas Edward Fell.

Cream Shifetter, T. B. H. Brisce
Chief Medical Officer, Mon. G.C. Straplinin's
Commissioner for Lande, Hon. Dynam Bair
Secretary for Natice Affairs (vacant)
Agant-General of Lumigration (vacant)
Receiver General (vacant) Commissioner of Works, H. B. Lees ....... Registrar of Supreme Court, Registrar-General and Public Trustee, C. G. B. Inspector General of Constabutory and Prisons and Sherif, Col. G. S. L. Golding Auditor, E. H. Morris (and £30 as Auti-Chief Police Magistrate (vacant) .......

Suva is zz,eec miles from London; transit from London, viú Vancouver, about 30 days; and rid Sydney, about so days,

#### GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was dis-covered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armsda, Queen Elizabeth, heing then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1666 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1763 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in z843. and was constituted a separate government in Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various observed and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 2, 1911, was 7,700, and that of the Protectorate 138,401. The climate is unhealthy Protectorate 136,401. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form seventy per cent. of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called kous are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and monocommissioned officers and men) is stationed non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 9s men), which performs both civil and military duties. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is visited in a Governos, andsted by an Excentive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members, made 3 unofficial members, madellikated by the Crown. illitated by the Crown

Public revenue 5227,977 £123.36 £100.005
Public expenditure of sup 200 143 481
Public delst
Total imports 1007,505 r.418,412 r.418, 327.
Imports from U.K. 457,115 433,442 785,565
Exports to U.K 2,445,583 845,500 34204,674
CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (reer)
7,700.
Covernor, His Excellency Cant. Cacil
Hamilton Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O £2,250
Private Secretary, 500
Colonial Secretary, H. Henniker Heaton siese
Judge of Supreme Court, S. S. Sawrey-
Cooksonz,odo
Receiver-General, Cucil Gwyn
Legal Adviser, E. M. Hoy
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools, I. J. T. Turbett
Senior Med. Officer, T. F. G. Mayer 12,000 to a goo
Commissioner of Police, de., C. Greig Lyno to and
Travelling Commissioners, E. Hopkinson, Lobert
Capt. H. F. Sproston, £880; Capt. E. B. Leese,
£720; Capt. R. H. H. Whitehead, M.C., £600
to £960; Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C., £660 to
£.060.

Colonial Engineer (vacant) ...... Transit from London, 14 days

#### GIBRALTAR.

a rocky promontory, a 1/2 miles in length and 1/2 of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an During the year 1919 extensive shipping trade. 6,833 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 13,737,959. The chief sources of revenue are the 13,737,959. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The civilian population (Census of April, 1921) was 19,120

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation, there being no executive or legislative council.

.....£125,876 £158,694 £239,397 Revenue Imports from U.E. 119,636 133,359
Imports for U.E. 2,369,443 3,015,500
Exports to U.E. 2,569
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Exports Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excollency General Str H. L. Smith Dorrien, G.O.E., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (end.) table allowance (see) Ass. Müttary Sec., Capt. S. F. Carrington G.S.O., Lt. Col. T. A. Pollok-Morris, O.E. 2.

In the pys. of Administration, Col. J. B. McLachlan, C.R., C.H.C., D.A.O.

McLachlan, C.R., C.H.C., D.A.O.

D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. S. F. Bussell,

R.C.A. (acting)

Garanese Addt. & Qr. Mr., Maj. J. Berrow,

Quenessessing Seyal Artillery, Lt.-Col. C.

C.M. Nuttall, D.R.O.

Chief Enger., Col. R. H. Bland, C.R., C.M.G.

Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. H.

S. Thurston, C.S., C.M.G., C.S., A.M.S.

Glicer Communiting R.A.S. Corps., Lt.-Col.

J. D. Buller, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Assist. Director of Ordinance, Col. F. J.

Angell, C.S.E.

Community Paymer, Lt.-Col. R. A. Dobbin

Sentor Naval Officer, Hear-Adm. Sir R. Y.

Tyrwittt, Rart., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, R.D., L.K.R.
Police Magistrate, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton

Government Engeneer, J. R. Crook, O.B.K.,

M.1.0.E. £500 to 600
Chief of Police, J. Cochranse 500
Postanaster-General, G. E. Jones 400 to 500
Suegeon, Colonial Hountal, J. Lochhead,
O.R.E., M.D. 500
Chief Justice, Sir Bartle Frere, K.C., Lil.B. 7,000

Attorney-Gen., Capt. M. H. Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.R. Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe

Distance, x,aop miles; transit, 2 days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Coast.

The Gold Coast Colony comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° y' W. to 1° 24° E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 1° 0′ N. latitude, bounded on the west and morth by the French colonies of the Ivary Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togolsand. The total area of the colony and its dependencies is estimated at Sagas as sailes. The population (Consus of April a, 2911) was: Gold Coast Colony, Say, 26°; Askentia, 289, 284; Northern Territories, 387, 23°; total, 1,291,385, of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagana, but the number of Muhammadans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmins was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1678, some English merchants tulk a fort at Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established by the English and other nations. The first English company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1865. This was succeeded in 1872 in the Royal African Company, which calesqued and strengthened Cape Coast Castle unstil it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dircove, Sekandi, Kommonada, Anganaho, which was constituted by Act of Enrichment, with Herty, to trade and form, establishments on the West Coast of Africa between as Nand ao' S. lat. The cettlements were in 1821

transferred to the Cours, and placed under the government of Sherra Leone, from which they were finally separated in sips under the tiple of Gold Coast Colony. The Davich and Roglish forts were interminged until sips, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to the Setherlands, and those on the east to Great Britain. In sips the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in sigs, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873-4 arose, as the Eing of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut-off from the sea.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and disamonds were discovered in 1979; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal exports in 1979 were: cocoa, £8,78,000; gold and gold dust, £1,03,760; palm kernels, £2,3,248; and kola nuta, £32,249. The chiral imports are textiles, building materials, provisions, kerosine, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist and very malarious, but is becoming annually less melacility by the aid of medical science and semication. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established acheois of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the smitzy condition of the cost towas. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was 1,592,593; [British 1,242,729], in 1925, 932,994 (British 932,854), asion miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashauti and 202 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kunnai (185 miles). Another fine runs from Accra to Tato (65 miles), and further developments are being surveyed.

The seat of government is Accra\* (population 19,283). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (1,250), Ada (2,372), Elmina (3,570), Schondi (9,222), Tarkwa (2,426), Kwitta (2,520), Akim (2,252), Kumasi (2,832), Saltpend (2,520), and Winnehah (9,240). The government is administered by a Governor, alded by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of raofiticial and 9 unofficial members.

Total revenue ... £ 1,624,124 £ 1,296,574 £ 2,601,500
Exponditure ... 1,424,279 1,329,485 1,781,570
Total imports ... 3,366,680 2,973,915 7,946,981
Total exports ... 6,564,923 4,825,521 10,824,23
Exports to U.K. .. 2,627,528 2,46,680 4,931,210

Generater and Communider-in-Chief, Hie Excellency Brig.-Con. Fraderick Gordon Guggisberg, E.E., C.M.S.O. (1939)

(and allowance, £z,eso)
Colonial Secretary, A. R. Sinter, C.M.C.,
O.B.E.
Chief Assist. Sec., A. C. Finley, 2.2.0.
Senior Assistants, H. R. Pophana, M.R. R.
(and x vaccounty)

Pronounced Alareh.

	2.
Chief Clark P J Ribeiro Com to an	
Chief Clerk, P. J. Ribeiro	T
Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly 2,90	•
Attornoy-Consent, Denald Kingdon	•
Selicitor General (vacant)	•
Treasurer, H. M. Lewis	•
Chief Assist. Treatmerer, P. F. Burton & goo to for	•
Auditor, W. Bowerley 700	
Auditor, W. Bowerley	
D. B. Hinson; H. Vane Percy each 400 to 500	
LtCol. Comdg. G.C. Rogt., R. A. de B.	1
Rose, C.W.G., D.S.C.	.
Prin. Medical Officer, 1,300	
Director of Works, E. H. D. Nicolla, O.B.M. 1,000	,
Geni. Manager, Reilways., R. W. Cozens-	
Hardy 1,600	•
Comptroller of Customs, J. McIntosh	
Reid	•
Devuty do., J. I. Lauder	,
Commissioners of Provinces, A. J. Phil-	1
brick, J. Manwell, F. W. F. Jackson,	
Col. Colin Hardingeach 700	
Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogili 80	
Class Fredery Affects, F.T. Develop C.T.M.	- 1
Sec., Native Affairs, J. T. Furley, O.B.B 700	,
Insp. Gent. of Prisons, Capt. C. E.	
Cookson	1
Postumeter-General, S. B. Gosling £600 to 800	. 1
Desirate do W T R Wallace 600 to 200	• 1
Telegraph Engineer, Maj. J. J. F.	•
Telegraph Engineer, Maj. J. J. F. O'Shaughnessy	
Telegraph Engineer, Maj. J. F. O'Shaughnessy	,
Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace	,
Hali 1,800	,
Chief Surrenor, R. N. Killey 24s	,
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Hall Chief Surveyor, R. N. Kilby	
Hall Chief Surveyor, R. N. Killy Inspector-Gen. of Police, D. R. A. Bettington Director of Education. D. J. Oman Puisne Judges, S. K. F. Nettleton, W. T. Porter; R. W. H. Wilkinson; Ewen R. Logan Director of Geological Survey, A. E. Kitteon, C. B. K.	
Hall Chief Surveyor, R. N. Kilby	
Hall Chief Surveyor, R. N. Killy Inspector-Gen. of Police, D. R. A. Bettington Director of Education. D. J. Oman Puisne Judges, S. K. F. Nettleton, W. T. Porter; R. W. H. Wilkinson; Ewen R. Logan Director of Geological Survey, A. E. Kitson, C.B.K. Ashanti:— Chief Commissioner, C. H. Harper, O.B.E. Provincial Commissionerry, Maj. C. E. D. O.	
Hall Chief Surveyor, R. N. Kilby	
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#### HONG KONG.

to 30 days.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the southeasters coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in sa' xo'—sa' 34' N. lat. and say' sa'—xa' 30' E long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about to miles long and from z to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 3z square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyeemooi) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first cocupied by Grazi Reitain in January, right, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Naukin in zag; British Kooloon was subsequently acquired by the Peting Convention of zago; and the New Zerritories, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1892. The whole solony sted population (sess) of sea, fee, of

whom ser, one were Chinese. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, rumbered about 12

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the mainiang; and setween the mainiang asset the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some to square miles. With the exception of liqua-and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1918) 14,759,003 tons; (1919) 17,363,741 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the houndary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau-kok, a distance of miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,800 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for The hot season lasts from May to During the winter mouths, from Octoher. November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87 in July to 83° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 33° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In rose there were 576 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 25,786 pupils. The University (opened in 1922) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its govern-

ment is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1919), 220,080.

Public revenue	16,252,178 £1,485,738 \$3,000,000 £3,796,781	17,915,921 £1,485,731 \$3,000,000 £5,120,784
Exports to U.K	1,450,382	a,698,823

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stabbs, E.C.N.S. A.D.C. Capt. H. S. McGrath. Private Sec., Capt. J. E. Warner Commanding the Forces, Maj. Gen. Franch Ventria, c. z.

Colegial Secretary, Hon. Claud Severn, C.H.G. Transurer, do., Hon., C. McI. Messer, O.B.E. Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C., O.B.E. Director of Public Works, Hon. W.	. 1
CYG	2.000
Treamper die. Hon C. Mel Masser O.R.E.	1.500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. N. Kenm. K.C.	-19-0
ORR	- Bon
Director of Public Works, Hon. W.	-,
Chatham, C.W.G.	1,500
Chatham, C. N. G. Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Halli-	
fax. O.B.R.	1,500
fax, 0.B.R. Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Wm Rees	
Davies, K.C	2,400
Puime Judge, His Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz	z.600
set l'olice Magistrate, E. D. C. Wolfe	1,500
Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. T. C.	-10
Johnson	2,200
Director of Education, Hon. P. Irving	1,500
Crown Solicitor, G. H. Wak-man	
	1,000
Harbour-Master, &c., Commander C. W.	
Beckwith, R.N.	1,000
Postmaster-General, S. B. C. Ross	1,200
Hong Kong, a.S. miles, rul Suez (	anal:
Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, vid Suez ( transit, s9 days, or vid Siberia, 18 to 23 da	ra.
pratiett, and didn't or one proofin, to so all dis	,
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#### TAWAIGA.

aboriginally Kaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Caba, within 27 42"—36" 32" North lat. and 76" 21"—76" 21" W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islanda, being 244 miles in length and 91 nextreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1922, of 821,383; the whites numbered 15,605; coloured, 163,201; blocks, 59,282; Rast Indians, 17,386; Chinese, a.211; hot specified, a.905.

Jamaios was discovered on May 2, 1494, h) Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken

Jamacos was encovered en say 3, 1994, i) Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1905; but in 1953 a Stitish expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling registance. In 1950 it was formally celled to

England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is inter-sected by good roads. There are ros miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 40,393 (1918) Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world , and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Monutains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dyestuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound

 The Government publishes annually a Hamilest of Jamasa, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

in the reset of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed a members; the Legislative Council consists of the Covernor, the Senior Military Officer, the Official Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all ex officio), and of such other persons, not exceeding zo, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the cast, Middleaex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census. zorx) 57,373; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 7,219; Montego Bay, 6,616; and Port Antonio, 7,074. Chief exports (1917): Fruit, £349,000; coffee, £126,976; sugar, £704,050; dyc-woods, £159,173; jimmento, £71,685; rum, £58,739; cocos, £127,853; minor products, £732,662. 2986-17 Public general revenue . £1,154,349 £1,052,485 Exponditure from income. 1,076,237 1,008,400 Public debt..... 3,811,246 3,797,273 zez6 3,107,004 3,343,865 Total imports................. Total exports .. . ... 2,681,234 2,479,107 Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, k.C.N.G. (1918) .... £5,000 A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Hon. Robert Trefusis .. Condg. Troops, Brig.-General A. R. Gilbert, C.B.R., D.S.O. Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Bryan, Annut Colonial Secretary, Sir R. John-.....£1,000 to 1,200 Park .... Supernstending Medical Officer, Hon J E.
Ker, N R.C.S. Soo to 2,000
Collector-General, Hon. A. H. Miles, Collector of Customs area Symposius master, Kingston, B. de S. Bell (acting)...... Director of Agraculture, Boo. H. H. Cousins Impector-General of Police and Prisons, Arthur F. Strachan (acting)....... Director of Railwaye, Maj. Lewis Thomas, 850 OBE .... Blooto : Director of Education, Hon. F. E. Reed, Registrar Supreme Court, H. I. C. Brown, 600 R. P. Gibin ..... (and allowance) Kingston is distant from Eundon Ann miles : transit, at days.

KRWYA

Menya, formerly "The Hast Africa Protoc-torate," includes the whole of the coast from the Finha to the Juba River, as also the wast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The eastern bedridary was defined along the Jude and north-east by an agreement with Italy (1891), and on the north by an agreement with Abyasinia in sook. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, and on the south the Portuguese colony of Mounnibique.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are sub-divided into districts and sub-districts: (z) Seyidie, (a) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Nyanza, and (8) Northern Frontier District, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kismayu, Nyeri, Naivasha. Kisumu, and Moyale. Of the provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonisation by Europeans. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped, and not yet included in any administrative district. The population of the Colony has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no accurate census has ever been taken. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

Kenya also includes the With Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana Witu is regarded for administrative

purposes as part of Tanaland.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 300 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast hetween Mombasa and Lamu, and between Momhasa and Entelbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions radiating from the main Uganda Railway tele-graph system to Taveta, Fort Hall, West Kenia, Atchers Post, Southern Masai Reserve, Eldama Bavine, Kericho, Ussin Gishu, Machakos, Kisii and Mumias; also telegraph connexion between Mombass and Tanga Radio-telegraph stations exist at Mombase and Kismayu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bidge r,ya feet in length Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 25,000, of whom r,soo are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are hides and skins, grain, rubber, fibre, and copra; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

Communication with England by Union Castle Line old Suez Canal

Imports from K.C.M.G., C.B. (and £x,con duty allowance) £3,000 A.D.C., Capt. K. Caldwell, R.F.A. ..... 775 1,000 575 Commandant, K A. R., Brig.-Gen, E. 1,000 Treasurer, H. P. Espie (L70 duty) ... L700 to 900
Atterney-Gen., (L90 duty)
Chief of Customs, F. W. Major, C. M.G., O.B.k. £800 to 1,000 Postmaster-Gen., E. Afr. and Uganda, J. (Lgo duly) Lgoo to 700 CAPITAL, Nairobi ; transit, about az daya. LEEWARD ISLANDS. The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under The Recward Bishus of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (z) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (a) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (a) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Firgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local facilities. These arms adventises were deter-Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1911 was 1918. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 ex-officio and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President. Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward Marsh Merewether, R.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £3,000 Private Sec. d' A.D.C., Capt. C. O. Pearce Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, 

Michelin .....

Second Puisne Judge, (vacant) ...... Colonial Sec., Lt. Col. Hon. T R. St. Juhn-

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T.C. Lartigue age
pleck, Ls.o 600
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7 £198,019 £240,076
57 <b>208,054 220,57</b> 5
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9 908,401 ···
u 912.877
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#### (z) ANTIGUA (AND BARBULA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 27° 6' N. lat. and 6x' 4g' W. long., and is about 70 miles in circounference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,950 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under-cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in more was ge, seg, including ra, seg males and re, set females. Bettled by the kinglish in reas, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., the island has always been more distinctively Emglish. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1868, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

Revenue	±917-18 £66,768 64,308	1918-19 £63,528 66,188	£70,15\$ 70,880
Public debt	z 26,500	116,100	115,900
Total imports	293,858	307.954	
Total exports	368,376	a6s.88 c	

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1911), 7,910 President & Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands)

Transfer, Hon. F. W. Griffith (see Lee-

ward Islands)

Magistrate, R. H. K. Dyett ..... . .. £600 Supl. of Public Works, C. K. Stretch .... 480

Burbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Autigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N. long. 62° 42' W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 2,000. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Coddington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarnon and other fishing.

Magistrate, O. Nugent. Manager, Capt. G. Downing.

Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population of about so.

#### (a) ST. KITTS-NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in zeen to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Consus of agrz of 43,303, and a total area of about 230 square miles. The climate is decidedly nge square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 75° to 85°. from 75° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency,

and the oldest colony in the West. Ind stanted in lat. 19' 15' N. and long, 40' 15' W comprises an eres of 35 square miles, its gr th being as miles, and greatest t gandles. It is one of the most effectively said sugar islands in the West Indies, a cont ne of green estates sweeping up all rous coast from the seatowards the central or ies to a height of 3,722 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Benesterre, pop. (1921) 6,199, is a port of registry, and had so vessels of 1,289 tons in 1928.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a stant

some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in sgrs of 12,495. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest eleva-tion is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown.

Pop. (1911), 912.

Anavilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts. 15 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 38 square miles.
Population (2913), 4,075. ('otton is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

1917-1B. Public revenue.... £60,881 Expenditure .... 61.330 Public debt ... ... 40,155 Imports ..... 896,594 Exports ... .... Exports ... .... 372,515 344,633 Administrator, Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.N.G.

(and Entertainment Allowance £250) £2,000 Clerk, and Clerk of Councils. R. B. Skinner

Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Hon. G. C. Johnson £450 and fees Maguetrates: St. Kitte, W. M. Wigley (and

Crown Attorney) £681; Nevia, Hon. F. H Watkins, IA.O. £445; Angr Wa, S. B. Jones £350 Supt. of Public Works, J. Lanureth Smith ... 510

#### (3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftless of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between zg'ze'. zg'' ag''. I at. and 6° zg'-6-2' ze''. long. gg miles 8. of Antigua, and is about zg miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of sqr sq miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from ago to The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocos, limes, coffee and fruit. The population was estimated at 40,315 on Dec. 31, 1919; included in this total are 400 Cariba, of whom 100 are of pure blood. The climate is of whom zoo are of pure blood healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for silectuary and rheumatic invalids. There is an executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the southwest coast, population about 7,000, and Portsmouth, population shout risco.

Public revenue Expenditure	1917-18. £,45,106 54,440	2928-29 £47,459 58,786	255,097 52,095
Public debt	35,507	34:277	33,645
Imports	230,033	205,206	* == 2

del printistrature, Hist Bonpar' R. Walter,	e
Clark, and Clark of Conneils C. B. R. Baynes	375
Colonial Engineer, P. Noble, A.M. LCR.	605
Postmaster, V. P. Blanchard	3"7
Magistrates, A. W. Soldmen, £300; R. F. Garraway, £406; H. W. Steele Medical Officers, Hon. H. A. A. Nichells,	375
C.M.Q., Labo; E. Sutcliffe, Lays (and 3	٠
TROUBLES) Cach	375

#### (4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in set at N. lat. and 60° W. long. 36 miles S. W. of Antigua. It is about rx miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 25% square miles, with a population (Census 1511), it was settled by Englishmen, but concered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soutifiers and several bot aprings, while the soenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the inland are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The district of the inland are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The district of the inland are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The district of the inland are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The district of the inland are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The district of the inland are mountainous, the rest well cultivated as a consideration of the second of th

Revenue Expenditure Public debt	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£18,804	£,17,671	£19,336
	18,614	12,893	16,014
	11,100	11,100	11,100
Total imports Total exports	1917.	1918.	1919.
	57,632	70,843	59,145
	63, <b>98</b> 6	87,012	102,057
Commissioner & Tree Assist. Freasurer, Jas Senior Medical Office Magistrate, A. K. Ag	s. B. Blad r, W. G. I par	en leath	··· 397

#### (5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1656; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 16° 27' N. lat. and 64° 46' W. long, Virgim Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessious is 58 square miles, and the population in spr was 5,56s. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and gosts. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poutry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gords. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 4xo.

Expenditure	£6,148 5:774 13,980 8,817	£5,070 6,287 17,160 9,046	8,149 19,709
Commissioner and I Poebles. D.S.O Medical Officer, J. Y.	reasurer, McFadye	Maj. H.	W. £375

#### WALATA.

A THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES, Speed States are situated on the mainland of in liming Seminaulas and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selanger, Neigri Sembilian, used Bahang, which have by thesty (1889) tenswell their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the active of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Basishant in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,623 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 2,05,599. The principal towns are Kusia Lumpur (Sel.), 1994, 45,728; 190h (Pk.), 23,976; Taiping (Fk.), 19,855; Kampar (Pk.), 2,69; Seremban (N.S.), 8,667; Kiang (Sel.), 7,62; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 5,92.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Frovince Wellenbry that that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-unsutdoned control.

There are z,ex miles of railway, all constructed from revenue, including the Johore State Eniony (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. There is through communication between Penang and Singapore. The West Coast Railway, through Kedah and Perlis, connects with the Southern Siamese Railways and affords direct communication with Bangkok. Eventually, the journey between Bangkok and Penang will take 55 hours by rail instead of 6 days by sea. The East Coast Railway (now under construction), through Pahang and Kelantan, will also connect the Federated Malay States and Siamese railway systems. There are a,455 miles of road, and z,555 miles of bridle-jaths, while the principal rivers are mayigable for small boots.

One of the regions contributing targety to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Penissula, and the most productive pertion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products, but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older products of the country, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper; and it may be mentioned that as recently as space no less than 420 tons of pepper and 9,322 tons of sugar were exported from the Federated Malay States, apart from what was exported from other States of the poninsula. Gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in 1919 amounted to 15,402 oz., compared with 15,675 oz. in 1918, 16,967 oz. in 1918, 16,767 oz. in 1918, 16,767 oz.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Kederated Malay States over a period of three years:—

Rubber Tin and tin ore	53-573 21,055 8,708 2,728	50,983 25,489 20,542 1,380 794 385 276	2,305 2,240 2,268 446 
Bagar '	<b>97</b>	/1 / <b>19</b>	35

The climate is very sufform, and man be de- sented as that and most. There is the wall.
law country is about of helos. The average- magnitum shade temperature is 90°, and the
The elimate is very smilerm, and man be described as but and moist. There is "will, marked day season, and the rainfall in the low country is about as inches. The average makingum shale temperature is 90°, and the ministrum 90°.  The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.
Public expenditure 48,46,266 \$72,134.075
Public debt 15,000,000   15,000,000
Imports from U.K £725,036 £1,303,661 Exports to U.K 2,143,507 5,237,738
High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (Singapore). Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Edward Louis Machine 10 N C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
Lewis Brockman, K.C.H.G. (Kuala Lumpur), F. S. James, C.M.G. (acting) *\$26,400 British Residents:
Perak, W. G. Maxwell, C.M.G 17,400
Pahang, C. W. C. Parr O.B.E 15,600
Aubrey Goodman, E.C. 19,800 Judicial Commissioners, F. A. Farrer- Manby; M. H. Whiteley; A. V. Brown; E. C. Watson ————————————————————————————————————
R. C. Watsoneach 14,400 Secretary to High Commissioner, A. S. Haynes
Under Secretary to Government, O. F.
Director of Public Works, W. E. Kenny 24,400 General Manager Railways, P. A. An-
- theny, 0 M G
Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood
Director of External Audsi, G. P. Braduey 13,600 Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin 12,600 Conservator of Forests, (I. E. S. Cubitt. 14,400 Sen. Warden of Mines, G. D. Lucas 14,400
Sen. Warden of Mines, G. D. Lucas 14,400 Commer. Trade and Customs, Lt Col.
Commr. Trade and Customs. Lt. (vol. W. J. P. Hume; E. Burnside (acting) 14,400 Controller of Labour, E. S. Hose
Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist L. Lewton-Brain
Robinson
Official Assignes (vacant) 12,600 Secretary for Chinese Afairs, W. T. Chapman
Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, ar days (val Penang).
(a) THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED

IN THE PEDERATION.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan,

All salaries are exclusive of allowances.
 Exclusive and † Inclusive of coin and bullion

nd Transman. The relations of Joh front British are defined in the Treat to State of the Treat to State of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Transman of the Treat of the Treat of the Treat of the Treat of the Treat of the Treat of the Treat of the Treat the General Advisor. In "support of the left four States, the rights of Suscitality, protecti administration and control were transferred Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siam Treaty of March to, 1909. In all these States the trade is almost entirely

carried on with the Straits Settlements. rency, weights and measures are the same, religion is Muhammadism.

JORGER, with an area of 9,000 squire miles and a population (Census, 1927) of 180,412, 000n-ples the southern extremity of the Melsy Peninsula. Capital: Johore Bahru, population, 9,346. The rubber estates are important.

Paranua	1918.	1989.
Revenue	5,858,501	8,223,362
Public Debt	Nil	Nu
Imports	19,473,685	20,524,700
Exports	43,550,700	71,279,930
Sultan, H.H. Ibrahim, 6 1873; succeeded his fat General Adviser, H. Marri	.C.M.G., K. her, z <b>S</b> os.	B.L.; born,
General Adviser, H. Marri	ott. J. F. Ox	ren (actina)

Legal Adviser, J. McC. Reay (acting).

KEDAH, between 5° 5' - 6° 35' N., lies on th manufacture on 5° 5' - 0° 38' N., 186 on Bawest coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1911 was as 1955, and the approximate area 1,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 18,000. The powers of the Sultan have owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are a British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical denartments.

İ	Revenue See	910. 168.~8	\$4 047 487
	Revenue \$5, Expenditure 3, Public Debt a	85,536	4,080,876
	Public Debt	20,953	2,720,953
	Sulian, H.H. Tunku Abdulhami	d. K.C.	M.G.
	Repent, H.H. Tunku Ib ahim.		
	Regent, H.H. Tunku Ib ahim. British Advisor, M. S. H. McArt	bur.	

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq. miles, and the population is 38,74 The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

1_	.,}	1919.	1920.
Revenue		\$204,044	Sees.ms
Revenue	1	243.884	277.004
Public Debt	4.4	404.305	405.304
Raja, H.H. Syed Alwi. British Adviser, E. W.		790,390	T73137T
British Adviser, E. W.	N. Wva	tt (activa)	<b>)</b> .

KELANTAN lies between 4° 38' - 6° 15' N. and 101° 36' - 102' 45' E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 100 miles and a breadth of go miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice,coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agricultane, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is assuntainous and barren. The capital, nota Bharn, 8 miles from the mouth of Kelanten River, has a population of same

\*\* Trid") #1- 18 16 16 17 18

Belows 1. A substitute of the state of the s inhabitants.

r918. 1919. Revenue : ...... \$626,835 \$762,455 Expenditure ...... 480,315 Public Debt ...... 193,126

Sultan, H.H. Sulelman. British Adviser. J. L. Humphreys.

#### MALTA.

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Stelly and about 280 from the African coast, about 27 miles in length and 3 in breadth, and having an area of 31% square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 34% square miles; COMINO—the site of the Sultans disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The estimated civil population of the whole group, on April z, 2928, was 224, 223. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descen-dants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1917 (June, July, August and September) was 7612. In winter the range is from 50.6 to 58.8. In 1917-18 the highest temperature in the shade was 936, and the lowest 41's

The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and hone are plentiful. The principal occu-pation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediter-ranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. zs, zēga. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new day doom and both arms of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now/been completed:

Citta Vecchia, the fermer content it hadies untains the molent pales of the content

ment.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in \$8 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Meors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In seco it was again brought under Christian rule, being con-quered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1930 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1965 it sustained the fumous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan transa, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The government is administered, as regards Imperial affairs, by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council. Under the Constitution of zoes there is an elected Legislative Assembly for purely local affairs, which are controlled by a Ministry responsible to the Legislature.

In 1917-18 the Port of Valletta was entered by 457 vessels (tonnage, 563,301).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1918), 24,189.

Public revenue Expenditure	1915-16. £463,008 410,389		1917-18 £490,976 484,786
Imports	3,513,890	3,318,418	
Exports	558,749	589,558	
	- Anna	2027	routh

Imports from U.K. 1,706,631 3,589,369 4,809,373 Exports to U.K.... 45,922

There is no direct taxation and no Public Debt.

#### Malta Command.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

(table allowance £500) £4,500 A.M.S., Capt. M. M. T. Gubbins, M.C. A.D.C., Col. H. Mercer; Maj. W. H.

Brooke, O.B.E., M.C.
Colonial A.D.C., Maj. V. Micalief, R.M.A.
A. d. Q.M.G., Lt. Col. C. R. V. Sarile,

D.S.O.
G.S.O. (vacant).
D.A.Q.M.G., Major J. B. L. Montellis.

Director of Medical Services, Aust. Dir, Ordn. Stores, Lt. Col. R. B. Tyrrell, O.B.S. ...... Victi-Pres. of the Council of Gost., His "Honour M. A. Refalo, C.B.R., L.D. ... Lieux: Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, Wm. C. Fleming Robertson ment). 1,300 (and duty allowance £300) Croun Advocate 600 Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G. . . . Director of Public Instruction, Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D. ..... Asst. Sec. to Goot., Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G. Collector of Customs and Supt of Ports, 450 Bobt: J. Briffa ..... Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, L. Benjacer Treasurer & Director of Contracts, Hon. 450 J. Huher. ...... 400 Auditor, J. C. Fisher, O.B.R.
Sipt. of Poste, IL.-Col. H. W. Eugerer ...
Sciperintendent of Police, C. W. Duncan.
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal,
His Honour M. A. Refalo, C.B.E., LL. B.
Judges, Dr. G. Pullichto; Dr. A. Parnis;
Dr. S. Micallef; Dr. G. Agius ... each 1,000 Malta is s,são miles by sea, and vid Naples about 1,995; transit, 2 days. MAURITIUS. and others.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, ggo miles east of Madamacar, between 57° 27'-57° 46' E. long. and S. lat. 29' 58'--ao' 33', and comprising an area of 700 Muare miles. The permanent population at the Census of 102x was 370,393. of whom ag, 100 were Indians, the majority born in the Culouy, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1526 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1998, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadiholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 2644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to lie de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1769 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of soq.o6s arpents 168,670 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and so, 355 under other crops; the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and from meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a herricane in som was particularly severe.

There is no excellent harbour on the N.W.; cost, on which the capital, Fort Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Fort Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in large, smounted to 648,385 tons, or which 56 55 per cent. was Erithin, It apps there were 142½ miles of railway (129½ of, 4 ft. 8½ in, gauge and as of a ft. 6 in.), for post-offices, sy telegraph and 45 Government telephone offices in the island, with 665 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 14s miles telephone wires (Govern-callway, and 14s miles telephone wires (Govern-callway, and 14s miles telephone wires (Govern-callway, and 14s miles telephone wires (Govern-callway, and 14s miles telephone wires (Govern-callway, and 14s miles telephone wires (Govern-callway, and 14s miles telephone wires (Govern-callway, and 14s miles telephone wires (Govern-callway). railway, and 14s miles telephone wires (Govern-

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor; through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of sy members, eight being ex-ofice, nine nominated by the Governor, and so elected by a moderate franchise Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches :- (z) Superior or Secondary Instruction, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) Primary Instruction, consisting of the Government Instruction, consisting of the tovernment schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in span-zp amounted to Ra. 679,649. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 3p per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 2 per cent. other Christian denominations, 22 per cent. Muhammadaus, and 27 per cent. Hindus

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1911), 50,060.

Public revenue ......Rs. 13,566,419
Public expenditure 12,860,379 2928-29. Rs. 23, 292, 729 24, 206, 494 Public debt ..... Public debt .... £1,235,590 Paper circulation .. Rs.7,696,250 £ 1,249,990 Re. 8, 251, 250

Total imports......Rs.42,021,250 Rs.47,037,024 197,806,321 Total exports ... .... 55,732,674 lusports from U.K. 7,016,135 11,422,84B Exports to U.K..... 96,317,034 81.857.687

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H Hesketh Bell,

K.C. M.G . .... Commanding Forces, Col. F. K. Fair,

Colonial Sec. (vacant) .......Rs. 16,000 to 28,000 Assistant do , Leon Koenig ..... Rs. 8,000 to 9,000 Procureur & Advocate-General, E. Kwnig

Rs. 14,500 to 16,500 Receiver-General, E. A. Grannum, C.M.G.

Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis

Rs. 20,000 to 22,000 Director of Public Works & Surveys, P.

Re. 9,000 to 20,50 Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, E.C. as, as Course figure (March 2), mart. Mithusted population on December 32, april, 48,467.

WRITAKER'S ARMANACK: 1921.

Policie Judges, Mon: H. W. Prichard ; Hon. T. orby ........ to see to see

#### DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(2) Reprintives, use miles almost due cant of Mainfelia. Population (Consus 1912), 4,800. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beam, sait fail, and goat are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, L. Ulooq ..... Rs.8,000 to 9,000 (a) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1911, 517), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1922) is 2,344. Transit from London to Mauritius, as to 30

days.

#### MESOPOTANIA

Mesopotamia, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between 27½° to 28½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1924-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude and Marshall (Gen. Mande succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920) Turkey renounced the syvereignty over Mesopotamia and its future administration has been entrusted to Great administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about x50,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayets of Mosul, Baghdad and Basra. At the Census of reso the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under:--

Baghdad vilayet	٠	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	•••••	785,600
Mosul vilayet		703,378

Total ..... 2,849,282

The Baghdad vilayet includes the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyalah, Kut, Diwaniyah, Shamiyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions; Basra vilayet includes Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and Mosul includes Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mossi covers a great part of the ancient king-dom of Augusto, the rains of the Assyrian capital being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite

Mosul.)
Of the total population there were in see rank, 55 Sunni Mehammadam, 2,64,65 Shifte Mihammadam, 2,65 Jews, 35,50 Christians, and 43,30 other religious.

Mesoputants is capable of support lation many times in excess of inhabitants if irrigation is develop Impatiants it irrigation is developed and a tended. In seel vertain works were undertaint felicwing on the report of Sir W. Willocoks, a since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected; the Irrigation I partment is at present confining itself to am and immediately remunerative schemes. wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, peas and Indian corn; wheat averages 454lb, per acre, barley 5ralb, and rice over years. acre, cariey Szalb., and rice over n.eealb. In spar-sp there were n.e.g., cos acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrana) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cant on the ward 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is es mated that Mesopotamia could yield make bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The country is being opened up and existin communications improved and secured. School hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, dc., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The Euphrates (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its butflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (e73 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzeroum is the Dumlu Dagh. The Tigris has a total length of z,zgs miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundarie of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis

conjoin, The Baghdad Railway .- In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway), to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, vid Baghdad, a total length of z. spe miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8 k in gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adams. thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. As this scheme was under German control the British Government (on account of the parameters in the Persian Gulf of British Iwdia) declined to be a party to it, and a new financial scheme was substituted in which so per cent of the capital was to be German and so per cent. French, while the Basra section of the line was to be under British control. The first section Konish-Eregii-Buiguriu (284 miles), was opened in Oct. 2904, and at the outbreak of the War of 2914-28 about 1,200 miles (out of the total of rigge miles )were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills M. W. at Airpao, and in the Mesopotanian desertw. 6:8. of Mean). The line creases the Eugineharun a-wooden kridge at Jerahim. At Aleppe them is a connexion with the Phyrims' line from Medium. (through Damesons and Etims to Aleppo) and, when completed, the railway, will be served by the spin of Alexandretta (Jekanderun) in the French in andatory sphere of Cilleis. The first through train from Sakra to Saghdad left Fasra on Jan. 22, 2500. The total length of line open at that date was aga miles compared with 1,112 miles during the War, some uniunportant line having heard aince the ceasation of having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey, The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital

of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Raschid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, g.coo, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh),

genio.
CAPITAL, Baghdad.
Civil Commissioner and Chief Political Officer,
Cost Commissioner and Chief Political Officer,
Cox. G.O.I E., K.O.S.I., K.C.M.G.

Deputy do., Lt.-Col. Sir A. T. Wilson, K.C.I.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.M., D.S.O. Personal Assistant, Lt H. R. Lowis, I.A.

GOVERNMENT SHORETARIAT, &C.

Revenue, Lt.-Col. E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E. Francial, Lt.-Col. S. H. Slater, C.I.E. Judicial, Sir E. Bonham Carter, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. Chur Engineer & Sec. P.W.D., Maj.-Gen. E. de

V. Atkinson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Director of Health Services, Lt.-Col. J. D. Graham,

Inspector Gen., Civil Gaols, Lt.-Col. W. B. Lane,

C.Y.E., C.B.E. Director of Apriculture, Lt.-Col. R S. D. Graham. Director of Irrigation, Maj. A. B. Aitken,

O.B.R., M.C Director of Education, Maj. H. E. Bowman. Threetor of Posts & Telegraphs, Lt. Col. G. E. O.

De Smidt, D.s.o. Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. H. C. Prescott, C.I.R.

Secretary for Commerce, C. R. Watkins, C.I.E.

Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen Sir J. A. L. Haldane, K.C.B., D.S.O.

#### MIGERIA

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benia, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern reproductives. group coincides with the former Protectorate of Nortifern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government is at Lague. The area of the whole territory is 236,000 R( 26,500,000 6.000 sq. miles, and the population roughly

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products experted are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, managany, stee-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the deal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Leges and Kano, a distance of 705

miles. Branch lines run from Minna to Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru. Another rallway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Ud (rgs miles) and further railway extensions. Abookuts, Thedan, Oshogho, Hlorin, Zuris, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonuy, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Foroados, and Port Harcourt. The principal imports are cotton goods, pro-

visions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kero-sene, tobacco, building material, sosp, and

haberdashery.

zgzi 1010. £4.959.459 Expenditure ...... 3,459,774 8,318,398 9,564,858 6,220,826 4,529,176 12,016,000 Total imports ..... Total exports..... 14,727,000 8,864,457 Imports from U.K. ..... 8,637,513 Exports to U.K. ...... x=,337,xx8

Administrator of the Colony, A. G.

2,000 

£800 to 1,000 Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe 2,600 Puisne Judges, A. R. Pennington, K.C., A. F. C. Webber; J. E. Green; Sir F. A.

Auditor, C. A. Pickword ......£700 to 900 

C.B.R. .....£900 to 1,100 

£1,000 to 1,300 Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs, Lagos, Kaduna, Zungern, and majority of important places.

#### MYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891 The Protectorate compuses the eastern alore of Lake Nyassa and the Country southwards nearly to the Zambesi.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at r,ary,roy, including 724 Europeaus and 407 Asiatics, and it has a total area of 30,573 square milea

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground-auts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Ivory and rubber are also experted. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and distri-ware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers.

There are also twenty-three steamers on the Zambest and Shire rivers plying between Chinde and the railway ferminas. At this day of the railway ferminas. zames and other rivers by my eleven comments and the railway terminus. At Chinde, situated in Postuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of

Chief towns:-Blantyre (population about all Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (223 miles) is open for An extension from Port Herald to Chindro on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened to traffie in 1915, and further extensions to Beira and to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, are pro-jected. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage

being 3,425.
Mails to and from England are despatched every week vid Cape Town and Beira. Between Chinds and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail 88. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line vid Natal, and the British India Steam Navigation ('o. The Protectorate is con-nected by telegraph overland with the Cape will Fort Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as f jiji on Lake Tanganyika.

**292**6 27 2927-18 Exports (excl. transit) #84,467 144,874 511,193 1917 1918 Imports from U.K. ...£368,520£197,201£328,902 Exports to U K ..... x80,397 x3s,40s 48s,055

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. 

Bevan, R.N.R. Chief Secretary, Sir H. L. Duff, K.B.E., 

Judge of Hugh Court, R W. Lyall Grant

\*£700 to 800 Chinde H.B M. Attenney-Gen. E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.R., Soo to 600 Treasurer, W. Wheeler, O.B.R., C.M. 6. \*500 to 700 Prunsiped Med. Officer, H. Hearsey, 6.B. R. 750 to 850 Director of Agriculture, J. S. J. McCall 300 to 700

#### PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sit 

Secretary to High Commission and Regis-trar of the Court, Roger Greene ..... £650 Chief Indicial Commissioner, Str C. B.

(a) The British Solomon Islands, protected since

Exclusive of allowances.

Sun Cristoval, New Georgia, and other infunds situated east of New Guines, with wiotal area of about 21,000 square miles; and a population; agri, of dys Europeans, of installes, and about 25,000 natives. The Sawie Cruz Gweep and about 25,000 natives. The Sawie Cruz Gweep and about 25,000 natives. The Sawie Cruz Gweep and about 15,000 natives are incorporated in the Evidence of the Cholecul and Ysalies, with the islauds in Businal Cruz Gweep and Cruz Gweep were transferred by treaty from Gweep grant, were transferred by treaty from Gweep and The reverse. transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1918-19 was £29,476, and the expanditure £30,205; exports, 1918-19, £270,129; imports, £288,408. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, C. H. Workutan (and £50 allowance) £800 to z,000

(a) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands, formerly (a) The Guider and Enter Interior, 107 perceive a Protectorate, were formally amenced to the Empire in November, 2019. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. Intitude and 27° W. longitude, comists of 16 inlands, with noveral small inlands or inlets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between \$\ \text{S}\$ and \$\text{rol}\_2^{\circ} \text{S}\$. latitude and \$\text{rg5}^{\circ} \text{E}\$, and \$\text{roy}\_2^{\circ} \text{S}^{\circ} \text{W}\$, longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanupa), in lat. \*e'gs' S. and leag. \*t69' gg' E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in sees. Total area, \*t60 square miles: population (1988), 800 Europeans, 300 Asiatics, and 33.500 natives. Revenue (1988-29), £24,450: evpenditure, £30.794; importanges-50, £305,795; exports (1988-20), £35,348. The Union or Tokelau Group, Faksafo, Nukneno and Atafu were included in the Protection

nono and Atalu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominious in Feb. 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony.

Fauning Island, in lat 3° 20' N., long. 230° x3' W., and Washington Island, 66 neiles N.W. by W. of Fauning Island. Pop., ax European in connection with Partific cable station, and about so Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. islands were included in the Gilbert and Milice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 2926.

Southern Pacific to the R.S.E. of Fiji, and 30 miles therefrom with an area of 35 square niles, and a population (care) of 376 Europeaus, ago half castes, sa.66g Tougans, and ago others-total a3,56s. The limits of the group are between 15° and a3° 30°S. and 1775° and 1770° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the hate King George Tubou II, who died in 1978, being the last of the independent kings in the Pacific. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candienuts. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1929. Revents, 1928-19, £66,998; expenditure £43,688; imports, 1998, £47,181; exports, £76,797. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1927 was 47,180 tous, all of which was British Agent and Consul, Islay McOwan

(and entertainment allowance Suc) States (4) The Phenix Islands (Wilkes, (4) The Phenix Istands (Wankes, Man Brink, Hull, Briderbury, Phonix, and Side between 2 20 and 4 20 is and 27 'and my (5) Pitcotrn Istand, situate in light; and long 230 W 20 W. Pop. (April. 2011) decembants of the mathice or of the 1812 is 'Artiwroot is manufactured and experted.

Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. T. Williams (H.M.

Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. T. Williams (H.M. - acting Consul for the Scoting Iclands).

Chief Magistrate, Parkits B. Christian.

(6) The New Medicine Group Hen west of Fig. and south-east of New Caledonia. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of this group was assumed by Great Britain and France. Britain and France. Britain and France. Britain and France. Hath. Dup. about 45,000, European Sco. Principal acquires, maize, copra, cotton, and coffee. A Britain steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the groups and France is the supersymmetric and Sydney. and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

French High Commissioner, J. Repiquet (Governor of New Caledonia).

British Revident Commissioner, M. King ... Loso French Revident Commissioner, M. Miramende. President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza .....£900

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

#### PALESTINE AND HAIFA.

Palestine and Haifa, extending from the Mediterraneau on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, head Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., include and the former of the Great Turkish vileyet of Jelanon part of the former Turkish vilayet of Lebanon and the sanjak of Jerusalem (El Kuda). This district is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of Goueral Allenby in 1928, and consists of a W maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the R., the depression through which the Jordan wends its way from the Ses of Gallies (Thorian) to the Dead Ses. The Dead Ses, appe feet below the level of the Mediterranean. is 46 miles long and has an average width of signification; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with at per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is so miles long and so miles wide, at 4,s18 feet above mean sea level, and contains as per cent. of salt.) The country is generally fertile, and wheat, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands (and in the mountains during times of drought). The area of the Mandatory Sphere is about 7,000 square miles, with a population of about 200,000, of whom 90 per cent. are Muham madans, 3 per cent. Christians and 7 per cent. Jaws. The chief ports are Acre, Haifa and Jawa. The chief ports are Acre, Haifa and Joppa. There are railways from Haifa running N. to Damasous and E. acruss the Jordan, and from Joppa to Jorusalem; these are connected by the "Milk and Honey" line running N. from of the Egyptian frontier (the ralls being carried agnoss the Sues Canal on a swing bridge at Kantara), and by a line from the Joppa-Jerusalem railway running N. to the Great Plain of Esdra-elon (or Megiddo), the scene of the final overthrow of Turkiah rule at the decisive battle of Sept. 19,

Palestine and Halts are divided into ze ad-ministrative districts, under Governers (Haifa, Gallies, Joniu, Nablus, Tulkeram, Jeffs, Jeru-sellon, Gaza, Robran and Berraceka). Arabic,

English and Hebrew are the official languages of Country. The chief town, Jerusaism (Mill tary Gerernor, Col. Rosseld Storrs, C.M.G., C.R.E.) which has been in Moslem hands since 2244, and under Turkish rule since 2327, surrendered to General Allemby on Dec. 9, sps, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Christian, Muhammalan and Jewish peoples, has been placed under a separate governor, and plans for restoration have been drawn up. The population of the city was estimated in 1929 at 100,000. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large hands of Christian pilgrims, principally of The site of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the sacrificial stone of Abraham. Bethlehem, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S, of Jeru-salem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E, end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. Nazareth, about as miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of about se,ooo in 1919. Other large towns are Joppa (50,000), Gaza (40,000), Acre (12,000), and Haifa (12,000). The Jewish a hools at Haifa have been purchased from the German Hilfseverein and presented to the Zionist Organization.

Capital, Jerusalem. British High Commissioner, Rt. Hou. Sii Herbert

Samuel, P.C., G.B.E. (1930)... £4,000 Private Sec., Capt. J. P. K. Groves. Ciml Secretary, W. H. Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

#### ST. HELENA.

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E of Ascension, 2,240 from the nearest point of the African Continent, x,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 13° gg'S. lat. and 5°42' W. long. It is 20% miles long, 6% broad and encloses an area of ay square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,500. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest using to a 700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madera in point of salubity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74', and the mean temperature ranges from 57" in September to 66' in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter 1851°, and the total rainfall (1917) 49'43 inches St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1302 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1388. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it circ. 1645 The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. Min 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until star with the exception of the period six to star, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emaperer Napoleon, what died there May 5, star, when it was coded by them to the Orown. It wastformerly as important station on the route to India, but its prespective received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few miling this homeword bound from the East Lidles. A phormium (fast fibre) industry and lane-making, both under Government control, were established during

rgs. St. James's Ray, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good sachorage. The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances. CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1911), 1,416.

	2,270
	1,430
Debt nel.	nii.
Total imports 51,301 4	L,oly
	.876
	<b>19</b> 29.
	1,247
	, 367
	n3-3
Gonernor, His Excellency Lt. Col. Robert	_
Francis Peel	<b>5775</b>
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Muster,	
Bobert E. Bruce, M.S.E	320
Chief Cherk, Clerk to Executive Council, and	-
Emigration Agent, A. Hands and fees	240
Police Magietrate, de., W. J. J. Phillips	440
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B	300
Goot, Schoolmaster (vacant)	,
Do. Schoolmistress, Eleanor Short and fees	200

Manager, Govt. Flax Mill, H. J. Brundway 190 Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, ry days. ST. KITTS, see LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ST. LUCIA. see WINDWARD ISLANDS. BARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, bern Sept. a 174; sue his father, the Raja Bir Charles 

Resident, ast Division, Hon. A. B. Ward 7,200 Resident, and Division, F. A. W. Page

4,200 Resident, 3rd Division, Hon. J. Baring Rendent, 4th Division, Hou R. S Douglas Resident, 5th Divinon, Hop. H. S. R.

Johnson Commandant, Capt. S. Cunnynghane.
Postmaster-General, Hon. F. G. Day......
Commissioner of Public Works and Sur-

veys, &c., (vacant). Princ. Medical Officer, O. G. F. Luhn (actg.) 4.800

Advisory Council in England. Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda) H. F. Deshon (late Resident, zat Division). C. Willes Johnson (Legal Advisor).
Offices, Militrak House, Westminster, S.W.
Scoretary, J. F. Rowiatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west on Sarawak in a same on two morth-was conet to the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 40,000 square miles, and a population: of about 40,000 square miles, and a population: of about 40,000 square miles, and of Remark extends from Cape Butz in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches

the boundary of British North Harmon. The southern boundary is formed by these manage, the Serang, Relinghage, and Balang Layer manathe boundary or program appress management as conthern houndary is formed by these next the Serang, Kellingkang, and Releasy-Leparum bains; the captern, boundary is a houston as of mountains with peaks rising to account of mountains with peaks rising to account a management of mountains with peaks rising to account a few rises. for about 75 miles), the Baram quarkgable for about 76 miles, the Baram quarkgable for about 70 miles, the Baram Laper, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuohing (as miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of a fa Europeana and s Malay magistrates), and a General Council of so, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the service is composed of Engilish asticials to the number of 5a, appointed by the soversign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in also from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became wall known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 156r, 158e, 158e, and 189a, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1994. The country produces 1890, guita-percha, india-railiner, beissing the country produces 1890, guita-percha, india-railiner, beissing the country produces 1890, guita-percha, india-railiner, beissing the country produces 1890, guita-percha, india-railiner, beissing the country produces 1890, guita-percha, india-railiner, beissing the country produces 1890, guita-percha, india-railiner, beissing the country produces 1890, guita-percha, india-railiner, beissing the late of the wax, birds nests, oil, rold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum cost, gamoter, and pepper. A large performance field has been discovered in the ligram district, and is now a variable asset. Gold exports, (vgr.) \$1.255.500; (vgr.) \$2.200, (vgr.) \$2.200, (vgr.) \$2.200, (vgr.) \$2.200.000.

1916. 1917. Revenue ...... \$1,524,143 \$1,705.29 Expenditure ... 1,500,853 1,359.745 0.013.805 Imports ...... 9,538,481 Exports ..... 11,755,869 Imports from U.K £20,018 Exports to U.K .... 15,345

CHIEF Town, Kuching. Population (sorr), 20,000. Distance from London, 2,500 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Kuching, Sadong, Sileu, and Miri are in wireless communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday in normal times. There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri.

#### SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1743, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great British in 1824. By letters patent of 6041, 1803 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahe, Fraelin, Effhouette, Curicuse, and La Digne, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 1815; equare miles, of which Mahe occupies nearly 36 square miles. The population of all the islands (Caness 1917) was an 592 (Mahe 1975; prailin, and, La Digne 2, 354, other islands 2, 355, an increase since the Censis of spaces 2, 455. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Maha, main excellent harbour; it is see Admirally coaling station, and depot for patent but. Atthough only 38, of the Equator, the islands are seen harbour 185. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy. This death-rate in any heing mody for a sin. This are as Roman Cattlolic and Charck of Jackson primary schools; there is a Gonomiant of healthang Colleges and a school vertical action, maintained for higher education.

6.500

5,460

The principal exports are copra, vanilia, coconuts, econ-nutoil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential cila, scap, and gasho. Aldshes, one of the dependencies of the Seyobelles, and about the miles from Mahé, is 'ismoust for the gigantic land tortoisess,' whilst the unique double coco-nut. Coco de 'Nis,' is found in 'Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Trissin, where there is a famous valley. This diorector is assistantly an Example Council The Governor is smalted by an Executive Council of 3 members (a ex-oficio and x nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 small(call nombers.

CONTRACTOR PRODUCTION	7.		
25.447	<b>2917.</b>	tes.	1969
Revenue	Ba.446.422H	أمعال العديد	280.272.642
Expenditure		441,835	505,844
Importa	1,878,500	<b>98</b> 4,931	1,185,376
Exports			S, 101,377
AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	-134-1939	,5-4	-,,3//
Savings Bank			
Deposits	78,314	94,975	140,740
Debt	170,005	160,090	€9,265
ImportsfromU.K.			ls 855,400
THE DOT OF LEGISLE C. W.	••		AD =334400
Exports to U.K.			705,488

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His

Crown Prosecutor, dr., J. L. Devaux..... Rs.7,200 Treasurer and Collector, Edwin Taylor Rs. 4.000 to Rs. 6.000 Auditor, Capt. R. H. Marshall

Rs.4,500 to Rs.5,250 Rs. 4,500

Rs 5,000 Director of Education and Inspector of

Schools, J. H. T. Ellis ...... Rs.4.500 Curator of Botanic Station, R. Dupont Rs.4.400 Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons,

17. Savy ...... Rs.3,300 to Rs.3,800 Letters from London vid Marseilles, 50 days; to London, 60 days.

#### SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1987 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of azo miles, with an estimated area of coast-time of architect area of the coast-time of architect area of the coast-time of time of the coast-time of time of the coast-time of time o Freezown. In 1896 a Frocetorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about are miles, lying between yo and 10° N. lat., and the artreme breadth from east to went is along miles, between 20° 40° and 32° as' of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 ag, miles, and its population about 2,200,200. The administrative purposes it is divided into g districts, under

District Commissioners; the principal peoples being the Limbas and Exmanton in the north, the Townes in the centre, and the Moudis in the south.

The principal exports are palse kernels, held nuts, and palm oil; but giager, stansava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the pain kernels exported is suspecented \$1,325,55. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobseco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the fitness and most important hardware in West Arthus. most important harhour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of say miles, and a branch line no miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Bola to Kamabai. By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate, it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled. There are sag miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, and having full power to legislate for the Pro-tectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

Public expenditure 528,844 \$48,022 749,779 Public expenditure 512,544 544,621 749,593
Total imports ...... 1,332,732 1,650,336 2,123,344
Total exports from U.K. 1,000,135 1,313,213 1,374,955 Exports to U.K. ... 919,108 787,088 1,374,510 Governor, His Excellency Richard James.

Colonial Secretary, +Dr. J. C. Maxwell,

..... <sup>4</sup>1,000 C.M G. . ..... Circuit Judge, E. V. Parodi ... 900
P.M.O., †E. H. Tweedy ... 9. 900
Soluctor-tien (ucant) ... 5,500 to 700
Regulra; General, and Police Magistrate.

Bostock ... P.M.G and Sarings Bank, H T. March

Bishop of Sierra Leone, Bt. Rev. J. Walnage, D.D. Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, zz to zz days.

# SOMALILAND. C. TO

(The Somalitant).

(The Somalitand Projections.)

In 1884 a Protecturate was displayed over part of Somalitand, a region reliable, the coast is divided between Great Striats, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia, and forming the north-castern horn of the African continent. The British Protecturate African continent. The British Protectorate contains about \$3,000 ag. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalia, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 90,000. The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as ap Z and the 5th parallel of K jatitude anythe limits on the north and south. The Pretectuate graving son is now confined to a Camel Corps, see atrong,

\* Exclusive of allowances. \* Mumbers of Council.

the Dervisi- power having been finishly broken in 1996." The 'chief products' of Schielliand are oattle; sheep, gests, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Adea. The Pro-tectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 2, 1995.

Total imports ...... 5304,480 5347,543 £303,213
Total exports ...... 239,444 240,237 231,011

Governor and Comm. in-Chief, His Excellency Sin Geoffrey Archer, E. C. M. G. \* £ 1,800 Officer coming. troops, Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G.

Secretary to the Administration, D. J.
Jardine, O.B.B.

District Commissioners, Maj .A. S. Law-rance; Capt. J. L. Berne, O.B.E.; Capt. A. Gibb; R. R. H. Jebb, O.B.R.; Maj. A. Rayne. O.B.E., M.C.; T. D. Butler

each \*£400 to 700 ing, D.S.O.

Senior Medical Officer, F. E. Whitehead ... Chief of Custome, H. M. O'Byrne ...... Director of Posts and Telegraphs, (vacant) Director of Public Works, L. H. Mac-

Boward, D.S.O. .....

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

## SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, Major-General H.R.H. Prince Arthur 

Patton... ... 

Jones, C.M.G. ...... Private Secretary, C. Dalby.

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner, by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne; since 1916 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive holders of the office of Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1921, provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislacontrol by the right Communioner over learning tion, important appointments, and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government.

· Inclusive of allowances.

## THE BANGPOLAND, STORE OF ALL (The Territory of Bueuteland)

Mantoland Wan inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Cranan Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of xxxxx square miles. The Census of xyxx showed seg.rzz natives and xxxxx

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grees enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maiuti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Com-missioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Tsyateyaneng, Moriis, Mafetang, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 390 native schools, with over 30,000 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the Franch Protestant Mission; there are also y white schools, with x23 pupils. The amount spent on education in the case was 4 cases. tion in 1919-se was £23,86s. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

1918-19. 1919 20. £191,428 £199,885 180,881 202,441 1917-18 Revenue .. ...... £175,029 173,198 Expenditure .....

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (soo whites).

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. E. C. F.

Garraway, C.M.G ... ..... £x,500 Deputy Rendent Commissioner, J. P. Murray .....

Government Secretary, R. M. B. Smith ..... Financial Secretary, T. A. Williams .....

Annutant Commissioners ---

Quthing, E. H. Cole ... ..... Qacha's Nek, J H Sims ....

Maseru, F. Foord ....... Berea, L. Griffith ..... Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney ...
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson...
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A.
Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long
Supt. Lepps Settlement, F. Jenner ....

ourt, E. G. Dutton

ourt, E. G. Dutton
Accounting Clerk, R. E. Goodman
Staf Officer of Police, D. W. How Mesors is distant from London additionable transit, through the Cape, shout is days.

41 +27

#### . BECHUANALAND

## (The Buchyangland Protectorate.)

The Beckmunaland Protestorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Bhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyand) Elvers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 40e miles long and ago mile shroad, with a total area of about s.coo square miles. The population at the Census of May 7, 1911, was 125,350, of whom 1,692 were whites

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but mainrial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfail is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and munbered 323,922 at the Census of 1922. Much of the country is thick bush. The The rorr.' Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linehwe (Rakgatla), of Sebele II. (Bakwens), of Tshosa (Bangwaketsi), of Sebeko Mokgosi (Bamaiste), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way o Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, vid Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayound Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking,

Revenue £69,348 £72,469	2918-19 (30. 28) 76,726
Resident Commissioner, J. C. Maggregor, C.M.G. and Asst. Commissioner, Southern Protectivate, J. Elleuberger	1,500
(and allowance £200) Master of Resident Commissioner's Court	900
and Registrar of Deeds, Vernon Eason Assist. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protecturate, LtCol. R. M. Daniel	630
(and allowance £200) Resident Magistrate, Ngamiland, A. (i.	500
_ Stigand	700
Do., Gaberones, R. O. Butler	520
Do., Kanye, Myles Williams	500
P.M.O., D. M. MacRae, M.B	700
F.B.C.V.&	700
RHODESIA.	

#### BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Board of Directors :- Rochfort Maguire : P. Lytderi of Directors:—Rocantor magnes; P. Lyc., telton Gel; Han. Sir Lewis Michell, C.v.o.; Sir Henry Birchenough, E.O.M.G.; The Marquesa of Winchester; Sir Otto Heit, E.O.M.G.; R. Wilson Fox, M.P.; Baron R. R. d'Entanger; D. O. Malcoins; Brig.-Gen. Hap. H. Baring,

	and the common and appear	
C.V.O., C.R.E.; The Duk	e of Abercorn	; Maj.
P. S. Inskipp, O.R.R.	n 1 190 h 50	+ + 1 1
Somethy A Miller.	* } (16. ************************************	egitu⊤ • a®an enco
Registrar, R. C. Bolton,	hat! XLA History	4 11 17 11
Registras, R. C. Bolton, Chief Accountant, P. J. Ba Head Office, a London Wall	Bulldings, E.	. eo . s
Emigration and Informati	on Office, 138,	Straud,

etoien Agency, Local Secretary, F. B. Philip, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town. mercial Representative in South Africa (Salin-

bury), W.Olive.

Director of Land Settlement, F. W. Inskipp, Salisbury

Administrators, Southern Rhadesia (Salisbury), Sir Drummond Chaplin, K.C.M.G.; Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone), Sir Lawrence Wallace,

R.B.E., C.M.G.
Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C. Douglas Jones, C.M.G., Salisbury.

Commandant General Rhodesian Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. H. M. Edwards, K.B.E , C.B., M V.O.

#### AREA AND POPULATION.

Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury) 140,000 788,50 Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone) 292,000 942,335 The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles, the total population being estimated at 1.729,835 in 280. The territory is named after Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tangansika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways. - The main arteries of commun tion are the Rhodesia and the Mashondland The former is a continuation of the Railways. line from Cape Town to Vryburg, vid Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 2807, the distance from Cape Town being 2,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawaya with Salisbury (302 miles) was completed in Occ.
1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Biera Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo rid the Wankie coal- fields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1909. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and, crossing the border (207 miles), extends a further 450 miles of Exambove to Bukama, in the Belgian Congo State/ A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (6 miles), and has been extended to Shooia (8 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects (iwelo with Scinkwe 144 miles); another runs from Bulawayo gid Gwanda to West Nicholson (res miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvama has been extended to Victoria (223 miles).

Telegraph: — The African Transcontineutal Telegraph Line ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as URI in East Africa, about 3.age miles from the Cape.

#### SOUTHERN RHODISTA.

Area and Population.—The total area is passed square miles, and the estimated population (said) 785,300, of whom 38,300 are Europeans. The native population is estimated at 730,400, with 4,000 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of Council. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not less than three members, appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (ex officio), and 19 members, of whom six are nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State, and 13 are elected by the registered voters. A Supplemental Charter was issued on March 13, 1943, giving effect to the arrangement to which the Directors of the Company had agreed to render possible the estab-lishment of Responsible Government in Southern Rhodesia, should the Legislative Council desire it, and should H.M. Government concur at some date other than that the Charter permits.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June ro, rags, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Susquent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner and by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council. Municipal

passed by the Legislative Coulcit. Multibly self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma. Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient golg-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited to the control of the country of suited for European occupation, and for the cullivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco and the indigenous products of the country. The local breeds of cattle are constantly restocked by

importation of pedigree stock.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1919, was of the value of £45,227,791. The output for the year ended December 31, 1917, was valued at 53,495,391. Silver, copper, coal, diamonda, lead, chrome fron, asbestoa, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Administrative revenue, 1919-20 Administrative expenditure, 1919-20	£1,050,379
Exports, 1919	4,500,98s
Imports from U.K., 1919 Exports to U.K., 1919	1,309,807 525,935

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,800 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1911, 2,979). BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4.460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of about 4.800 in sers.

#### NORTHERN RHODESLA

This territory, a large portion of which was first opened to British influence by David Livingstone, is partial innuence by David Livingstone, is partiy occupied by the institutation living under their own chiefs, but large tracts are boing opened up for European withment. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are upder sottlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly stock-rating; over go,cop. head of cattle are being grased by them. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Radiganous rubber is found in large areas. The country is well timbered, and walk watered by the Zambeti and Katins rivers and their affluents. There are large hards of mative cattle (320,200 in 1929). Came is also abundant. The total area is about agrees eq. miles, and the population was estimated in 1929 at 945,335, of whom a.cos are Europeans. settlement by white farmers, whose operations

of whom 2,952 are Europeans.
Administrative revenue, 2929......£249,792 Administrative expenditure, sorg ...... and,

#### SWAZILAND.

#### (The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Trans vasi Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). By the Convention of 1894, Swaxiland was placed under the administration of, but not incorporated with, the South African Republic; the British Government now controls the Territory. The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the estimated total area is s, sys square miles, and the envinance population riz, yoo, of whom i, yoo are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Hantus (or Swazis-Swaziland is divitible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4, which are approximate altitude exceeding from the lower; and the Low Yeld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average slittude not exceeding r, ooc feet. Except in the Low Yeld the country is well watered and bealthy. Veld the country is well watered and healthy,

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted juris-diction, have been established Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief. Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief, Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is about az years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Labotsibeul, widow of Mbandeni.

The numerous mineral and land concessions and moropolies granted by Mbandeni, of which many of the latter carried exemption from Customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered satisfactory government difficult. A Commission was therefore appointed under Proclamation to inquire into these consessions and monopolies, and those conferring exclusive rights have been expropriated, compensation being made out of loans raised for the purpose. The Commission also determined the validity and extent of all concessions, and the agricultural and grazing rights of the natives have been fully safeguarded. A general survey of the country took place in comexica with the work of the Concessions Commission and the Special Commissioner.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for ceitile, and cattle-randoling on a targe scale has been con-menced by several companion. There were

about esc, co. thene of ratife in the Territory at the sul of Marah, rese.

In the winter, season, between sga oco and sec, oco sheep are propert to Swariand for grating from the high tenies lands of the Eastern Transval. The agricultural products are tobacco, make (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground justs, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirementa. Most of the substrained furific can be grown with success. tropical fruits can be grown with success.
Large areas o' land are suitable for growing action, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended March 31, 1900, 440 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £66,676, were exported. A few gold mines were being worked on a small scale, but these have had to close temporarily owing to the war.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of coo feet. At each of the district headquarters-Hlatikulu, Hatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are eleven schools for Europeans at various centres; and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode, the kraal of the Regent, at which, until recently, the young Paramount Chief (Sobhuza) attended. There is also a school for coloured children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational

purposes
There is a tri-weekly communication by motorcar between Mhabane and Carolina (8s miles) and between Mbabane and Bremersdorp miles). Esewhere the communication is by cart or rumers. There are 14 post offices, and a telegraph office at Mhabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Esulwent.

1917-18 £91,801 87,097 Revenue ...... £70,796 £73,34≈ 82,005 Expenditure ...... 70,055

('APITAL, Mhabane.

Resident Commissioner, De S. M. G. Toney, C. M.G. Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, D S.O., M.O.

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the Nvaits Sattlements (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Lahuan, Cocos Blands, and Christmas Island), the Federated Malay Nates (Perak, Sciangor, Negri Sembilau, and Pahang), the Feudatory Malay Nates (Kelantan, Trangganu, Kedah, Perits or Palit, and Brunei), and the Protected State of Johore.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Melacoa, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuau. These Settle-ments have an entire area of about 1,600 square

ments have an entire are or about 1,000 square miles, wide a population (1927) of 24,069.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 20 official and 2 puefficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the suspinels, members are seminated by the thambers of Commerce A. Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillor of Penang

has a seat in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute have of white, seating the common and statute have of superpose and the project to Swatiand for the place of the Eastern on the high statis-lands of the Eastern on the high statis-lands of the Eastern on the high statis-lands of the Eastern on the land of the Eastern on the land of the Eastern on the land of the Eastern on the Eastern of the Eastern on the Eastern of the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern of the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern of the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern on the Eastern of the Eastern on the Easte Justice and four pulsae judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1914 amounted in Singapore to 85 84 inches, in Penang to 89 54 inches, and in

Malacca to 84'z7 inches.

The railway from Singapore to Bankok was opened for passenger traffic in July, 1918.

The exports comprise—gutta pervia, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horus, lides, canes, partubber, shells, augo, tapioca, spices, dye-staffs (cutch), cupra, rattans, coffee, gums, tin, preserved pineapples, &c.

The chief imports are rice, augar, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

1010 Public revenue ...... \$33,262,015 \$34,108,465 25,966,245 £6,923,358 34,901,834 £6,913,358 \$65,387,600 Public expenditure . . Public Debt (Dec. 31) \$50,913,350 \$62,729,500 \*Exports ...... 616.475,240 Imports from U.K . £6,197,995 75,845,860 Exports to U K. ..... 20,825,006

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Sir Laurence Nums Guillemard, K.C.B. £5,500 Coming. Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir D. H.

Chaf Justice, (vacant)
Attorney-General, Sir W. Murison......
Treasurer, A. M. Pountney
Colonial Engineer, Hon. F. J. Pigott 8.000 1,500

£2,050 to 2,000 Purane Judges, L. M. Woodward ..... 2,300 J)o.

Do. 

District Judges (Singapore), W. Langham Carter (actg.), £1,000; P. F. David, £300 to £1,000; (Penandy, B. D. Acton, £300 to 1,000 Princ. Civil Med. Off., S. H. B. Lucy, M.D.

All salaries are stated exclusive of allowances.

Exclusive of builton and epocie.
35 per cent. S.R. Inscribed. Stock.
4 per cent. S.R. Ver Jean Bende.
Inclusive of builton and specie for second half year.

Amenarous is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is asparated by a narrow strait shout three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is shout syntiles, and its breadth 14 miles; if comprises, with the adjoining lateta, an area of my square miles. It was first cocupled in rive, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1814. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16° K, and long, 103° 33° E, with 203,331 inhabitants in 1912. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was to be open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1918.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1919, exclusive of native craft, was 17,248, with a tonnage of 14,085,775. The total for the whole colony was 15,376, with a tonnage of 28,085,775. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 63,770 (tonnage, 2,565,091). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1909 at 200 (opened in 1972) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, see feet wide, and 24 feet deep; its cost was \$3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for zeigleuding inter-settlement trade, amounted to \$2,446,966,248 (including the value of builton and specie for the last half of the year only), the value of exported tin being \$23,446,990.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in §2 & N. Lit. and 135° 25° E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapere. Its area is about 38 square nilles; and its population is 6,346. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunel in 1346, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The experts consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthen ware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extrassion Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1919), \$8,10,46; exports, \$5,639,314.

The Cocos-Keeting Islands are a group of about so small islands about 700 miles southwest of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore The population is about 700, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension

Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about see miles south-west of Jave, and yee miles east of the Coos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 35 square miles and a population of about 2, 30c. A District Office-two stations and the island, which contains enormous phosphatic deposits werked

by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, The amount exported in 1919 was Errope tense (d)

PERAMOS the northernosis of the Settlemental It includes Penang or Prince of White's "Staind (population, 1921, 1921, 201), on the eastern "steed of which is Georgetown, the port and capital," and the surje of mainland opposite, known is Province Wellesley (population 1921, 1938, 193), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 13 miles ong and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in 12t. 2 38 N., long, 100 the Malay Peninsula, in 12t. 2 38 N., long, 100 the Malay Peninsula, in 12t. 2 38 N., long, 100 the Malay Peninsula, in 12t. 2 38 N., long, 100 the Malay Peninsula, in 12t. 2 38 N., long, 100 the Malay Peninsula, in 12t. 2 38 N., long, 100 the Malay Peninsula, in 12t. 2 38 N., long, 100 the Malay Peninsula, in 12t. 2 38 N., long, 100 the Malay Peninsula, in 12t. 2 38 N., long, 100 the Malay Peninsula, 100 the most property of the trade of the northern and more property of the trade of the northern and more property of the trade of the northern and more property of the trade of the northern and more property of the trade of the northern and more property of the trade of the northern and more property of the trade of the northern and more property of the trade of the northern and more property of the trade of the northern and more property of the trade of the northern and the Malay Peninsula.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of \$35 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Eédah in 1598, with some laud S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapicca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, population in 1917, 7,650) has present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor to the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Pérak, and measuring about so miles long by about so miles in width.

MALACOA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsular between Singapore and Penang, and about me niles are supported in the Singapore, comprises an area of about you again to the Risk, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 152, and held by them till 1649, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1705 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession. In pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The population in 1811 and 1811 and 1811.

1919.) Singapore, distant 8,700 miles ; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days ; and Malacca, 23 days.

#### TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANTIKA TERRITORY, formerly "German Rast Africa," was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1928, the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North-east Rhodesis on Nov. 19, 2928. Civil Administration was established party passes with the conquest of the Servicery, and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration as the beginning of ages. The country is now divided between the

British and Belgians, the Belgian sphere of compation including the provinces of Reands and Trividit, Bedgering on Lake Tanganyika, with inseducations at Eight.

Responsive Towards to Eight.
Responsive Towards to Eight.
Responsive Towards to Eight over the network strip of sound territory were acquired by Germany in This for a payment of Acce, see marks. The coat-line extends from the month of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovum River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan. 1, 1943) at 7,58,58,68.

fer the whole area (Jan. 1, 1913) at 7,659,858, the coloured population (other than native) being z<sub>0</sub>.5gs. According to German law every native born after z<sub>0</sub>og is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. The total white population was 5,225 in 1913. The native white population was 3,356 in 1913. The n population in the British area is about 3,500

Education is not compulsory. In 1913 there were see Government schools, including four for handicrafts, with 18 European and 189 native teachers and 6,277 pupils. Five Protestant and three Roman Catholic missionary societies had

schools with res, see pupils.

Near the coast are forests of mangrove, cocopalm, baobah, tamarind, do., and in the higher regions the acacia, cotton-tree, sycamore, banian and other trees, the area of Government forests being 652,667 acres. There are a number of being 652,067 acres. There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher isings, caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamum and cinchous, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated. In 1912 there were 43,627 cattle, 41,647 sheep and goats in the possession of Europeans, and 3,850,450 cattle and 6,326,350 sheep and goats in the possession of natives. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

The revenue of German East Africa for the year 1914 was put at £825,500, and the expenditure £1,188,500, and the Tanganyika Territory estimates for igeo-az are: Revenue (Ordinary), £67x,6so; extraordinary (grant-in-ald), £330,000, total, £x,00x,6so; expenditure £x,xxx,609. The imports in 1918-1919 were valued at £x,018,000, and in 1919 so at £1,158,000; the exports were valued at £700,000 in 1918-19, and at £1,426,000 in 1919-20. The chief exports in 1919 so were: Slasi (16,744 tons, £436,000), cotton (1,500,851 lh., £50,000), hides (78,890 cwt., £22,000), skins (4,897 cwt., £20,000), copra (106,673 cwt., £257,000), confee (78,330 cwt., £187,000), ghee Lisago, ool, coffee (18.32 cwt., £187.000), ghee (17.051 00t., £40.000), wax (5.481 cwt., £48.000), ground-nuts (25.485 cwt., £8.000), grain (23.464 cwt., £51.000), aim sim (33.076 cwt., £53.000) rubber (2,241 cwt., £50.000), and ivory (257 cwt., £53.000) the chief imports in 1919-30 were colton piece goods (£524.000), rice (£53.000) other food stuffs (£524.000), kerusene (£53.000), cigarettes (£53.000), tolacco (£37.000), spirits, wine and boort (£50.000). The tated is chiefly with Zanubar, British East Africa and India.

The chief samorte are Dar-19-8-Salanu. Bara-

Zannbar, British East Africa and India.
The chief seaports are Darses-Salaam, Baganoyo, Saadani, Fangani, Kilwa, Lindi, Mikindani and Tanga, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going visuals, though gradual improvements are being introduced. Wide well-kept roads (on some of which rise-Bouss and stores are provided) run all through the optomy. There are two railway lips in the Protectorals—the

Usembara railway from Tanga to New Meet (see miles), commenced in uses and so employed in fich, ness, and the Central railway (she miles from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, completed in Feb., 1914. There are also Government constitu-and lake atomicin. Dar-es-Salaam is in tergraphic communication with the coast towns Zanziber, Mombass, and many inland centres. There are do post offices and telegraph stations. Three Battallons of the King's African Effectage

stationed in Tanganyika Territory.
In 1919-20, 39 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 193,440 tons and 1939 vessels (dhows) of 46,137 tons entered the various portafrom places beyond the territory.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency Sir Horace Archer Byatt. -K.C.M.G (and £2,000 Duty Allowance) £4,000 Private Secretary and A.D C., Lieut.

C. B. R. ...

Assistant Ser., A. E. Stack, O.B.E...... Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Carter, C.B.E... Judges, G. G. Alexander (and one vacancy)

1,300

1,200

1,200 1,500 1,500

1,200

X.000

z.Boo 2,500

Land Officer, R. C Allen, C. v. G. ...... Comptroller of Customs, C. H. Chambers Principal Medical Officer, J. B. Davey ... Commissioner of Police, P. F. Browne ... Director of Public Works, J. E. Selander General Manager, Railways, Col. G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M. V.O., M.C., R.E. ..... Director of Agriculture, J. S. J. McCall... Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm ...... Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant ... Game Warden, C. F. M. Swynnerton .... Custodian of Enemy Property, E. Adams Auditor, W. E. Knollys .... ... ... .

## TOGOLAND.

#### (Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The former German colony of Togoland was conquered by Franco-British forces during the war of 1914-18, and its administration has been entrusted to France and Great Britain jointly by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guine between the (British) Gold Coast Colony and (French) Dahomey, and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Luper Senegal-Niger, and lies between a sg W.— a° E. long, and 6°-ro N. lat at its extreme limits, the coast line being only at militain extent (z° 24'-x° 38' E. long.). The coast is fringed with lagoons, but for some 50 miles inland are undulating plaius, which end in a plateau, about z.o feet in mean level, with Mount Agu (3,135 feet) and Mount Avaklu (3,39 feet) in the southwest. The country is watered by the Oti, which effects a confluence with the Volta at the western boundary of Togolaud. The area is 33.69 English equare miles, with a population of about The Christian element is small. r,oco,coo. The Christian element is small. Coffee, cooca, cotton, maize, hola and other tropical products are abundantly cultivated; palm oil, palm kernela rubber, coston, maize, ground nuta, vagetable, butter, libre, indign, kola nuta, abouy, and other forast products, and experted (exports, page, file-gast). The impactance of the control of the co ardinare and spirits. The revenue accions the spenditure, and the colony is in a very flourist-agreement. Alsolation miles of railway are ng dentificon. Assum you muse or remany my jets, these visualing from the expital to Anothe is to Elizabethe and Ataleptine. It sais the whole partitory was divided into a widel Sphere and a French Sphere. The British Sphere consists of an area of about

e, now eq. miles with an estimated population of No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast.

#### TRINIDAD and TORAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between zo 3'-zo so' N. lat d60 sg'-62 s6' W. long., and is about 60 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an arra of r,86s square miles (359,469 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of egrated 33, san (including Tobago). The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1916, was 381,309. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was same was enservered by Columbus in 1492, was colosised in 1585 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1597. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop 574974), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 9,893), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 4,497), and Arima (pop. 4,000). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, sue acres in extent, containing an apparently inerhaustible supply; in 1918, 55,799 tous (188.88) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being agar, cocca, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra limes, and cocomute, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1918) were sugar 35, red tons, value £812,068; rum 145,035 galions, value £29,260; molasses 807,168 galions, value £169,363; billers 25,960 galions, yaine £25,560; cocoa 58,638,552 lb. value £25,572; and copra 5,327,932 lb., value £25,722; and copra 5,327,932 lb., value £245,722; and is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum interaction is made a mode accordance to the control of owner parts of the sisand. In performing matry has made considerable advance, horing operations being carried on by is different companies. There are ma miles of railway open, electric lighting and tramway service, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Comany, by Government telegraph and private talephone wires. There is also wireless tele-graphic communication between Trinidad and Tobage and between Trinidad and Demaran. age and between Trinidad and Demerara. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

OIL INDUSTRY.-The development of the oilfields is progressing satisfactorily. The animiter of Companies operating at the close The of sgut was twelve, and other substantial

concerns are preparing to consumence operations.

During 1918, 72,872,368 imperial gallons of crusion oil were extracted, and of this 43,587,500 imbrious the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the manufactured in

petrol a real of pattons of terroism, and prime Revenue Trott of Trot 1749.74 5.342 Exports ..... 5,057,274

Tebego was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinitad, and on Jan. r. 1890, it was oun-stituted a ward of that island. It is between rio o' N. lat. and 60° 43' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 25 miles north-east of Trinidad, and zee miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is as miles long, and from 6 to 7% broad, and has an area of 124 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 23.59. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 810 to 850.

There are two towns in the inland, viz., Scarborough (pop. 729) and Plymouth (pop. 426). Governor, His Excellency Lt. Col. Sir John

Comsudt. Loc. For. & Inep. G. of Constabulary, &c., Col. G. H. May, V.D. Auditor-Gen., R. Gervase Bushe, O.M.G. ... Chief Justice, Sir A. van W. Laole-Smith... Director of Public Works, Arch. G. Bell,

C.M.G., M.LC.E C.M.G., M.L.C.E.
Salicitor-General, L. H Eiphinstone.....
First Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell, LL.D. 759

Second Puiene Judge, George Campbell 

Registrar, &c., Supreme Court, H. F. Ganteanme

Conservator of Forests, C. S. Rogers ... 500 to Receiver-General, Donis Slyne, C.B.R. Protector of Immigrants, A H. W. de Boissiere..... ...

Director of Lands and Mines, (vacant).

Director of Education, H. H. Hancock £800 to z,000

General Manager of Railways, H. R. Marwood ...... 

800 lem Commissioner District Court, C. P. David, 500

Superintendent of Prisone, P. L. Fraser,

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 46,000); transit, 24 days to U.K.: 8 days to U.S.A.

#### TRISTAN DA CUMBA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic put, 72,572,365 imperial gallons of over entracted, and of this 23,527,000 re expected. Petrol, horseone, and till continue to 10 manufactured in this appropriate integral gallons of prior appropriate integral gallons of inhabitants are said to be very long fived. The

megh is in the north-ite of gerieds of dis-a to leave the island principal activements in a make of genieds of dis-trees the inhabitants assume to leave the laland for the laps of food stops to which they are attracted by office of tent.

Inaccisement littant is a lefty mass of reek with sides a nailes in length; the taland is the resort of penguish and ass-fout.

The Nightingalla littants are three in

'A'm. wide, and rises in two peaks, see and rises in two p little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about age miles S.S. E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a Bettish possession since \$25. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

#### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in z848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 400 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1911 was 5,615, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,581. Sait is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

Revenue Expenditure Total imports	8,720	£8,691 8,383	9,263
Total exports	34,930 40,085 ng Judge,	39,276 25,594 G. Whit	38,343 33,554

Grand Turk, vid U.S., 13 days.

## UGANDA.

### (The Uganda Protectorate.)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of I'ganda and some declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan possiblery; on the cast, a line drawn down the hiddle of Lake Rudolf, and along the ways boundary of the Colony of End and the castern shores of Lake Victoria on the south by "Imagingitia Entitory (late German East Africa); and estable west, by the

eastern boundary of the Bolgian Songh. All these boundaries lie part of the Motoris Miss the whole of Lake mailbury, market. Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the I Spdan commences. Total area, revigue miles, including 16, 277 square miles of anti-Victoria have been entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants, numbering about so, see, settled on the mainland in fly-free districts.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province and the districts of Karamoja and Lobor, the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a Köbska (H.H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a Lukiko, or native assembly. In Buganda (and in Bunyoro, Andole and Toro, also ruled over by native "Kinga"), purely native matters are dealt with by the various Lukikos, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In 1919 there were 2,60x criminal cases tried, 23 of which were cases of serious crime. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

The total population of Uganda (year ended March 3r, 1920) is given as a,965,350, composed as follows: Natives, 2,957,075; Asiatics, 4,525; Europeans, 947 (including 305 females). Among the natives approximately 785,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christ anity by British and French missionaries. Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting to £2,225 towards scholarships, etc., for students and teachers. About 270,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and

Sudanese groups.

In 1918-19, total exports, £1,24,24,7; 1919-20, total exports, £1,828,537; the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya. The export are now merged in those or neigh. The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, £1,209.663 in 1919-20; coffee, £151,714; chillies, £10,821; oil-seeds, £27,865; rubber, £29,472. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States and India. States, and India.

Revenue ......... £226,366 £351,824 £4 Expenditure ..... 808,013 313,601

In agree the poll-law amounted to Line or and Customs to joys have britished ministration The headquarters of the britished ministration at Mango (Kumpsia). "NHS stellming while Khartoum ply to Rejet, which is about sight

design thereb from Minimile; the Sedem port of the Laboration of Service; the Sedem port of the Laboration Service; the regional straint sensition of the Sedem sensition of the Sedem sensities, and Sedem services of Laboration of Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and Sedem sensities, and sedem sens There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butlaha, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The Busoga Railway, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 6s miles in length, runs from Jinga (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagalt, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Klogs, connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7% miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate in (1919) 1,38g miles, with as telegraph offices.

Governor and Commander in Chief, His 

Puisne Judge, F. Guthrle Smith
Attorney-General, A. Hogg
Principal Medical Officer, C. A. Wiggins ...
Asst. Chief Secretary, T. S. Thomas, o B.E. 1,200 X, 200 1,200 £800 to 900

Treasurer, A. E. Booty.....
Dir. of Public Works, C. V. A. Espeut .....
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, E. 1.100 1,100 Richardson ..... 1,100 Biccardson
Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson...
Director of Transport, J. P. W. Russell...
Commr. of Palice, Lt. Col. C. Riddick....
Geologist, E. J. Wayland
Chief Veterinary Officer, R. Hutchins ...
Chief Forestry Officer, R. Fyffe 1,100 900 1,000 800 900 800

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe.

#### WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 27:30 N. longitude 1870 E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises Common the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihalwei, and a belt of land to English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a testal area of about and a square miles, and a population in agrs of 147,177, in which are included a coor resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a In addition to the leased territory there is a sone which comprises that portion of the provised of Shanbung lying east of the meridian ratios—an arite of a sole square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect funtification, station troops, or take any other recognizes necessary for defensive purposes. The which is not exceeding an dry and bracking. The summer heat is not exceeding and the retisfall is, as a safe amount. le amail. 1- 1 W 1/4/4 (1) 1/4

The government is similification that with the missioner. We make the port of call for steamers running to said from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chesoe, and Tientsin.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, E.c. M.G. Judge of the High Court; Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.

Crown Advacets, Allan G. Messop.
Senior District Officer and Magistrate, A. P. Britit
Junior District Officer and Magistrate, H. Jowett
Senior Medical Officer, W. M. Muah, M. B.
Financial Assistant & Chief Clerk, P. B. Crawley
Inspectors of Police, A. Whitshee, F. Forrey,
G. H. Jennings, W. R. Haller.

#### WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenaila (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with an estimated population (1980) of 180,18s. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G.....£3,000 Private Secretary & A.D.C.,
Auditor, M. J. Flanagan.....£440 to 550 Staff Officer (vacant) .....

Transit, about 14 days.

#### GRENADA

#### (AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of rs° 30'-xx° 58' N. lat. and 6x° 20'-6x° 35' W. long., and is about an miles in length and as miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and ree miles 8 W. of Barbados. Area, about 85, 120 acres; population (including some of the Gronadines), population (including some or one transmission population (including some or one of the country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by culturalization in vacal, and named Conception. It Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty

of Versailles in 1782.
The soil is very fertile, and cocca, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and rossesses a good harbour.

Public revenue ..... £206,238 £220,387 £87,295 Expenditure ...... 109,300 Public debt ......... 183,460 107,014 100.1

Trond April to The case of an area only the Financial year now of feel conding with the Calmana Tea.

Colonial Six. Herbert Ferguson ..... £566 to 770 Treasurer, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O. ...... £550 to 566 Chief Justice, Sir Thon. W. Haycraft, B.A. ... 2,200 

Majistrates, T. M. Comissiong, E. Diet.; T. W. S. Garraway, W. Diet., each £∰5; H. Allan Otway, District Commr. of Carriacon £330 to 385 Postmaster, C. L. Wilson ......£330 to 385 Chief of Police, Maj. O. C. Heidenstam

(and quarters) £385 to 440 The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,46a acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of

Grenada, pop. (1919), 7,606.

#### ST. LUCIA.

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward the largest an most picture eque of the wind war group, situated in 12° go' N. lat. and 60° g8° W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, at miles N. of St. Vincent, and at miles S.E. of Martinique, is a miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of \$33 square miles, with a population (1919) of \$4,000. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1919) are sugar, cocos, lime-juice, molasses and syrup, lime oil, bay oil, houey, hides, logwood and fuel The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1911). 6, a66), and Soufrière (pop. 2, 300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I.,

is a coaling depot. In 2919, 258 steamers (tonnage

600,177) entered Port Castries.

152,530 368,123 Total imports . ..... 416,968 Total exports ... ... .... 337,295 36s,785

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. B Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance

Chief Justice, Anthony De Freitas, O.B.E. .....£1,000 700 Palmer 300

Chief of Police, Lt.-Col. R. Deane, O.B.E. Postmaster, S. Okell Inspector of Schools, A. K. Beauchamp ...

## ST. VINCENT.

en island about as miles west of Barbados, situate in 30° ag/ N. lak. and 40° gr/ W. long., is zs miles in isongth and zs in breakth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of ago sq. miles, and a soguistion (Dec. 22., 2802) of 33.20. In 28.6 a large number of Fortuguese isbourers, amounting to a.,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands

of the group, though it has been the scene of sirfare. In 1763 it was secured to Great Brit

The chief products are arrowpoot, cettop, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1921), 4,300.;

1916-17 2927-28. zozis-żo. Public revenue .....£35,242 £37,535 £41,503 36,350 Expenditure ...... 36,139 34,555

Total imports ..... ... £ 122,114 £ 134,699 £ 185,128 Total exports ...... 104,397 195, 205 253,892

Administrator and Colonial Sec., R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. (and Live allowance) £880 Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District, Samuel Joyce

Thomas. .... Attorney-General, N. C. Ruggles, K.C. .....

#### ZANZIBAR.

#### (The Zanzibar Protectorate.)

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1290, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of ro miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Rast Africa Protectorate (q.v.). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890 On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of alavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the nineteenth century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The island contributes comparatively little to the actual commerce of the world beyond a very considerable export of cloves, beyond a very considerable capons of corresponding worth on an average £300,000 per annum, but it serves as a "gigantic go-down" or storehouse for the whole East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre and invest of transhipment and distributing centre.

has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the seast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of wade with the Benudir coast. Recent figures, how-ever, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade; will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffeof that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast,

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory,

300

loopes groceries, rice, and toni; the exposts are leary, cloves, copra, hides, gran-sopal; and many miles articles.

The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give anadequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. There is direct communication with the United Kingdom by the Union-Castle and cargo service by the British India Steam Naviga-tion Company. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Messageries Maritimes. Maritima Italiana and Portuguese Government Line, and a bi-weekly service to and from Bombay.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1910) was 198,914, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1919 was - British 74, French 12, Norwegian 5, others 14, the total tonnage being 440.737; and 4,714 dhows (82,334 tons) entered the port in 1919.

¥ 3€+

reflection and a second and a second as

•	Trade of the	Perst of	Zanzibai	¥	1919	37.
ð.	ATT ATT	-		,*	***	

C.K.   498.791   375   France   4.924   347	ırla tq.
Kenya 150,975 148	453 454 459 458 933 927 790

1018. TOTO. 492,791 378,254 12,677 Sultan, H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., succeeded his brother-in-law, Dec. 9,

1911 High Communioner, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) (Gorernar

Kenya). British Resident, Maj. Francis Barrow

Pearce C.M.G. .....£1,300 Chief Secretary, J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G., CBE.

CMG

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

shu carely bugger than the two their carries

#### TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Year	E	xports to U	K		Imports fro	om UK		
ended June 30.	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free.	Dutiable.	Total	Per cent free	Excess of exports to U.K.
1917 1918 1919	405,077,786 557,813,119 548,964,838 548,650,138 901,963,640 1,580,930,516 1,041,165,774 1,041,165,774	6,035,a05 6,960,753 6,547,349 7,270,446 6,491,375 5,a91,454 5,066,618 5,650,418 6,233,796 4,950,788 8,800,823 8,800,	\$11.778,705 533,379,545 634,777,187 548,548,477 548,548,477 548,548,477 549,548,548,477 549,548,548,548 540,647,365 563,553 544,647,365 546,547,365 546,547,368 546,547,368 546,547,368 546,547,368 546,548,548 7,955,863,000 7,955,863,000 7,955,863,000 7,955,863,000 7,955,863,000 7,955,863,000 7,955,863,000 7,148,850,000	58,727,562 57,109,521 61,705.743	106,778,871 98,539,797 109,934,370 131,294,096 108,675,847 114,106,175 133,956,276 135,565,886 124,746,001 134,548,006 134,548,006 134,548,006 134,548,006 134,548,006 134,548,006 134,548,006 134,548,006 134,548,006 135,006,884 136,173,280 126,17	\$ 118,488,217 159,582,401 162,388,501 165,746,560 105,746,560 105,785,368 105,785,368 105,785,368 105,000,437 246,112,047 266,112,048 271,029,070 271,070	55 48	\$374,837,144,49,995 374,878,601,917 334,849,995 377,556,931 347,556,931 347,556,931 367,572,408 360,586 375,572,408 360,586 375,572,408 37
2972 2988 2983 2984 2985 2986 1987 1928 2986 2986 1987 1987 1988	567,813,119 548,964,838 548,964,838 548,960,138 901,962,640 1,580,939,516 1,041,165,774	8,800,855 8,407,354 4,443,784 4,443,784 9,831,305 9,831,305 5,754,585 5,646,904	576,613,974 564,377,186 546,967,911 548,641,399 911,794,954 1,556,685,106 2,046,818,678 1,995,863,000 9,151,336,000	288,786,434 137,138,816 147,685,314 161,488,084 143,687,565 181,674,395 170,704,005	138,562,6788 135,809,884 104,844,083 138,173,280 113,664,110 126,768,888 136,970,848	861,889,106 878,940,700 852,469,837 893,682,304 856,351,675 305,443,883 307,674,635 759,082,000 857,108,000 854,866,000	46 97 50 24 56 47 54 99 55 66 58 98 55 48	315, 291, 294, 254, 655, 1,210, 1,000

1 /

## The United States.

(The United States of America.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1920	Population.		
Divisions.	(sq. miles).	Сепния хохо.	Census 1900.	
United States	*3,026,789 590,884	91,972,266 64,356	75,994,575 63,592	
Guam	6,449 436	†11,635 191,909 †56,481	154,001	
Philippines Porto Rico	115,026 3,435	†8,276,802 1,118,012	†7,360,551 †962,019	
SamoaMilitary, &c., abroad	77	†7,050 55,608	†5,840 91,219	
Total	3,743,306	\$101,754,119	84.631,797	

\* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,890. † Estimated. † The population of the Continental United States on June 1, 1920, was 105,683,108.

Increase of the People-(Continental U.S. only).

YEAR OF		TOTAL POPULATION.		INCREASE OVER	Deernalal
CENNIS White.	Coloured.	Total	PRECEDING CENETS	INDIGHANTS.	
1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900	19,553,058 16,922,537 33,559,377 43,402,970 55,101,858 66,899,196 81,731,957	3,638,808 4,520,784 4,968,994 6,752,813 7,846,456 9,185,379 10,240,309	a3, 191,876 31,443,381 38,558,371 50,155,783 62,947,714 75,994,575 91,978,266	6.122,423 8,251,445 7,115,050 11,597,412 12,791,931 13,046,861 15,977,691	1,713,851 8,511,060 8,377,879 8,812.191 5,256,613 3,687,564 8,795,386

#### IMMIGRATION.

Statistics concerning the arrival of aliens are available for nearly a century, but the Government exhibits little interest in those who leave its shores. From 1790-1917 33,108,353 alien passengers arrived in the U.S. The following figures (from the Statistical Abstract) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1280-1918:—

YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS.	YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS.
1840 1840 1850 1860 1870 1886 1890 1900	8, 385 84,006 365,986 233,243 387,203 457,257 455,308 456,572 2,086,499	1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918	1,041,570 876,887 838,172 1,197,892 1,118,480 386,700 898,865 896,403 110,618

#### MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carelina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (descriton), habitual drunkamees, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offerces.

YEAR	Marriages	Divorces Granted.			
	Total	To Wife.	To Husband.	Total.	
1887 1898 1897 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906	483,069 \$77,870 622,350 746,733 786,132 781,145 804,787 853,290	18,190 24,008 29,934 41,424 43,604 44,010 45,736 48,607	9,729 12,577 14,765 20,056 21,321 23,189 28,220 23,465	27,919 36,579 44,699 61,480 64,985 66,199 67,976 78,068	

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS

There are no complete statistics of Births or Deaths. The former are practically ignored, while the latter are reported only in the "Registration Area," which covers little more than half the United States. The following table shows the Deaths recorded in the Registration Area for the decade 1927-1926:—

	YEAR.	DEATES (Reg. Area).	YEAR.	Deates (Rog. Area.)
-	1907 1908 1909 1911	687,034 692,534 739,538 695,428 830,084	1918 1913 1914 1946 195	996, 184 996, 184 996, 195 999, 185 2, 186, 186

## PORTEGRACION DOPULACION ON C.S. (CEMBUS OF REEL)

Country.	Number.	Country. Denmark	Number,	
Belgium	49,400	England	877,729	
Canada	11.7	France	227,428	
French	385,083		2,501,333	
Other	820,554	Greece	Me,zor	Ì
China	56,756	Holland	120,063	
Ouba and other		Hungary	405,600	
West Indies	47,635	Ireland	1,352,851	į

Country.	Number.
Japan Mexico	67,744
Norway	403,877
Portugal Russia and	
Finland	1,732,462

Country. Spain	Number.
Sweden Switzerland	655,907
Turkey in Asia	284,848 59,729
Turkey in Europe	38,830
Wales Other Countrie	8±,466

Total.....33.535.886

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 250-490 North and longitude 670-1240 30' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows :- Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety,

#### HISTORY.

including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

EARLY COLONISATION.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from Asiatic domination, and it required many centuries of progress before the European adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces

Although Columbus discovered America in the afficenth century (Oct. 12, 1402), American bistory may be said to commence with the colonising expeditions, from American bistory may be said to commence with the countries, varying and Europe in the sixbeenth and seventeenth enturies. But definite European set themedia was attempted and it the last quarter of the sixteenth century, when England, Holland, Swedam France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the putchtial wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a pathonomic influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and iff a greater degree the Scotch) amongst the nations of Europe. In the seventeenth century a chartered company founded Jamesloven (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named Virginia, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the South a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the North. The small band of "Pligrin Fathers" in their 180-ton Mayflower, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire, and other east coast English towns, and New England became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in New Netherlands (1621), and the Swedes in New Sweden (1638). Other English foundations were Maryland (1632), Carolina (1663), New York (1664), New Jersey (1665), and Pennsylvania (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and Georgia (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

Eighteenth Century.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the War of 1754-1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Hoston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A band of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their centents into the sea. This Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain. In spite of the counsels of Chatham the King persisted in repressive measures, generally with inadequate forces and at inopportune moments. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and continued until the Capitulation of Yorktown, October 19, 1781, when Lord Cornwallie surrendered with the whole of his forces to General Washington. When peace was concluded. Sept. 3, 1783, between America and Great Britain, no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence.—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.\* "We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States." This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Peclaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a Constitution, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 Original States (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President, and on April 30, 1780, George Washington

entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

NINETKENTH CENTURY.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at Chateauguay on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada, and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the Chestpeake and the Shannon did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

<sup>\*</sup> On April 30, 1879, the Balcigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 22, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the lattle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolutific declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were spicisted a committee to draw up a Beckeration of Independence. This famous document, composed absort entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 2775."

The Gold Rush .- In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in conhexion with the boundaries of Texas, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizons, and California. In 1848 a great rush of goldscekers entered the newly acquired

territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union,
The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were
negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their
emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America. the latter secoding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier John Brown, an advocate of manicipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the "Government arsenal of Harper's Ferry, which he captured and held until forced to sug"render; and although he was hanged by the State of Virginia his object was eventually
achieved by President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863. The
Secession of the Southern States was followed by hostilities, which included many fitched
battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. Hostilities
ceased soon after the surrender of General Lee at Appointance on April 9, 1865, and the
bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance
of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the
Alabama, which committed depredations upon United States shipping, and was also guilty Alabama, which committed depredations upon United States shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence, for which, under the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, Britain was called upon to pay \$2,350,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain .- The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of Cuba brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left Cuba the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship Maine. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of Cuba and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the Philippine Islands, in addition to Guam

(Pacific) and Porto Rico in the West Indies.

Twentieth Century.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the Panama Canal, and on April 28, 1924, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and was opened to traffic with

no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914.

Anglo-American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911. The Treaty contained seven Articles (see 1912 Edition of Whitaker's Almanack). An Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty was signed by Mr. Bryan and the British Ambassador on Sept. 15, 1914.

War with the Central European Powers .- On April 6, 1917, the United States, after fruitless endeavours to obtain guarantees from Germany that the rights of neutrals on land and sea would be observed, entered the war on the side of France, Great Britain and the Allied and Associated Powers. The first shot by U.S. troops (Oct. 27, 1917) was followed by a full participation in the campaigns of the Allies, and the Armies of the United States contributed very largely to the defeat of the Central Powers. At the date of the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) 3,670,888 troops had been placed under arms, and 77,459 were numbered amongst the killed or died of disease, accident or other causes. U.S. troops also figured amongst the armies sent to the assistance of Russia against the Bolshevik regime, but these were withdrawn, in accordance with the plans of the Allies, in 1919.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and r Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten Amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1701, and eleventh to fifteenth Jan. 8, 1708, Sept. 25, 1864, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, and March 30, 1870), the government of the United States is sustained to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial state of the

Date

#### THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for resoluction. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such assure as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by appular vote on the first Theoday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each state meet at their respective State (apitals on the second Monday of the January following, and there vote for a President by lellot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the second Wednesday of February by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes east is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes conficio President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmater-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruley.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$75,000, with a travelling allowance of \$25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief

(and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate,

negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

#### THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey (born at Staunton, Va., 1902. 28, 1856; educated at Princeton Univ. 1875-1879; President of Princeton Univ. 1902-1910; Giovernor of New Jersey 1911-1013, elected Nov. 5, 1912, and came into office March 4, 1913, until March 4, 1917; re-elected for a further term 1917-1921. Democrat.

1. Vice President of the United States (and ex-offices President of the Neutre). Thomas Riley Marchall, of Indiana form 1854, admitted to the Bar 1875, Gov. 61 Indiana form 1854, admitted to the Bar 1875, Gov. 61 Indiana 1909-1013).

#### THE CARINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency.)

- 2. Secretary of State, Rainbridge Colby, of New York (born 1860), appointed March 22, 1920.
  3. Secretary of the Treasury, David Franklin Houston, of Missouri (born 1860), appointed February 2, 1920.
- 4. Secretary of War. Newton D. Baker, of Ohio (born 1871), appointed March 7, 1916.
- 5. Attorney-tieneral, A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania (born 1871), appointed Feb. 27,1919.
  6. Protocoller-General, Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas (born 1863), appointed March 5, 1913.
- 7. Secretary of the Nary, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina (born 1862), appointed March 5, 1913.
- 8. Secretary of the Interior, John Barton Payne, of Illinois (born 1855), oppointed March 15, 1920.

Secretary of Agriculture, Edwin Thomas Meredith, of Iowa (born 1876), January 31, 1920.
Secretary of Commerce, Joshua Willis Alexander, of Missouri (born 1852), Dec. 11, 1919.
Secretary of Labour, William Haucho Wilson, of Pennsylvania (born 1860), March 5, 1913.

<sup>9</sup> President-Elect, 1902-1918, Senator Warren Gamalial Harding, Republican, of Phile, horn Nov. a, 1882. Flor-Parident-Mitch, 1922-1928, Governor Calvin Coolidge, Republican, of Masseshizatts.

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# · DEBARREFF OF STARS, .............. (Now York and Ponnsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.)

The Department of State has cognisance of all matters appartaining to foreign Affairs, including correspondance with Representatives of the U.S., both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U.S. The Secretary of "fats is the custodian of the Seal of the U.S., which is affixed by him to all proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants of extradition; he is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U.S. and of Treaties nade with Foreign Powers. He grants and issues Passports, and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U.S. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union. Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, N. F. \$22,000 Under Secretary. Norman H. Davis,

Missours 7,500 ....... Assistant Secretary, Second do, A. A. Adec, D.C. ... .. 5,000 4,500 Third do . 4,500 Director of Consular Service, W. J. Carr, N.Y. 4,500 Chief Clerk, Ben G Davis, Ash. ..... 3,000 5,000

(Consular Service)
(Consular Service)
(Chief, Dimnion of Western Kurupenu
Affaire (acting), Robert Woods Bliss
(Diplomatic Service)

Chief, Divimon of Russian Afairs (acting), Felix Cole (Consular Service) ... ......

renx Cols (Consular Service)

Chief, Distaion of Foreign Intelligence,
Frederick A. Emery, D.C.

Chief, Distaion of Latin American Afaire,
Summer Wells (Diplomates Service)

Chief, Division of Mexican Afairs, Charles

M. Johnson D. W. 3.500 4.500 4.400

4.500 Chief, Division of Near Eastern Afairs, Warren D. Robbins (Diplomatic Ser-

vice)
Chief, Diplomatic Bureau, Waliach A.
McCathran (D.C.) 3,000 Chief, Bureau of Appointments, Miles M. Shand, N.J.
Chief, Bureau of Citizenship, Philip

8.850 8,500

Chief, Bureau op McNett Mich.
Chief, Bureau of Rolls and Library, John A. Tonner, Ohio THE TREASUE

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY. (15th Street, Washington, D.C.)

erretary of the Treasury is charged by h the management of the national law with the manage nances. He prepares plans for the improve-tent of the revenue and for the support of the ablic credit; superintends the collection of finances. pablic credit; amperintends the consensus in the revenue, and direct the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making roturns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury is permission of superprin-tions made by law, and for the payment of manage into the Treasury; and annually sciunts to Congress estimates of the prohable revenues and dishursements of the Government. He controls the construction and maintenance of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the Coast of money; the administration of the Coast Guard and the Public H-alth branches of the public service, and furnishe generally such information as may be required by either branch information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing. He is excepted chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, created by Act approved December 25, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act; excepted chairman of the Federal Farm Long Board created by Act approved Farm Loan Board, created by Act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal Farm Loan Act; and president of the central executive council of the International High Commission, and chairman of the United States section of that Commission.

Secretary of the Treasury, David F.
Houston, Mo.
Assistants, James B. Moyle, Utah; Nich-Sza,cec olas Kelley, N. Y.; S. Parker Gilbert,

5,000 4,000 Supervising Architect (vacant)
Director of the Mint, Ray T. Baker, Nev. 6,000 5,000

Director, Bureau of Engraming and Printing, James L. Wilmeth, Ark ...... 6,000 Appointments Division, James E. Harper, S.C.

Cheef, Book-beging and Warrants Division,
Michael J. O'Reilly, Cul.

Chief, Customs Division, George W. Ash-3,000

4,000 worth, Md. 4.500 Chief. Loans and Currency, Charles N. McGrearty, Ala.....

3,500 Register, William B. Elliott, Ga. 4,000 Comptroller of the Treasury, Walter W. Warwick, Ohio. 6,000 4,500

Assistant do., Charles M. Fines, Ken. ...... Treasurer of the U.S., John Burke, N. Dak. ..... Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, Va.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, William Martin Williams, Ala. ...... 6,000 Aust. Com., Paul F. Myers, N.J. 4,000 .......

Deputy Coms. James M. Baker, S.C.; James Hagerman, jr., Mo.; Clarence B. Hurrey, D.C.; George V. Newton, Mo. ... Solicitor of Internal Revenue (vacant) .....

Auditor of Treasury, Samuel Patterson, Neb. ... 4,000 Auditor of War Dept., James L. Baity, Mo. Auditor of Interior, John E R. Ray, 5,000

Auditor of Navy, Edward Luckow, Wis... Auditor of State, Edward D. Hearne, Del. Auditor of Post Office, Charles A. Kram, Pa

tain Commandant, Coast Guard of the U.S., William Edward Reynolds, Captain Chief of the Secret Service, W. Herman

hief of the Secret Service, W. Betham Moran, D.C.
hipervising Burgaon General Public Health and Barbas Hespital, Bugh S. Cumming, Va.
General Customs Appraisave, Spraisave, Apraisave, Bronning, Valled, Hist.; Israel V. Fischen, R.V. Engine G. May, Minst.; Chaffer F.

Fustion. He advises the President and the third executive officers on legal questions artifug out of their administration and specially investigated of their administration, and generally supervises the U.S. attorneys and marshale in juddied districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U.S. · Televal Moserve Seas Governor, William P. G. Harding, Ala., term expires seen; Vice-Governor, Paul M. Warburg, N.Y., term expires seen; Frederick A. Delauo, III., term expires see; Charles S. Miller Col., term expires see; Charles S. Wantle Mess. Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, Pa. Sca., coo Private Sec., Robert T. Scott, Va. ...... 3,600 Miller Cal., term expires 1966
each \$18.000 Solicitor-General, William I. Frierson, Tonn, Assistant to Attorney-General, Frank C. The Recretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, ex officio. DEPARTMENT OF WAR. Robert P. Stewart, S. Dak. ; Thomas J. (17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.) Spellacy, Conn.; Mrs. Annette Abbett Adams, Col.; (one vacancy) The Secretary of War prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War, and 7,500 Solicitor, State Department, Fred K. supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made by Congress for that Department. He also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Nielson, Neb. .... Solicitor, Past Office Dept., William H. Lamar, Md. .. 5,000 Solicitor, Interior Dept., Charles D. Ma-Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of haffie, Oregon ..... 5,000 Assistant A.G., Court of Custome Appeals, rivers and harbours, and matters apportaining to navigation. He also approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters Bert Hanson, N.Y.... 8.000 Solicitor of the Treasury, Lawrence Becker, as suthorised by Congress. Ind. .. 4.000 Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, Ohio \$22,000 Pringste Sed, Benjamin T. Flery, Ohio ... 2,500 Asst. Secretary, Williams R williams, Va 20,000 Assistant and Chief Clark, J. C. Scoffeld, Solucitor of Internal Revenue (vacant) . .. 5,000 Solicitor, Dept of Commerce, Franklin G. Solution, Dept. of Labour, Rowland B. Malany, N. F. Chief Chair and Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chief Chairman Chairman Chief Chief C 5,000 Ha. 5,000 Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, 10,000 4,000 Adjutant-General, Maj -Gen. Peter C Lawrence Tenn.
Director, Director of Investigation, Wm.
J. Flynn, N.Y. Harris, Ga 8.000 4,500 Inspector-General, Maj. Gen John L Chamberlain, N.Y. 7,500 Judge-Admosta-General, Maj Gen Enoch Chief, Dirision of Investigation, Lewis J. Baley, Ga ...... 8.000 4,000 Chief, Division of Acominte, Calvin Satter-L. Rogers, Mich. 8,000 field, Penn 3,000 Surgeon-General, Maj. Gen. Merritle W. Ireland, Ind.
Chief of Enganeers, Maj. Gen. Lancing H. Beach, Josep.
Chief of Ordnance, Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Ga. Dishursing Clerk, John N. Gardner, N. F. Attorney in charge of Pardons, James A. Finch, N.Y. 8,750 8,000 Supt of Prisons and Prisoners, Denver S. Dickerson, Ace. 8,000 Appeintment Clerk, C. B. Sornborger, Vt. Chief Signal Officer, Maj. Geu. George O. Squier, Mich. 8,000 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Office of the Postmaster-General Ma) don. Frank McIntyre, Ala. Chief of Coast Artillery, Maj. Gon. Frank W. Coe, Kans. 8.000 Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson, Taxas ..... 8,000 ..... S18,000 Private Sec., Robert B. Cowart, Tenas... Chief of Militia Bureau, Brig. Cleu. Jense 8,500 Chief Clerk, Ruskin McArdie, Tunte ..... 2,000 Aust. Chief Clerk, Phomas J. Howell, Mass. Chief of Infantsy, Maj. Gen Charles S. Farmworth, Pa. Confidential Clerk to Postmaster-General, Edwin B. Smith, Maryland..... Purch. Agent, Robert L. Maddox, Pa.... 4,000. 8,000 Chief of Caratry, Maj. Gen. Willard A. Holtrook, Wos.

Chief of Chenical Warfare Service, hits. Gen. Amos. Fries. Grs. Chief of the Air Service, Maj. Gen. Charles J. Masocher, Pes.

Chief of Rosenic Reig. Gen. Horbort W. Chief Clerk, Purch. Agent, Thomas L. Dogman, Pa. 8,000 Hulse, Tenn.

Appoint, Clerk, Robert E. Bagar, Pn.

Appoint, Clerk, William M. Monory, Olde .

Ant. Atterneys, J. Julien Southerland,

N.C., Sagse; Hornes J. Donnelly,

D.C., Sagse; Matter E. Kelly, Olde,

Sagse; Edwin A. Niess, Ph. Sagse;

Calvin W. Rassel, N.C., Sagse; Wil-Chief of Finance, Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Me.

· L. Rhoads, Pw. .

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. (E Street and Vt. Ave., H. W., Weshington, D.C.) The Atterney-General is the oblef law-efficer of the Government and head of the Department of

Chapter House J. Branchy, D.C Sages Chapter Market M. Assessina, Michael	Superinduniant, Districts of Resignment and Superinduniant, L. King Ploteth, et al.,
Click of the Pint Assistant-Postmister-General.	Supplies, Walter J. Villegigne, S.C 2,000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE HAVY.
Piret Assistant P. N.C., John C. Koona, N.C. Sa, eec Chief Chirk, John W. Johnston, N.Y a, gan Superintendent, Division of Post Office	(18th and E. Streets, Washinston, D.C.)
Superintendent, Division of Post Office	The Secretary of the Heav superintends the
Arvies, Gosdwin D. Elleworth, N.C. 4,000	The Secretary of the New superintends the construction, manning, equipment, armanent, and employment of all vessels of the U.S. Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to
W. W. Co. con: Albert W Barr W Va	and employment of all venets of the U.S. Navy,
#.F., \$2,000; Albert E. Barr, W. Va. \$2,000; Edward B. Cranford, D.C 2,000	him by the President of the U.S.
	Secretary of the New, Josephus Daniels.
Buserintendent, Division of Polimakers	N.C\$22,000
Appeinaments, Charles B. Hodges, Texas 3,000	Private Sea., E. E. Britton
pointments, Lorel N. Morgan, W. Va.;	Assistant Sea, Gordon Woodbury 5,000 Chief Clerk, Frank S. Curtis
I DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY OF STREET, S	Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. R. H.
Conty, Districts of Correspondence, John E.	Coontz 10,000
Superintendent, Division of Dead Letters,	Chief, Bureau of Navigation, Rear-Adm. Thomas Washington
Marvin M. MoLean, Texas 2,500	Chief of Steam Engineering, Rear-Adm.
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Chief of Steam Engineering, Rear-Adm. R. B. Griffin
Second Assistant P.M.G., O. Praeger, Tex. \$5,000	Chief of Med. and Surg., Rear-Adm. Wm.
Chief Clerk, E. Russell White, N.C 2,500	C. Braisted
General Superintendent, Railway Mail	Adm. David W. Taylor 8,000
Assist. General Supt., Railway Mail Ser-	Chief of Yards and Docks, Rear-Adm.
mice George F. Stone, New York 2 mon	Charles W. Parks 5,000
Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service, Chase	Chief of Supplies and Accounts, Rear-Adm, Samuel McGowan
C. Gove, Nebr	<i>Chief of Ordnance</i> , Rear-Adm. Charles R.
justments, James B. Corridon. D.C 3,000	McVov B.acc
fustments, James B. Corridon. D.C 3,000 Aust. Supt., Division of Rashway Adjust-	Cores D Clark
ments, George M. Grayson, N.C s,s50	Director of Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm.
Superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails, Steward M. Weber, Pa	Andrew T. Long B.oo
Steward M. Weber, Pa. 3,000 Asst. Supt., Division of Foreign Mails,	Commandant of Marine Corps, MajCien.
Edwin Sands, N.Y s,cco	John A. Lejeune 8,000
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.
Third Asst. P.M.G., A. M. Dockery, Mo. \$5,000 Chief Clerk, William J. Barrows, Mo s,500	(F. Street, Washington, D.C.)
Chief Clerk, William J. Barrows, Mo s,500	The Secretary of the Interior deals with all business relating to the Territories of Alaska and
Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Wm. C. Fitch, New York	Hawaii, and to education, railroads, mines and
Changeletendant Dinimon of Bingues Was	indining, irrigation, patents for inventions, pen-
E. Buffington, Pa	sions, public lands and surveys, Indians, Re- clamation Service, and the National Parks and
Superintendent, Division of Classification,	Monuments, also the Capitol Building and
William C. Wood, Kansas 2,750	
Superintendent, Division of Registered	Grounds, and certain electrosynary institutions
Mails, Leighton V. B. Marschalk, Ky s,500	Grounds, and certain electrosynary institutions in D.C.
Maile, Leighton V. B. Marschalk, Ky. s. soo Superintendent, Dunision of Money Orders,	Grounds, and certain electrosynary institutions in D.C.
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Halls, Leighton V. B. Marschalk, Ky. s.goo Superintendent, Davision of Money Orders, Charles E. Matthews, Oklahoma s.750 Chief Clerk, Distrion of Money Orders, Francis H. Rainey, D.C. s.250 Dimeter, Postal Savings System, Malcolm Kerlin, B.J. Savings System, Malcolm Anni. Director. Postal Savings System,	Grounds, and certain electrosynary institutions in D.C.  Secretary of the Interior, John Barton Payne, Ill.  First Assistant Secretary, Alexander T.  Vogelsang, Ozt.  Assistant Secretary, B. G. Hopkins, Wyo  Chief Clerk, Ezekiel J. Ayers, N.J.  Land Office, Clerk, Ezekiel J. Ayers, N.J.
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Maile, Leighton V. B. Marschalk, Ky. s., soo Superintendent, Dutieson of Money Orders, Charles B. Matthews, Oklahoma 2,750 Chief Clerk, Division of Money Orders, Francis H. Bainey, D.C. 2,850 Director, Postal Savings System, Malcolm Kerlin, B.J. 4,800 Asst. Director, Postal Savings System, Charles L. (Jahle Pa. 2,800 Chief Clerk, Postal Savings System, Charles L. (Jahle Pa. 2,800 Charles L.	Grounds, and certain eleemosynary institutions in D.C.  Secretary of the Interior, John Barton Payne, Ill
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Maile, Leighton V. B. Marschalk, Ky. 2,500 Superintendent, Dusieson of Money Orders, Charles E. Matthews, Oklahoma 2,750 Chief Clerk, Distrion of Money Orders, Francis H. Bainer, D.C. 2,850 Diractor, Postal Savings System, Malcolm Kerlin, M. 2, 2,850 Chief Clerk, Postal Savings Bystem, (vacant) 2,000 Chief Clerk, Postal Savings System, Charles L. Gabio, Pa. 2,000 Clerk in Charge of Administrative Section, Postal Savings System, William O. Hiroved, D.C. 2,000 Clerk in Charge of Aucht Saction, Postal Savings System, William O. Hiroved, D.C. 2,000 Clerk in Charge of Aucht Saction, Postal Savings System, Wm. T. S. Bellins; Md. 2,000 Clerk in Charge of Aucht Saction, Postal Savings System, Wm. T. S. Bellins; Md. 2,000 Clerk in Charge of Must. Bellins; Md. 3,000 Clerk of the Fourth Assistant Pestmaster-General. Fourth Assistant Pestmaster-General. Fourth Assistant Pestmaster-General. Fourth Assistant Pestmaster-General. Superintendent, Dission of Rural Matte,	Grounds, and certain electrosynary institutions in D.C. Serstary of the Interior, John Barton Payne, Ill

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Director, National Park Scrobe, Stephen T. Mather, Ill. T. Matter, Ht. B. Canmarer, Wis. Superintendent of Capital Bullding and Grounds, Elbots Woods, Ind.

# DEPARTMENT OF ACRICULTURE.

(The Mall, Washington, D.C.)

The Secretary of Agriculture exercises general appervision of public business in relation to riculture, forestry, and home economics. Included in these matters are quarantine regulations, meat, food and drug inspection, the inspection of cattle boats, and the observance of the Game Laws, together with the administration and maintenance of the National Forests Sec. of Agricid., Riwin T. Merchith, Iowa Sas, co Amintant Secretary, E. D. Bull, Iowa ....... 5,00 Amintant to the Sucretary, Fluyd R. Hani-5,000

Assirant to the son the son the son the son the son the son the son the solidior, R. W. Williams, Fla.

Division of Publications, Harlan Suith,

Kanssa (Chief)... A. Zappono, D.C. 4,260 3,500 5,000

Ploision of Accounts, A. Zappone, D.C.

(Chief)
Librarian, Claribel Barnett, N. F.
Office of Farm Management and Farm
Reanontes, Renry C. Taylor, Wes. (Chief)
Weather Bureau, C. F. Marvin, Ohio (Chief) 8,000 5,000 5,000

Bureau of Animal Industry, John R.
Mohler, Pa. Chieft.
Bureau of Coop Intimates, Leon M.
Estabrook, Tex. (Chief).
Bureau of Chemistry, Carl I. Alabors,
N.Y. (Chief). 5,000 4,000

States Balations Service, A. C. Tine, Conn.

N. Y. (Ch(et) . ...

Bureau of Hological Survey, E. W. Nelson, 5,000

Rureau of tracegy
Aru. (Chief)
Pinest Sociec, W. B. Greeley, Cat. (Chief)
Bursau of Plant Industry, William A
Taylor, Mich. (Chief)
Bursau of Soils, M. Whitney, Md. (Chief)
Bursau of Soils, M. Whitney, Thomas II.

Bureau of Public Roads, The MacDonald, Inca (Chief) ..... flurant of Markets, George Livingston,

Ohw (Chief) Federal Horticultural Board, C. L. Mailatt, Kana (Chairman)...

Inmeticule and Fampicule Board, J. K. Haywood, V.Y. (Chassman)

# DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. (19th Street and Pennsylvania Avo., Washington, D.C.)

The Secretary of Commerce is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shapping, fishery, and transportation interests; the administration of the lightheness service and the sid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the context, and the collection and publication of statistical information quantote therewith; the making of count and geodetic enveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of stambuts, and the enforcement of laws relating to the protection of the amportance of the supervision of the fisheries as education and to advance their opportunities by the Foderal leavance of the supervision and to advance their opportunities of the Alaskan furness, and and an animal and to advance their opportunities for profitable supproprient; to unimpose their opportunities for profitable supproprients; to unimpose their conditions and an animal animal and the supervision laws.

other fisheries; the full strict of the principal vessels, their registry, licebasing intermediate, entry, electrone, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws reliating their to, and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the united States; the regulation of the united states; the law of the laws of the property of the laws of the property of the laws of the property of the laws of the property of the laws of the property of the laws of the property of the laws of the property of the laws of the property of the laws of the property of the laws of the property of the laws of the property of the laws of the property of the laws the Art of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication; the custody,construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; the athering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufactures; and the formulation (in con-junction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Insecticide Act of 1910. The Secretary of Com-Insecticide Act of 1916. The Secretary of Com-merce is also a member of the Federal Board for vocational education.

Sec. of Commerce, Joshua Willis Alexander,

..... .\$12,000 Private Secretary, William B Yancey. Assistant to Secretary, George R. Dick-

son, D.C **2 750** Assultant Secretary, Edwin F. Sweet, Mich. Frante Sec., Alfred E. Wild, jr., D.C., Ch. Clerk and Supt., E. W. Libbey, D.C. Dielersing Clerk, C. R. Molster, Ohio... 5.000 2. 100 3,000

3,000 Ch at Appointment Div., C. Hastings, Wash 2,500 Ch. Die of Publications, TY McKeon, A Y 2,500 Ch. Drv of Supplies, Francis M. Shore, Ohio Director of the Census, Sam. L. Rogers, N. C. 8,100 7,500

Director, Bureau of Foreign and Donnestic Commerce, Roy 8. McRiwee, N Y. Der.Bursau of Standards, 8. W. Stratton, III. 6,000 6,000 Comm of Fisheries, Hugh M. Smith, D C. 6,000

Comm of Lighthouses, (i R. Patuam, Inva Director, Coast and Gentletic Survey, E. Lester Jones, Virginia

Comm of Navigation, E T. Chamberlain, N. Y. 4,000 Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service, George Unler, Penn

## BURKAU OF FOREIGN AND DOWNSTER COMMERCE Commercial Attachés

London, England-(vscant).
Pares, France William C. Huntington. 6,000

Petrograd, Russia - (vacant).
Petrograd, Russia - (vacant).
Petrog. China, and Manchucia - Julean H Arnold.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil-(vacant). Japan - James F. Abbott

Peru, Boliria and Renador-(vacant). Vadrid, Spain-(vacant) Buenos Aires, Amentine, Pengusy, and

Parnguay, (vacant).
Rome, Italy, Alfred P Dennis.
Norman, Sweden and Denmark, Norman L.

# U.S.A. -- Executive Departments -- Labour, Miscollaneous Institutions, 710

Chief, Children's Bureau, J.C. Lathrop, Ill. Director Gen., U.S. Employment Service, 5,000 6,000 5,000 Women's Buresu, Mary Anderson, Ill. ... Director, Industrial Housing and Trans-5,000 portation, Robert Watson, Mass. ...... 5.000

## BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, Washington, D.C.

The Board of Indian Commussioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. The Board inspects all branches of the Indian Service and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as to policies and needs of administration of Indian policies and needs of administration of Indian Affairs. In 1939 the Indian population of the U.S. exclusive of Ahaska, was 333,700 (Oklahoma containing 119,1021, Arisona 43,346, New Mexico 20,382, S. Dakola 22,346, New Mexico 20,382, S. Dakola 22,247, Washington 20,383, Montana 22,238, Munication 22,447, Wisconsin 20,227, and the 38 remaining tates less than 20,200 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended and account of the fiscal year ended the season of the fiscal year ended the season for Indian Secritor were Sec. 221.108. 30 June, 1930, for Indian Service were \$15,311,108, including \$4,194,711 from Indian tribal funds. The total wealth of U.S. Indians on June 30, 1919, metrotal weather U.S. Balance of June 30, 1919, amounted to \$289,2639, of which \$319,299,031 was tribal, and \$470,349,838 individual.

\*\*Members, Georgie Vails, fr, Pa (Chairman);

Merrill E. Gates, D.C., Warren K. Moore-head, Mass., Sanual A. Eliot, Mass., Frank Fronk F. H. William H. Katcham D.C.

Knox, N.H., William H. Ketcham, D.C., Daniel Smiley, N.Y.; Hugh L. Scott, N.J.; Malcolm McDowell, Ill. (Secretary).

# CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Washington, D.C.

The Civil Service Commission holds frequent examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for close on 60 per cent of the 200,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service

Prendent, Martin A. Morrison, Ind. ..... \$5,000 

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS 2709, New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created The Commission of Fine Arts was created II by Congress 17 May, 1980, to 'advise generally upon the location, salection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District rate of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the ch President or by any committee of either Hones and Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Excentive Order and Government is concerned, including designs of Art with which the Federal

rublic buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding Sances in any one year is authorized by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve with: out remuneration.

out remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich.

Fice-Chairman, Chanles A. Flatz, N.Y.;

Members, Wm. Mitchell Kendall, N.Y.; John

Russell Pope, N.Y.; James L. Greeuleaf,

N.Y.; Wm. Sergeant Kendall, Conn.; James E. Fraser, N.Y.

Secretary and Executive Officer, Col. C. S. Ridley. U.S. Army. Asst. to Secretary, H. P. Caemmerer.

## UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD, Washington, D.C.

By Executive order of August 20, 1926, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the hoard concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to he compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplications of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of repre-senting relief. All such projects as are of im-portance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken.

Chairman, Dr. C. Hart Merriam. Secretary, Charles S. Sloane.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE. Director, Arthur P. Davis, Interior Building, 18th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. B'estern Office, Tramway Buildings, Denver, \$8,000,000. Colorado.

The Reclamation Service, which employs see people at headquarters and upwards of 5,000 in the West, and controls an expenditure of about \$8,000,000 annually, was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reciamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the arid and semi-arid States of the West Thirty projects have been authorised for construction or operation for irrigation of lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansa, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Bakota, Okiahoma, dregon, Sonth Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. These projects aggregate 3,200,000 acres, and the major works aid in serving an additional x,000,000 acres under private canals that gauerally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The fauds for this work have come chiefly from the nels of public lands, and the mency expended is returned to the fund by many expenses is returned to the sind by annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Recknantion Enterests for of METRIC 23, 2904 .

The Service has built on the as projects over races miles of canals; ditches and drafts (in-cliding reaces) canal structures), involving the execution of rejement contents years of materials. In connexion with this work there have been onstructed see storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 32,700,000 cubic yards, lacingding the Arrorrow Jon, the highest in the morid (949 feet), the Elephant Butte Iram on the Lio Grande (forming the largest artificial legigation reservoir in the United States), and the longest roller crest dam in the world located on the Grand River in Colorado. The Service has built of tunuels, 983 miles of road, 82 miles of ratiroad, 3, 142 miles of telephone line, a dozen power plants and 632 miles of transmission lines; and is also mining coal, and has manufactured s.676,000 barrels of cement and sand coment. The net construction cost to June 20, 1919, WAS \$123,853,000.

Over 150,000 persons are living on the 40,000 farms irrigated by the Hervice. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, water is now available for x,800,000 acres, and of this area x,x00,000 seres were harvested in 1919, producing crops worth over \$35,000,000, or an average of over \$30 per acre. The additional lands using stored See per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth \$50,000,000 more. The project showing the largest unit returns in 1919 was the Changan in the State of Washington.

with an average of \$367 per acre.
The largest irrigable area is that of the Boise project in Idaho, 29,353 acres, of which the met cost of construction to June 20, 1919, was \$11,973,875. The next is the North Piatte in Ne braska-Wyoming, 251,725 acres; cost \$20,540,005 to June 20, 2919. Information in squard to farma available for settlement may be obtained by addressing Statistician, U.S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D.C.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers

have taken all units.

The Service issues the " Reclamation Record. 48-page illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers

and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An appineering library of about 2,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Service. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, cost data and results of original experi-mants investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, North Capitol Street, Washington, IAC.

The Government Printing Office was established The Government Frinting Office was established in 1884, and represents an expenditure of close on Sadese, see, the annual cost of operation and maintenance being Sadese, see. In addition to the printing of all Government publications, the office issues a Style Buck, which regulates the spelling and treatment of all words employed in such publications.

Public Printer, Operation Engl. 27.

Private Socretary, Fresh P. O'Lrae, N.J. Sage Purchasing Apine, Mresh C. Bakraca, Md. 3,50 Superintendent of Work, Victober Bowden,

foreman of Printing, Stanley H. Ridings,

Congressional Record Clerk, Wm. A. Smith.

D.C. ..... Supt. of Documents, Alton P. Tisdel, Ohio a.s.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION. Washington, D.C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has supervision over all common carriers engage in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by rail-road and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, including express, sleeping and parior car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines, Chairman, Edgar E. Clark .....

Commusioners, Charles C. McChord, Bat-thasar H. Moyer, Henry C. Itali, Win-throp M. Daniels, Clyde B. Aitchison, Robert W. Woolley, Joseph B. Eastman, Henry J. Ford, Mark W. Potter

each 13,000 Ametant Secretary, Affred Holmond, D.C. Chief. Clark and Purchasing Agent, T. Len Hadan T Leo Haden ...

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Capitol Hill, Washington, D C.

The Library of Congress was established in 2800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for sison and destroyed by Bre in 1812. In 1823, purchase of Jefferson activation formed basis for a new collection, partially destroyed by fire, ass, and repleasabled in 1823—a. Since that date increased (a) by medical annual appropriations by Congress (aby 1824, 1824), (a) by deposite under the copyright law; (b) by deposite under the copyright law; (c) by gifts and exchanges. (d) by the exchanges of the Knitth sonian Institution, the library of which (ap. ooc volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the saluntation that future of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. It comprises a.831.333 printed books and pampilicts, the floor space of the building treeted at the est of \$6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) being 430,855 square feet, and the capacity of the took stacks 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers, the shelving extending to nearly soo miles. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in zear being \$701,00g.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnum,

LL P .... .. Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin ..... Chief Clerk, Allen R. Hoyd . Secretary, Jonica L. Farmun.

## U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY. West Point, N.Y.

The United States Military Academy for training cadete for commissions in the U.S. Amny was founded at West, Point, on the west lank of the Husban River, in allen. Space-intended, Belg. Gen. Bouglas, MacArthur, U.S. Army.

## NAVAL ACADENY, Anomolie, Meryland.

The United States Haval Academy was founded in sing for the education of officers for the Navy. Students are called midshipmen, and must be citizens of the U.S. The course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy. Superintendent. Rear-Adm. A. H. Scales, U.S.

Navy.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Fresident having a seto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote, and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present x for singley. The Senate consists of 95 members. The salary of a Senator is \$7.500 per annum, with mileage at so cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 representative and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is \$7.500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

## THE SIXTY-PIPTH CONGRESS

President of the Senate, Thomas R. Marshall, Ind.

President (pro tempore), Albert B
Cumnins, Iona......
Syrater of the House of Representatives,

## THE JUDICATURE.

Frederick H. Gillett, Mass. . . . . . . .

The Pederal Judiciary consists of three acts of Pederal Courts: (a) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original juris diction in cases affecting Ambassakors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts (a) The Circuit Courts of Appeal, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The Dustrict Courts, eighty-seven in number, served by a District Courty Judge.

## THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.)
Chief Justice, Edward D. White, La.,
born 2848, apptd. 1910

Associate Justices (each \$14,500.)

Name. Born. Apptd
Joseph McKeans, Cul. 1843...1848
Oliver W. Rolmes, Mass. 1843...1849
Oliver W. Rolmes, Mass. 1849...1898
William R. Day, Ghès ....1849...1899
William R. Day, Ghès ....1849...1899
Mahlon Pitney, N.J. 1859...1999
James C. McReynolds, Tenn. 1858...1894
Louis D. Brandeis, Mass. 1856...1894
John H. Clarke, Ohio ....1857...1895

Cirit, James D. Millet, D.C. \$4,000 Mershel, Promit E. Gresto, D.C. 4,000 Reporter, Ergett Emoleci, Colo. 4,000

#### DEFENCE.

The President is Communicated in Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

	Name of War.	Treope Singapod.
9	War of Independence, 1775-1783	
	North Western Indian, 2700-1795	377,775
	War with France, 2798-2800	4,403
	War with Tripoli, stor-stog	3.100
	War with Britain, 1819-1818	276, 6aa
,	Creek Indian, 1813-1814	23.78I
	Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	
	Diagh Mark Indian -	6,922
	Black Hawk Indian, 1839	6,465
	Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	3,494
	Seminole Indian, 2839-2842	42,200
	(reck Indian, 1836-1837	23,42 <b>8</b>
	War with Mexico, 1846-1848	110,030
L	Texas Indian, 1849-1856	6,465
۰	Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,889
6	Civil War, 1861-1866	8,778,304
Ġ	Confederate Troops	750,000
	Spanish American, 1898 1899	310,503
į	Philippine Rebellion, 1800 1003	140,038
į	Relief of Chinese Legations, 1900 1901	6,963
ì	World War, 1927-1918	4,=37,348

#### THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

I nder the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1990. The enlisted strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scotts, must not exceed 380,000, except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it. By the same Act the commiscioned strength of the Army is limited to 27,727 officers. The actual strength of the Army of the U.S. on Aug. 32, 1980, included 24,338 officers and 294,495 cultisted men, of whom 1888 officers and 194,495 cultisted men were on duty in Europea.

## US. WAR PENSIONS, 1860-1980.

-	-	-		,
Year	Number o	Total		
	Invalida	Widows,	Total	Payments.
1860 1800	145,410	105,398	250,804 537,944	\$ 55,689,229 205,002,840
1900	752,510	241,019	993.599	138,462,130
1910	600, 180 437,448	318,903	981,083 748,147	159,974,086 165,518,866
1916	403, 120 369,936	305,458	709.572 573,111	159,155,090 160,895,054
1918	340,318 313,140	306,58e 311,187	646,895 644,497	179,825,289 208,139,198
1960	<b>285</b> , 110	307,080	596,190	813,895,314

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is \$8,830,818,714, of which \$2.000,448,818 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in 1900 amounted to \$1.000,000.

\$1,peg.oz4.
Blebursements in claims arising out of service
in the World War subsequent to Oct. 6, 2gsy,
are not included in the above totals, as such
claims are adjudicated in the Burean of the War
Blek Inturance, Treasury Department, which
has jurisdiction over such matter.

## **開発・基本マド 9月 を表定しむる**。

The three-year building programme initiated in the Act of August as, 1906, provided for the following construction:—

South and the second	egati	9987.	2015.	Totals
Bostleships	4	3	3	20
Intile Cruisers	7	ī	- 7	6
Secret (Trusteen)	7	_		
Scout Opulaers	4	3		40
Destroyers	#0	15	25	50
Floot Sulmarines	-		•	9
Coast Submarines	20	18	10	🏂
Twel Alaipe				3
Repair ship	-			8
Transport	-	-		1
Hospital ship	. 1			1
Destroyer Tenders		E	1	🙎
Submarine Tender		t		1
Ammunition ships		-	x	
Guabosta			1	8

With the exception of sa destroyers, six of the fleet submarines, and the transport, all of the above are under construction, and a large per-centage of the destroyers and submarines, to-gether with one gunboat and several of the

Auxiliaries, are already in service.

In addition to the vessels listed, so coast submarines were specifically authorised in March agry, and under emergency appropriations made at that time, supplemented by later Acts, six more submarines were purchased in knock-down condition, and orders were placed for agg 33 knot destroyers (six of which were later cancelled), xan Engle patrol vessels undertaken by the Ford Motor Co. (xa for the Italian Government, which were cancelled together with 40 for the Navy), 448 nub-chasers (see being for France and seven others never completed), as floot tugs (six cancelled), sa minesweepers (five cancelled), and as harbour and motor tugs.

There were also built sa large tankers on

Emergency Fleet contracts intended for naval service, together with some so auxiliary vessels acquired by purchase or seignre during the war. Of the Mr sub-chasers built for the Navy, all but arg have been sold, scheduled for sale, or

otherwise disposed of

All information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the Ship Data Book,

for any comparisons desired.

No further new construction has been authorised since 1918, the only appropriations made being applied to the building programme already in progress, with the exception of funds provided for the conversion of the collier Jugater into an aircraft carrier, which has been renamed Landey, in memory of a pioneer in flying machine construction, the conversion of aying machine construction, the convertion of two marchant vessels into aircraft tenders, one of which, to be named the Wright, in memory of Wilbur Wright, the first successful aviator, is now in hand, and the conversion of the old battleship Koscearge into a powerful aga-ton crane altip.

#### EDUCATION.

#### State School Systems, 1917-1918.

In spay-of the total number of children in the United Status & to-10 years of age was ny,686,496, off whom as \$23,526 (se,559,466 buys-and as,pas,age office street, entitled in public elementary and

sevendary achicola, and sages, ma swore e to be surolled in private elementary am ary schools. The average daily atten the public schools was eg. schene, this average length of school term was see'y days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil average number of days attended by each papel enrolled was rays days. In pays-28, 198-789 teachers (sec. age, men tand sag.gsg women) were employed, the average annual malary of all teachers being \$635. The total number of buildings used as school houses was sp6.887, and the estimated value of all public school property. was \$2,983,508,818.

The total money received for school purposes. excluding balances on hand and proceeds of bond sales, was \$80e,613,268. Of this amount \$27,678,878 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, \$124,625,159 from State taxes or State appropria-Siza,625,159 from State titles or cuate appropria-tion, Sara,793,893 from local tax or appropria-tion, and \$21,794,505 from all other sources, State and local. The total paymenta, excluding payments of bonds, was \$640,717,923. This amount includes expenditures for general proamount includes expenditures for general pro-fessional and business control aggregating. Seg,179,311, salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals, Sag,ed,ag4, text-books and other instruction supplies, Seg,egg,792; miscellaneous current expenses, \$175,877,765; composed of operation of school plant, \$180,045,845; auxiliary agencies, \$22,463,281; fixed charges, \$5,792,535; insterest on indolvedness, \$192,342,85; and outlays—sites, new buildings and equipment, \$110,044,044. Sz 19.082,044.

## Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1917-18.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and from 14 to 16 ment, attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from forty days in one State to the full term in twenty-eight States, Nearly all States have officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the trushe or attendance officer.

## Colleges, Universities and Technological Schools, 1917-18

Of the 534 colleges, universities, and technological schools, zzz are public institutions and 443 are under private control or management. The public institutions enrolled sec, zez undergraduate and graduate students (6a, 16a mon and 44.esg women). The private achonic carolled 147.74 undergraduate and graduate attudents (60.45 men and 67.56 women). (If the 554 institutions 24 were for men, see for women and 330 were co-educational.

The total number of instructors in public and private universities, colleges, and technological achools was gions (ap,300 men and y,023 wennes). In genomic segmentary y seg students were envolved, in chemical equinocring 4,56, in often in contineuring 5,66, in technical engineering 5,66, in technical engineering 5,66, in technical engineering 5,66, and in mining engineering 2,56. The total number of baccalantuate degrees conferred in 2019-16 was stage (24,000 men and 2,550 women); altogether 3,400 grantuate degrees were conferred (2,300 men and 2,550 women). private universities, colleges, and technological

. The total receipts for all surjuscratics; colleges, and technological equods in aggs of suggested Sunahanges. The total receipts, excissive of additional to embourouts, were Supparate. The number of volumes in the libraries of these institutions was a see see of II was estimated. institutions was spang, yet. It was estimated that the value of libraries, selentific apparatus, that the value of ilbraries, seigntine apparatus, machinery, and furniture was \$90,505,92; value of grounds, \$200,405,65; value of buildings, including domittories, \$200,405,95; and the value of dormitories, \$200,405,65; and the value of productive funds, \$200,405,85; buring the year the total benefactions received was Bao, 704,805.

## Normal Schools, 2917-18.

In 1917-18, 308 normal schools reported. These schools are chiefly concerned with the These schools are chieny concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number, 17s are Ntate institutions; 34 city normal schools; as county normal schools; and 39 private normal schools. The total number of instructors in all these schools is 8,85s. Of this number, 4,949 are engaged in instructing pupils in normal courses. The total number of students enrolled is 138,274 (sr,867 men and 116,867 women). Of this total enrolment, 110,053 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was a.z70 men and ss,33z women, making a total of 24.501. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools was 83,60s. The total receipts for normal schools were \$25,728,203. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2,272,627. The statistics show that the number of State normal schools has gradually increased, while the number of private normal schools has rapidly decreased. The city and county normal schools are new institutions. The total number of such schools throughout the United States is not represented in the report, insemuch as many of these schools have been organised very recently. The average cost per week per student in attendance for maintaining a State normal school is \$6 43 cents.

#### Summer Schools, 1918.

In 1918, 480 summer schools were maintained. Of this number 35 schools were conducted by colleges, universities, and normal schools. To universities and sop colleges are included in this total. The total number of instructors employed in these summer schools was re, 960 (7,470 men and 4,480 women). In addition to the instructors 1,760 lecturers were reported. The total number of students enrolled in these summer schools was 160,422 (23,445 men and 126,977 women). The average cost of conducting summer schools per student surolled in 1928 was

Support to the corresponding con-Say Ap. The corresponding con-ting and normal ashouls maintained a dweeks course, 44 an 4-weeks-course, no 5-weeks course and 37 as ze-weeks course. Super supports to be a tendency for institutions of this type the effer a tensemy for mittutaness of men spr excess.

as A, p, so or ze-weeks course. Althogodist spe-institutions offened work enterflied for depoor.

The greater tensing of their entermer adjusts here a central enterineed. Playinger both, of the schools entell duly so per cellic of the stadept.

body. One; subget has no serolement of ever-6.000 students.

#### Profi cional Schools, 1917–18.

In 1917-18 the schools of theology smothel 9,394 students and reported 88 graduates; law schools enrolled 11,300 students and "reported 2,300 graduates; law schools of medicine enrolled 12,300 students and reported 2,400 graduates; schools of dentitery enrolled 2,314 students and reported 2,594 graduates; schools of pharmacy enrolled 4,633 students and reported 2,734 graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine enrolled 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and reported 2,250 students and 2,250 students enrolled 1,250 students and reported 475 graduates.

## Nurse Training Schools, 1917-18.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1893. At that time only 47 schools were in existence. In 1998 the number of such schools was 2,776. The number of pupils envoled in these schools in 1918 was or points enroted in these schools in 1932 was, \$5,351, and the number graduating \$3,752. These nurse training schools are of two types: x. Those schools which are more or less general in nature, or which are highly specialized, which treat physical rather than mental disorders. a. Schools in hospita's for incane patients. The general training schools number of schools connected with hospitals for the insane is 86. The figures relate only to hospitals which maintain nurse training departments. The capacity of the hospitals in which these schools are located is 303,103 beds, and the average fally number of patients is seg,899. In the general hospitals there are ordinarily from one to three patients to each nurse pupil in training. In the hospitals for the insane, the corresponding num-ber usually exceeds ten. The nurse training schools in general hospitals are usually small.

About half of them do not euroll more than twenty nurse pupils. Within the last seven years the age requirement for admission has been lowered about two years. In 1932 most schools required either a minimum of 20 or 25 years for admission. In 1932 a large majority of achools required a minimum of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals the greatest number of schools require ten hours of duty daily, 68s schools require the hours of duty daily, 68s schools having this requirement, 42s schools require nine hours of duty, and 23s schools eight hours of duty. In hospitals for the in-ane, the number of hours of duty required is insually ten or more. z8 schools require zs hours of duty, 8 require

18 schools require as hours of duty, 8 require 2, and 6 require 2, and 5 require 2.

The remuneration granted to pupils in general hospitals is usually less than two hundred dollars (\$200). In the first year 8, per cent of the schools pay under \$200, in the second year 85 per cent, of the schools pay under \$200, in the second year 85 per cent, of the course 34 per cent, pay under \$200. In schools in hospitals for the meaner the \$200. Sice. In schools in hospitals for the mashe the remuneration usually exceeds Sees. In the first year of the course, half the schools pay from \$3500 to \$4500; in the second year of the course, agper cent. of the schools pay from \$350 to \$4500, and 40 per cent. pay over \$400; in the third year of the course, over half the schools pay over \$400; in the third year of the course, over half the schools pay over \$400, and about 40 per cont. pay from \$200 to

Sees.

Almost so per cent. of all nume trisining schools:
In general hospitals offer a three-yeas course.

About so per cent. offer a two-yeas of tyre-fluidnum-half-year course. Within the less than years
gractically all nines training stateois have

lengthened their course to three years, and usually require attendance for a weeks during the year. In hespitals for the insane, about the year. In insepticis for the insame, about the per cent, of the schools ofter a three-peer course, and about 40 per cent, offer a two-year course, all about 40 per cent, offer a two-year course, about 50 per cent, require on year of high achool work for admission, 27 per cent, require two years of high achool work for admission, and 12 per cent, require a full high achool course, and 12 per cent, require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission within the past few years the tendence has Within the past few years the tendency has been to require either one or two years of high school work for admission. The statistics indicate a difficulty is securing nurse pupils within the last few years, on account of the lengthening of the course, and that it has been necessary to increase the remmeration, and to lower entrance

requirements.

In all sy universities and colleges offer nurse training courses. Rach of them offers the course to nurse pupils registered in a nurse training school of a hospital affiliated with the college or university. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training school to ensure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

#### Public High Schools, 1917-18.

In 1917 18, 13,931 public high schools re-orted. The total number of instructors in these secondary schools was \$4,822 (a8,782 men and \$6,042 women). The total number of and 55,042 women). The total number of secondary students enrolled in these schools was 1,718,619 (747,778 boys and 687,841 girls). The total number of coloured students included in the proceding figures is ar. 970 Altogether s,se6,ga3 students were enrolled in academic Altogethor conrses; a78,275 in commercial courses; 96,833, in technical or manual training courses; 26,675, in teacher training courses; 35,725, in agri-cultural courses; and zes,657, in home commits courses. In the first year of the course 656,933 students were enrolled, in the second year 44x,868, in the third year 300,208, and in the fourth year 330,260 students. Altogether s,ses schools reported military drill, in which a,mo schools reported mintary drift, in which see, 56,56 biys and a,mag girls were enrolled. The number of graduates reported was ana,357 (36,ms boys and a,37,46 girls). Of the 23,943 mintage girls. Of the 23,943 mintage girls.

accredited für admission to college. In these fully accredited high subsois there are 65,930 teachers and s.459,773 students (637,633 luys and 884,646 girls). There were 18,636 high schools that reported a four-year our-reulum. In these four-year high schools there are 95,633 teachers and 1.654,560 pupils our-view (724,656 luys and 339,386 girls). Altogether, 18,632 public high schools reported school libraries with an aggregate of 8,76.863 volumes.

These statistics on public high schools are in the section on State School Systems. By

was suc,pp. In species the number enrolled was spi.yes. The number of schools reporting in species r.ppl, and the number reporting in species as speciment. The total number of instructors In you was a page. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in seef was 14, as (g,411 nom and 8,768 women). In this group of exhools more than any other, there is a teadency for the schools to be either for boys or girls in the schools to be either for boys or girls. exclusively, rather than co-aducational. Of the a.ags schools reporting in ages, 390 were for boys only, 738 were for girls only, and ags were co-educational. The number of boys echools has not increased materially since spee, while the number of schools for girls has increased almost so per cent. There has been a decrease in the number of co-educational schools. Many of the schools for hoys as well as some of the co-educational schools offer military drill, Altogether, about one-fourth of the schools had military drill in ages, enrolling 3r.age students. Of this number a.629 were gitls. In age the number of boys taking this work was so, 304. Within the past two years the envoluent in military drill in these schools has been tripled. The number of coloured students enrolled in those schools in 1918 was e,zer. The total number of graduates from these institutions was s3.83s. The average size of the faculty was 6.9 per cent. The average number of students to a school was 72'z per cent. The average number of students to a teacher 11'3 Der cent.

The number of students enrolled in the first year of these private high schools was 36 6 per cent, of the total number; in the second year, ag' per cent; in the third year, 19's per cent.; and in the fourth year, 18's per cent.

Altegether, a,ore schools offered an academic course; Sys. commercial; sas, technical or manual training sas, teacher-training, sgs. agricultural, szs, home economics; and zzs, a trade training course.

580 of these private schools were non-sectarian, and z,478 were denominational (949 Roman Catholic).

Of the total number of students enrolled, 45's per cent. were boys and 54's per cent were girls.

The number of Negro girls enrolled in these schools was about twice as many as the number of Negro boys, there being 6,oax coloured girls, and 3,086 coloured boys.

## Private Commercial Schools, 1917-18.

In 1928 reports were received from See private commercial and business schools. These schools are of two types: first, those which are nonsectarian, and which are run on a commercial bests: second, those which are maintained by bests: second, those which are maintained by certain denominations and by Young Men's Christian Associations. The private nondenominational schools reporting number 180, the denominational and Young Men's Christian Association schools number rro. The total number of instructors in these Spo schools is in the section on State School Systems. By a number of instructors in these 250 schools is dedecting these figures from the totals given in that section the statistics of elementary schools may be secured.

Private Migh Schools and Assesses, 1917–18.

The number of graphs is private high schools in these schools in ranges. Altogether 251 schools expect missing students earlied in day schools report, missing students earlied in day content in the schools. In the course of the private high schools in the statistics of the private high schools in the second students are encoded in the second schools maintaining such a statistics to the introduction in the second schools in the

(wire), 4,pag; (wireless); 5,esb; mnountancy, 4,485; secretarial, 2,3,57; and in the subsummable between 2,9,56. Two hundred and forty-eight schools have an enrolment less than not any mobools have an enrolment between 200 and 200. Our-half of the commercial schools enrol about 15 per cent. of the students.

The average number of students per instructor varies considerably in the different schools. The largest group of schools have from 16 to 25

studente per instructor.

The average length of the daily session likewise varies considerably in the different schools. Three hundred and fifty-five schools are in session a hours per day; as a schools are in session focurs per day.

The usual tuition fee per month in the day

Sue to Sig for any course. The tuition fee for the night course per month is generally \$5 or \$6. The usual tuition fee charged for the entire commercial or hookkeeping course, or for the entire stenographic course, varies from \$60 to
\$50. The time usually required to complete the
course is six months. The tuition fee for the combined commercial and stenographic courses usually varies from \$50 to \$140. The tuition fee usually charged for a course in telegraphy (wire) is \$60 to \$80.

The majority of these private commercial schools teach only one system of shorthand, 547 schools falling in this class. Two hundred and two schools teach two systems of shorthand. Forty-eight of the 76 schools having an en-rolment of 500 students or more teach the Gregg system of shorthand. Forty of these schools teach some Pitmanic system Altogether system of shorthand, and 44 per cent. offer some

Pitmanic system.

Industrial Schools for Delinquents, 2017-18. In 1918, 135 industrial schools for delinements eported to the Bureau of Education. Most of these schools are State institutions. Eleven are supported by countles and five by cities, while two are supported jointly by a city and a county. Thirty-one of them are private institutions. In these reformatory institutions 2,237 trans. In tress retornatory instructions 1,137 teachers are employed (653 women and 48s men). In addition to the teachers 3,585 assistants caring for inmates are employed.

carng for inmates are employed.

In these schools 62,76s immates were enrolled during the year (49,65s boys and 14, ros girls). In so far as reported, there were 51,765 white-children and 8,47s coloured children. Seventy-nine schools have an enrolment less than 30s:

the other schools vary in size from 300 to a 300.
The valuation of property per child in average attendance in industrial schools for delingrents in the United States is St.645. This varies from Sags in the State having the lowest average, to Sags in the State having the lowest average, to valuation of property. The amount spent snamally in the United States for keeping an instate in one of these institutions is \$40 for curiout expensel; shed \$30 for permanent im-provements. is in the State having the highest per capita ation of property. The amount spent

cols dur the Bank: 1927-16.

n ing-ne reports were 'selfived from uga dell'ste the deut. Of this quinker, so acheole Batte institutions, so acheole are maintained from to the city public union-uptum; and thiods are miller jetvale thussed. The total

number of testractors in the three types of schole is after (z.ex women and gis men testhers). The total number of pupils enrolled is z.g.g. This total includes zz.gré pupils enrolled in State institutions, a.g.s. pupils in city day school classes, and 644 pupils in private schools. The number of graduates from secondary schools in State institutions is a from secondary schools of city day school class for the deaf, g; from private institutions, g. The average expenditure per pupil for current expenses in State institutions is \$338 and in private institutions Sask.

#### Schools for the Blind, 1917-18.

In 1928, 62 schools for the hind reported a total encolment of 5.386 pupile (2.86) boys and 2.529 girls). The number of instructors in these schools is 728 (227 women and sor men). Four-teen States provide for the education of their deaf and blind in dual institutions, that is, both deaf and blind pupils are educated in the same schools. Altogether there are us such dual schools in the United States. Ten of the schools for the blind included above are operated as a part of the city public school system. Four schools are under private control. The others are State schools or serve as State justitutions. The average annual cost per student in schools for the blind is \$4s8.

#### Schools for Feeble-minded and Sub-Mormal Children, 1917-18.

Nearly all States provide schools for feeblemuded children : 43 schools of this type reported in 1918; 3s private schools also submitted a report. Altogether 13r cities have organised classes for the teaching of sub-normal and back-ward children. The children in these schools are not usually feeble-minded, but are retarded in their school work. The number of instructors in State institutions was 423, in private institu-tions 122, and in public day school classes of city schools 1,134. The total number of inniates in State institutions was 35.966 (18.363 boys and 27.655 girls); in private institutions, 982 (467 boys and 516 girls); in public day school classes of city schools, 18,233 (11,937 boys and 5,196 girlsk

In State institutions ar per cent. of the pupils take music, 26 per cent. home economics, 29 per . cent. manual training, 11 per cent. agriculture, and 13 per cent. tade training courses. In oity day school classes, so per cent. of the pupils take music, sy per cent. home economics, 86 per cent. manual training, so per cent. agriculture, and za per cent. trade training courses. In private actionis 43 per cent. take music, s4 per cent. home conomics, 34 per cent. manual training, 14 per cent agricultural courses, and 4 per cent. trade training ounrace.

## FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the U.H. for the five years ended June 30, 1980, are stated below (At par \$4.26; = £1 sterling).

	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
-	2926	\$779,664.00 1,138,194,196 4,138,584,196 1,138,584,196 1,138,584,196	議

# 726 . U.S.A. - Public Dubt, Production and Industry.

	·	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	AND REPR	MDITURE.
		DOTA.
Revenue :		
Customs	: No. 730, 980	103,408,604
Internal Revenue		3,840,830,994
*Miscelianeous	3,676,043,484	Production of the last
	to Pitch Things man -	602,944,034
Ordinary receipts	4,174,010,585	
Panama Canal ro'pte	6,414,570	0,777,046
Public Debt receipts	20,974,559,209	29,075,970,515
Postal Revenues	344.475.000	164,897,186
Total receipts	82,499,790,307	2/-005.204.540
		1
Expenditure :		
	16,042,052	26,60g, <b>83</b> 6
Executive:		
Executive Office.	9,826,595	21,497,674
Dept. of State	20,708,870	20,248,594
Treasury Dept	281,848,005	
War Dept.	5,702,58a,089	20,162,504
Navy Dept	2,370,477,406	
Interior Dept	35,271 000	
Post Office Dept	4,195,414	
Dept. of Agriculture	46,759,461	
Dept. of Commerce	13,301,156	
Dept. of labour	5,916,881	13,890,490
Dept. of Justice	13,832,380	15,816,005
Independent B'r'aus		2,723,531,915
District of Columbia		
Total Ordinary.	81,498,7 <b>8</b> 5.970	3,230,890,847
Panama Canal	20,787,624	12.265,775
Public Debt	7,706,870,075	15.837,566,000
Postal	384,849,188	368,504,974
Extraordinary Ex-	1	
penditure	١.	15,608,995,189
Total Dishursements	21.802.626.748	
· Incheding Spec. 268,a	distant on t	ound to Furnish
Governments	191711176 (81 1)	were to Linestini

PUBLIC DEST.

The Data of the U.S. for the nine years ended
July 2, ages, was as follows:—

Year.	Capital (Net).	Interest Charge.
1911		\$61,336,623
1918,		20,767,064
1913 ······ ·	966,706,610	88,835,330
1914	967,953 210	m,883,957
1915	969,759,090	88,905,896
1916	971,504,590	23,084,635
3917	8,718,549,476	82,6e5,481
1918	10,984, 281, 355	
1919		614,867.227

The Public Debt on July 2, 1929, was as follows:--

\$ \$5,48x,033,000	s% to 4%% bonds
11,109,370	maturity Bearing no interest (Certificates
236,448,775	issued against Treasury deposits)
1.250.268.760	Cash in Treasury

Total Debt less Cash in Treasury 84,479.308,376

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding flausin and Alaska, is 1,503,505,500 acres, of hundrin rans 58,795,383 were farms (57,521,790 acres improved) The total number of farms is 6,341,500, of which about a,500,000 between recommending the control of the

ACREAGE AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1920 [Preliminary estimates; revised to October 9, 1939]

num k	Acresse	980	Production.		Country
Стор	Total	Per cent.	Average yield per sure.	zgao indications October z	Prices Oct 1
Čorn busheis ;	103,648,000	101 5.	31 03	3,816,198,000	\$1.813
Winter wheat do. ,	34, 205,000	68 5	15'50	530,641,000	•••
Spring wheat do.	19,487,000	83.5	11.10	218,007,000	***
All wheat do.	53,652,000	73'3	13.00	750,64B,000	3 143
Onts do.	41,032,000	96.8	35.00	E,444 36E,000	607
Barley do.	7,437,000	100'8	45 73	291,386,000	.918
Rye do.	5,470,000	77 4	14 14	77,893,000	z 6e3
Brokwheat do.	758,000	95 #	20 65	15.530,000	E 594
Potatore do.	3,849,000	95 9	207 8	414,986,000	2.34g
Sweet potatoes do.	1,082,000	99'3	101 54	103,579,000	2 0a8
Fiaxacod do.	1,706,000	401.4	6.86	11,704,000	2 797
Rice do.	1,345.700	283.2	38.86	52,298,000	***
Tobaccopounds	1,859,700	97 8	795'18	2,478,788,000	• •
Bay, tame tons	<b>96,813,000</b>	300 B	1 55	. \$6,171,000	80.02
Hay, wild do.	16,017,000	108.1	2'24	28,280,000	a12.63
All bay do.	72,813,000	E02.8	2.46	205,451,000	z8 94
Cotton bales	25,504,000	101 1	'34	10, 113,000	4.486
Clover sced	800,000	126 6	1 97	1,576,000	*17.77
Apples, total crop do.	••			207.976,000	***
Apples, com'l barrels ,	•••			34,247,000	***
Criusherries uo.	#5.700	98.2	17'47	449,000	***
Penchenbushela	***			· 44.503.000	*a : 196
Posts du	***			14,973,000	*1 979
Penpette du	1,881,400	97.6	30.11	39,817,000	949
Beaus, dry (& States) do.	834,000	81.0	11.93	9,364,000	*3.411
Grain jorchime(; States) do.	3,343,000	209*8	and the s	130,503,000	A PROPERTY.
Buggar boots toos	976,300	100.0	9'17'	- Signature	***
Broom corn (g States) do.	» 200,500	70.4	7	yes - \$5,000	Jack and
Sorghton, graygullons	400,600	204,6	1 44 34	- physican	. achan
TOPSpqilada	47.700	1 224.0	Lotel of .	The State of the S	بتنوع ا
Oat 11 W Prires Bart; ar : Call	formia mut include	h he President		Print	1000
				· _ (	₹7 sv '

see acrea, and about 1, gas, one between so and go acres. The total valve of the farm produce of the United States in spik (pithinings) figures) was estimated at Sas, shows, see the greatest value ever yet reached, and an increase over spik of Sages, coo.co.. Crops in spay were valued at Srd.msg.coo.co., and animals and spimal products at Short, see min.

at \$0.057,000,000. Wost.—The total number of fleeces in 1919 was \$5.079.000, producing \$5.328,000 lb. fleece; pulled wood, \$6.300.000 lb.; total, 312,638,000 lb.

wool, 45.300.000 lb.: total \$13.655.000 lb.

The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1999 was estimated at \$1.372.779.000 (ptg iron. \$509.256.000; copper, \$1.373.000; gold, \$55.455.000, and of non-metallic minerals the total value was \$3.275.630.000 (bituminous coal (1918). \$1.491.500.900; Pennsylvania ambracious(1918). \$2.36.45.37; petroleum, \$775.00.000; clay products. \$260.790.000 ; stone, \$175.000.000; natural gras, \$259.659.000; cenuet, \$125.000.000; natural gras, \$259.659.000; cenuet, \$185.005.000; sublimated lead, value for which is included in total value of non-metallic products).

Manufactures.—The maunfacturing establish-

Information, the daily of which was to furnish information concerning opportunities for employment to allows and other persons within the United States. Wide this as a nucleus, the Rederal Department of Exhour has es ablished a nation-which system of employment offices, which is achieving noteworthy success in its efforts achieving noteworthy success in its efforts unemployment. The following figures show the work done by the Festeral Employment European during the past four facal years ending June 30.

Statistics fo	ended June	Number of applications for help	Number of persons spplied for	Number of applicants for places.	Number referred to compleyment	Number actually employed
19		189,491 750,471	2,993,798 10,791,447	413,649 a,381,39a 6,266,447 a,589,145	1,111,179 5,646,353	1,890,593 4,267,613

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

1	Imports of Merchandise			11	Exports of Merchandise.		
"Year.	Free	Intiable	Total	*Year	Domestic.	Re exports	Total
1913 1914 1925 1916 1917 1918 1919	\$ 987 494,16a 1,187,50e,599 1,033,536.675 1,498,647,350 1,848,840,522 8,118,599 378 8,830,828,808 3 405,449,794	640,643,065 705 836,160 810,514,665 887,056,031 865,497,860		1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	\$ 2,428,506,358 2,329,654,025 2,716,758,465 4,272,177,579 6,267,164,050 5,838,652,057 7,051,461,938 7,950,449,180	\$ 37,377,791 34,895,183 58,410,875 61,305,306 68,884,344 81,059,314 150 820,748 160,610,553	\$ a,465,884,149 a,364,579,148 a,768,589,349 4,333,48a,885 6,890,048,394 5,919,711,371 7,838,886 8,111,039,733

" Pincal Year ended June to

ments enumerated at the five year tensus of 2924 numistred 275.791, the vatue of their products being \$44.264.35.000, as compared with a value in 2909 of \$50.672.592.000. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinoia, Olito, and Massachweetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, opper smelting and refining, alaughtering and ment packing, foundry and machine-shop products, petroleum refining, tobacco, super-refining, textiles); Chicago (meat, clothing, iron and steel); Philadelphia (textiles, foundry products and machinery, clothing, printing and publishing); Boston (boots and ahoes, rubber, meat, printing and publishing); Pittshung (from and steel); Detroit (automobiles); St. Lowis (meat, tobacco, shoes); Buttimere (clothing, copper); (Incinnatifoundry products and machinery, meat, clothing), Buffale (ison and steel, meat, four); Minnapolia (four mills, lumber, printing); San Francisco (meat, printing);

#### PEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Something like four years ago the Federal Government lamehed a gomershessive scheme for the purpose of heineing the jobben man and the manious job ingulates. Authority for this undertaking was found in the limmigration Acof ages, which created, at manufamot to the Federal Bureau of Immigration, a Division of Exchange of trade with the principal countries of the world in 1919 and 1920 (Fiscal Year ending June 20) in dollars (2020 countted) .—

June 30) in dollars (000 omitted)								
	Imports from		Exper	rts to,				
Country	1919	1980	1919.	1980,				
United Kgdm		524,000	2,149,850					
Germany Canada	945							
France	468,955	537-377	810,745					
Netherlands	30,653	178,023 100,635	979,270					
Mexico .	157,691	168,331	103,500	254.450				
Cuba	157,491	645 578	219,963 229,546					
Italy	81.574	98,480	508,141					
Belgium	27.3	=9.748	388,941					
Argentina	166,068	257,783	1:8,848	167,147				
Oceania, Frit.	104.171	79,556	137,871					
Japan	303,993	507,381	300,400	453,147				
Brazil	125,263	261,216	93,994	115,000				
Spain			98,938	193,900				
Russia	3,027	8,443	11,300	34,640				
Chile	135,603	112,038	70,038	44,591				
China	105,054	206,000	83,884	310,144				
Austria-H	309	2,809	19,444	22,461				
Hweden		82,627	76,200	129,179				
Norway		15,005	101,635	115.112				
Denmark	3,394	13.79	66-663	258,274				
Switzerland	18,6ge	69,394	20.99	49,416				
Philippines	20,491	75 900	49,090	72,000				
British India	125,471	17746	20,200	75.145				
Brit.W. Indies	21,103	779	-m,735	37,749				

#### -Communications, Weights, Measures, and Currency. 728 U.S.A.-

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
Articles.	agag.*	abar's
mi ab 41. 4	. \$	
Cotton unmanufact'd .	B73.579,669	1,381,707,500
Iron and Steel, manu-		932,575,866
factures of Mark and Dairy Pro-	1,065,061,193	A2-1-1394-
ducts	1,166,110,0g\$	THE OOK WAS
Brandstuffs	954,647,337	771,005,950 308,471,200
Copper, and manufac-		1
tures of	144.349.330	150,497,645
Mineral Oils	344,233,816	446,497,967
Wood, and manufac	ام م	
tures of	104,557,896	168,674,576
Leather, tanned skins, and manufactures of.	18a,063,517	201,8a8,413
Cost	105,754.511	172,967,516
Cotton manufactures of	232,206,566	
Tobacco, and manufac-	1	3-41-3-11
tures of	204,587,007	304,978,954
Cars, Carriages, &c	298,354,360	336,530,757
Agricultural Imple-		
ments	40,660,714	
Fruits and Nuts . Oil Cake and Oil Cake	71,290,813	118,306,019
Meal	16,668,767	30,611,141
Vegetable Oil	59,057,800	
Naval Stores	17.777.497	
Chemicals Irrugs, Dyes		

or as a manual or commission of		
Articles	ngry.*	ross,
Coffee	\$ 143,089,619 309,403,314	
India-Rubber and Gutta Percha, crude Hidea and Skina, other	161,837,031	a80,358,788
than Fur Skins Chemicals, Drugs, and	140,088,544	376,89a,46a

and Medicines ..... 148,053,531 159,009,927 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

177.969.5 212,848,5 Dyes .. .... . .... 150, 285, 186 884.410,068 Wool, unmanufactured. Mik, unmanufactured .. 817.517.484 454.573,638 111,**074,8**21 Cotton, manufactures of Fibres, Vegetable, &c.,; 34.768,783 manufactures of 98,924.770 141,360,918 Wood, and manufac-tures of .... 90,089,530 157,367,368 Tin in Bars, Blocks, Pign, &c. ... 65,**28**5,801 73.644,332 Fruits and Nuts .... 68,234,657 184,773,197

Diamonds and other precious Stones ...... 50,367,057 114,019,478 Tobacco, and manufac-tures of 91,438,897 30,479,428 90,009,634 26,313,311 Copper, and manicurs of 224 574,946
Fibres, Vépetable dec. 103.074.757 26,630,841

()ilu ...... 144.6et.egt 9K,141,967 Alik, maunfactures of ... 20.340,108 fron and Steel, and manufactures of a4,306.839 37.443,000 and manufac-115-627-504 100,011,729

· Floori years ending June 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1114 F Ballways or the U.S. Camital Stock of all li PRITA. to ... ting an av rate of 7 1916 9,000, and the operating expenses 1,005. The passengers carried in 1917 d 2,066,638,474, the freight weighed 193 tons (of 2,000 lb.), while the rollingincluded 54,664 passenger and 2,326,987 treight and other cars.

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
zBgB zBgg tgoo zgoz	286,396 189,294 193,345 197,437	1908° 1909 1908	240,846 244,084 249,992 254,732
1906 1903 1904 1906 1900	200,471 207,977 213,504 213,502 204,363 219,951	1918 1913 1914 1915 1916	201,036 203,547 204,738 206,031 206,039

\* Since sees mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded. NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streems.	Number	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic	148	5,365
Gulf		5,018
Mississippi		13,922
Canada		315 1.606
Escine		1,000
	-	-6.400

#### PUBLIC ROADS.

In 2917 the total length of public roads was 2,355,755 miles, the cost of their upkeep in 1914 being \$194,961,137, or \$72.05 per mile, or \$1.50 per bead of the lahabkants of the 1.50

RHIPPING.—On June 30, 2916, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 20,363 sailing vessels of 2,395,366 gross tons; 6,564 steam vessels of a.gas\_g86 gross tons; i class steam vessels of s\_8gs\_egg gross tons, a total of s\_6444 vessels of s\_8gs\_egg gross tons, and gas vessels of s\_8gs\_6; tons, and gas vessels of s\_8gs\_eg tons, and gas vessels of s\_8gs\_eg tons and steam vessels of s\_8gs\_eg pet tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total sp.8gs\_gs tons were American and ss\_ys\_goy tons form were a.gcf\_eg tons alling and s\_9gy\_ys\_tons steam vessels, a total of sf\_eg\_gs\_eg tons.

Power AND TRLEBRAPHA.—On June 9s. nery, there were s\_9gs\_eg post offices in the U.S. dealing with vs\_9gy\_4g\_pse "pleons" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, posteraris, percents,

with #8,367,465,366 "piccos" of mail matter or all kinds (lotters, postcards, newspapers, packets, dc.). There were also asy,368 miles of telegraph line with s,824,896 miles of wire.

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY,

The Weighte and Measure in common use are the same as those of the United Kingdom, except that the old wise follow ("Sys British gallon) and the Winchester Digital (1998 Rillian in rething). Their Taken a short tok of in deficition to light long ton of national light in the light with the light work. The light will be the light of the light with the light of the light with the light of the light will be the light of ,× grad . 17 282 4

In sea the vide of the U.S. dollar was d. 49 ye (.52 = \$4.96) in Emplish currency : \$1 = 9 sites france in French currency; and to ... 4's marks in Gallow. un, spec, the Eng irks in German currency. On s, the English value of the U.S. dollar was d. 66- 872 (£2 = \$3.50).

# LARGRET CITIES OF U.S.

CERSUS OF EGGS AND 1900.

	Population,		
City.	2920.	2900.	
WASHINGTON, I) C New York, N.Y	331,069	437.571	
Manhattan	4,766,883	5,600,048 2,284,103	
Bronx	•••	732,016	
Brooklyn Queens	•••		
Richmond		469,042 126,532	
Chicago, Ill Philadelphia, Pa	2,285,283 2,549,008	2,701,705 1,803,779	
Detroit, Mich.	1,549,008 465,766 560,663	993.078	
Cleveland, Ohio St Louis, Mo Boston, Mass	687,009	798,836	
Boston, Mass Baltimore, Md Pittsburg, Pa	670,985	748.660	
Pittsburg, Pa.	558,485 523,905	733,8e6 586,343	
LOS AUKCICS, CSI	319,196	576,673	
Buffalo, N.Y San Francisco, Cal	423,715 416,918	506,775 506,676	
San Francisco, Cal Milwaukee, Wis	373,857	457,147	
Newark, N.J Cincinnati, Ohio	347,469 364,463	414,584 402,847	
New Orleans, La Minneapolis, Minn Kansas City, Mo	339,975	367.219	
Kansas City. Mo	301,408 248,381	380,58a 384,410	
	237.194	315,685	
Jersey City, N.J.	#33,650 #67,779	314,194 <b>298</b> ,103	
Rochester, N.Y	<b>818</b> , 149	295,750	
Indianapolis, Ind. Jersey City, N.J. Rochester, N.Y. Portland, Ore. Denver, Col Toledo, Ohio	207,214 213,381	258,2 <b>88</b> 256,491	
Toledo, Ohio	199,497	343,154	
	284,326 284,548	237,595 237,932	
Columbus, Ohio Louisville, Ky	223,908		
Oakland, Cal	214,744 150,174	234.680 216,861	
Akron, Ohio		208,435	
Atlanta, Ga	154,899 224,096 145,986	200,616 291,691	
Worcester, Mass	145,000	¥79.754	
Birmingham, Ala	132,68g 137,249	178,270	
Richmond, Va New Haven, Ct	147,046	171,667	
Memphis, Toun	133,605	160,537 160,351	
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	961,279	
Dallas, Texas Dayton, Ohio	90, 204 116,577	152,550	
Bridgeport, Ct Houston, Texas		343-565 136.270	
Hartiord, Corn,	75,500	136.076 136.036	
Scranton, Ps	820.07	: 27,753	
Grand Rapids, Mich, Paterson, K.J.	245.000 245.000	17,034	
Orand Rapids, Mich, Paterson, R.J. Youngstove, Ohio Springfield, Mass. Des Rolnes, Lova Rew Badiell, Mass. Pall River, Mass. Trunton, R.J. Rashville, Tenn.	7	230.30	
Des Moines, Iowa	22		
New Bedierd, Mass	A Ace	101,217	
Treaton, N.J.	77	310	
Nashville, Tonn	220,304	250,340	

	Population		
City.	2920.	1980.	
Salt Take City, Utah Camden. N.J Norfolk, Va	90,777 94.53 <sup>8</sup>	116,309	
Albany, N.Y	200,463 206,294	115.777 113.344 113.750	
Cambridge, Mass Reading, Pa	104,839 96,071	229, 168 209, 694 207, 764	
Fort Worth, Texas Spokane, Wash Kansas City, Kansas	73,312 104,403 88,331	205,48a 204,439 202,377	
Yonkers, N.Y	79,803	200, 276	

#### BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S. EMBASSY,

Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. Ambassador Estraordinary and Plenipo-tentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, E.O.B., M.D. SIE ALGERIAL VICTORY S.O.O.COMBOGLIOF OF Embassy,

25 200 to 1,000

26 20 to 1,000

27 Sec. A. I. Vencken, M.C.; Count J.

26 20 to 1,000

27 Sec. A. F. Yencken, M.C.; Count J. E. de Nalis ...... \*£600 to \$00 Hon. Attaches, C. J. Henry; A. P. Graves Naval Attache, Capt. Geoffrey Blake, D S.O , R.N Aust. Naval Attaches, Comdr A T. Blackwood, R.N.; Lt. Comdr. Eric King, R.N. Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.W. G., D N.O ..... . . . Asat, Mil. Attaché, Lt.-tol. A. F. A. N. Thome, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Maj. I. C. O. Marriott, D.S.O., M.C. Air Attaché, Air Commodore Lionel E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commercial Counseller, J. J. Broderick . . \*1,700

Commercial Secretaries, H. C. A. Carpeuter (One vacancy) ... ..... Secs. to Ambassador, Capt. J. F. Harker, H. V. Tennant Vice-Consul, (Probationer) S. C. Lawrence . H. B. Rowland ..... 

## CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md. - Cons. Gen., A. G. Coates, M.V.O...
V.-Cons., J. Guthrie ......
Newport News-V.-Cons., B.C.Thompsou M.V.O.... Norfolk, Va - Consul, R. Baldwin Myers Boston, Mass .- Come .- Gen. T. P. Porter ... Vice-Cons., James A. Brannen ... Arthur H. Mariow ...

Portland, Me. Consul, Lieut. Col. J. B. Kenting ..... Keeting
Providence, R. I.—V. Cons., H. J. Dubois
Chicago, Ill.—C. Gen., H. D. Nugent, C. M. G.

"1, Vice-Cons., A. H. W. King
"2, Leafle C. Hugher Hallett
Bitroit—Consul, H. G. Meredith
Evineapolis—V.-C., W. D. Baring Gould
Omana-Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall...
Gaiveston, Tex.—Cons., B. W. Barnes(adg.)

Vics-Coms., S. W. Barnes ....... . For Allewances, see Note, col. 2, p. 728.

ARRA AND	POPULATIO	N	Rl Pass (Tex.), Vice-Come, Ochorus W.	1793
J*	1 41	<del>-</del> -	Larede, TexVC., Thomas O'Connor	
	S.A. Gross	Population.	Port Arthur, Subine, Regiment and	
States and Territories	24 Area.	White and	Orange-Vice. Cons., Dr. Harvey D.	
ļ ·	2.	('ologred	Morris	
1	. <		Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons., W. M. Royds. ManiluConsGen., T. G. Harrington	
ORIGINAL 13 STATES	84. m.	1	Manila-Cons Gen., T. G. Harrington	
New Hampshire (N.H.)	9,341 8,266	443,083	,, Vior-Cons., A. R. Ovens, Pro-Cons., Clive Kingcome	
Massachusetts (Mass.) Rhode Island (R.I.)	1,248	3,558,356	Cobu- Vice-Consul, G. McPherson	
Connecticut (Conn.)	5,004	604,397 1,380,585	Iloilo-Vice-Consul, A. McC. Stewart	
New York (N. V )	50,803	10,384,144	Zamboanga, VCons , Fredk 1. Laurence	
New Jersey (N.J.)	8,884	3,155,374	New Orleans, La Consul General Major	
Pennsylvania (Pa.) .	45,815	8,780,159	Charles Braithwaite Wallis	
Delaware (Del.)	2,050	223,003	,, V-Colos., Darell Wilson J. G. Lomax.	
Maryland (Md.) Virginia (Va.)		2,449,610	Birmingham (Ala )-Cyrus P. Orr	
North Carolina (N U.)	52,426	2,586,486		
South Carolina (8 C)	30,989	1,683,66a	A. J. W Maddison	
Georgia (Gh.)	59,165	2,894,683	Gulfport- I Cons Archd O Thompson	
OTHER STATES.			Fau Wast 17a C C Wast 1 H Inches	
Kentucky (Ky ) Vermont (Vt.)	1792 40,598 1791 9,564	2,416,013 252,481	Miami. Fla VCong. A. A. H. Hubbard	
Tennesses (Tenn.)	1705 43.033		Mobile, Ala V. Con., T J Mcswenny .	
Maine (Me.)	1880 33,040	2.337.459 708.014	A. J. W. Maddison	
Texas (Tex.)	1845 265,896	4,661,027	Tampa, Fla - Vice Con., Peter Taylor	
West Virginia (W Va )	1863 84,170	1,463,610	Gloster Armstrong	
Ohio	1808 41,040 1818 48.506	5,759,368	1	
Indiana (Ind.)	1816 36,354	2,797,798	, Vice-Cons , R J Robinson, J Douglas	
Mississippi (Miss).	1816 36.354 1817 46,865	2,930,544 1,789,384	Soutt R D Macrae, L. A H.	
Illinois (III )	1818 56,665	6,4 <b>8</b> g,og8	Parish, F. E Evans, Gerald	
Illinois (Ilt ) Alabama (Ala ). Missouri (Mo )	1819 51.998	2,347,295	Harrington, W. E. Belton, Bufulo Vice-Consul W. H. J. Cole .	
Asturana (Ark.)	18a1 69,480 1836 53,335	3,403,547	Philadelpina, Pa Cons General, Gerald	
Arkansas (Ark ) Michigan (Mich )	1836 53,335 1837 58,915	7.607.aas	(amphell	
Florida (Fia )	1845 58,666	1.750,995 3.667,ass £ 966,aç6	., Vice. Con., Hugh A Ford .	
lows	1846 56,085	8,403,630	E W Wilson	
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848 55,066	2,631,839	Theodore H. Fox (temp.) G. H. Navlot	
California (Cal.) Minnesota (Minn.)	1850 158,207 1858 84,682	3,486,536 8,386,371	1 F Domesta	
Oregon (Oreg.)	1850 96,699	783,389	. Pro-Cons., Samuel E. Manley, Jr.	
Oregon (Greg ) Kansas (Kan )	1861 8a,158	1,769,857	( INCALLIGIT FIRE CONTRIC.	
Nevada (Nev.)		77.407	Cleveland Vice-Consul, H. E. Gresham Pittsburg-Consul, C. E. E. Childers	
Nebraska (Nebr.) . Colorado (Colo.)	1867 77,580 1876 103,948	1,295,508	Portland, Ovenon-Cong. F. Trant	
North Dakota (N Dak	1884 70,837		Portland, Oregon—Cons., J. P. Trant Free-Con., R. W. Mackay Alaska J. Cons., G. H. Millet	
	188c 77.615	634,839	Almska V Come, G H Miller	
Montana (Mont )	188c 146.007	547-593	Astoria Oregon - 1 we Cons. I. M. Cherry Grays Harbour 1 we-Consul. 1 M	
Washington (Wash.)	2000 09,127	1,356,316	Watt Copland	
Idaho Wyoming (Wyo.)	z890 84,313 z890 97.914	431,8s6 194 40s	Port Angeles Vace-Cours	
		449.446	Seattle Censul, Bernard Pelly .	
		8.087,564	Vice Consul (temp ), G. H. L. Murray,	
New Mexico ( 4. mex )	1911 128.034	360,847	Parto Rico (San Juan) Consil, A. H.	
Arizona (Ariz.) TERRITORIFS.	. 191a 113,956	333.473	Noble (activa)	
Hawaii	.,zBg8 6,440	1,101,000	Jecilio Vice-Consul, A. II. Noble	
Alaska	1807: 500.054	(64.396	Arecibo Vice-Consul, W. H. A. Denton	
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.	1791 70	437.574	Arrono de Guanana A ser Cousul J. R.	
Total	<sup>10</sup> 3,005,78(	1905.603,108	Notite	
i	1 1		Consul. Antonio Rolz	
OTHER JURISDICTION.	1	1980	Mayaquez - V. Con T Bandalis, jr Pence Vice-Connell, Fernando M. Toro St. Louis, Mo - Conn Williamst. Mackness	
Porto Rico (P.R.) Philippine 1s. (P.1.)	- 2 <b>898:</b> - 2,000 750,151 - <b>898</b> 2'-	7,035,430	Poster Vice-Cannul, Fernmado M. Toro	
(CORP)	. 12000	14,142	or court at Cons Williams Machieus	
I WINNER, COMMENT IC		7,250	Hier-Cours, W K. Small Beaver (Cola). Fire-Coursel, H. Crabian Ennest Cha.	
Virgin Iz., W.I	18969 194	27,030	Ransas Chy, Mo Vice-Countly, J.	
<b>y</b> ,,,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	4		Machinista M. Freiz-Consil, C. L. Ste Pro-Consel, Q. P. Rocki. Finderikshif—Fice-Consil, Rubart L. Merwin	
Exclusive of Alaska as i in open the tefal was a 3 thinhoma, formed in t Chinhoma and Indian Ter	at itawali Logo, add		St. THOMAS & BR. WINTS—CONSULT, C. Tr. Mr.	wart.
: Oklahoma, formed in	may from former	territories of	Frederiketid - Fire Contul. Balant 1.	j
4 shee glantour	:::443		Merwin	

	U.S.A.—Diplom	atic Intercourse.	731
	San Francisco, Cal,—ConzGen., A. C. Ross, C.B. —Vice-Conz., Edward	Manchester—Consul/Rens. E. Heleday Neucostle-on-Tyne—Consul, F. C. Slaber Nottingham—Consul, Calvin M. Hitch	\$6,000 3,000 5,000
	H. G. Shepherd	Plymouth—Consul, J. D. Wise	3,600
	H. B. Livingston, A. O'G. Munkhouse. Douglas, Ariz., Vice-Consul, Alexander	Southampton—Consul, John M. Savage Stoke-on-Trent—Consul, William F. Doty Wales:—	4,000 3,500
	Baird (Jr.) Los Angeles, Cal.—VC., C.W. Mortimer	Cardif-Consul, Charles E. Asbury Swansea-Consul, A. B. Cooks	4,000 3,500
	D. Gerrard	Scotland :- Dundec-Consul, Henry A. Johnson .	3,000
	Saranuah, Ga.—C., Col. A. M. Bryckfield Brunswick, Ga.—VC., A. M. Ross Charleston, S.C.—VCons., James. C.	Dunfermline—Consul H. D. Van Sant Edinburgh —Consul, Hunter Sharp Glasgow—Consul, G. E. Chamberlin	3,000 5,000 5,000
	Bosoh	Ireland — Belfast—Consul, William P. Kent	5,000
	MacRae	Queenstown—Mason Mitchell	5,000 4,000
	U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE.	Gibraltar—Consul, R. L. Spragne	3,500
	EMBARSY.  Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenepotentiary	Malta-Consul, C. R. Loop Asia — Aden-Consul, Addison E. Southard	3,500
	in London, His Excellency Hon. John William Davis, 20 Chesham Place, S.W. z \$27,500	Bombay—Consul, William W. Corcoran Calcutta—Consul-General, A. W. Weddell	a,500 5,500
	Office of Embassy, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. z. Counsellor of Embassy, J. Butler Wright, g2 Pont Street, S.W. z\$4,000	Colombo—Consul, R. L. Keiser	2 400
	Secretary, L. Lamer Winslow 3,625	Madras—Consul, L. G. Dawson	3,500 3,500 3,000
	C. Williams	Rangoon—Consul, C. H. Thorling Singapore—ConsGen., A. G. Snyder Africa —	2,500 5.500
	K.C.M.G., U.S.N.  Annatants to Naval Attache, Commr. Harry	Cape Town—Consul-Gen., G. H. Murphy Durban—Consul, Wm. W. Masterson	8,000 4,000
	Langley Peirce, U.S N., Commit Victor Stone- wall Jackson, S O., U S N., Commit Emory S Land, C C., U.S N	Johannesburg—Consul, F. D. Fisher Port Elizabeth—Consul, John W. Dye North America :—	5,000 4,000
	Milvary Attaché, Maj. O N. Solbert, CM G., U.S.	Canada— Annapolis, N.S.—Agent, J. M. Owen. Bathurst, N.B.—Agent, C. M. Merserca	
	Assistant to Military Attachés, Maj. M. A. Hall, U.S.A.; Maj. R. F. Magnire, t. 4. A.; Capt. Dopglas H. Gillette, t. 4. A.; Capt. Hamilton	Bathurst, N.B.—Agent, C. M. Merserea Beebe Junction, Que.—Agent, H. B. Boch Bridgewater, N.S.—Agent, A. C. Barnali	11, )
	B. Maguire, U.S.A. Treasury Attaché, Stoughton E. Armstrong.	Calgary-Consul, S. C. Reat	2,500
	Acting Commercial Attache, Wilbur J. Page Special Attaché, Boylston A. Beal. Bennich Agent R. Newton Crane, sa Victoria	Charlottelown, P.E.IC., C. L. Living-	
	Despatch Agent, R Newton Crane, 53 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Office of the Consulate-General, 18 Cavendish Sq.,	Cornwall, Ont.—Cons., Thos. D. Edwards Cumberland, B.C.—Agent, G. W. Clinto	3,000 2,500 1),
	CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES  England	Edmonton, Alb — Agent, Hyatt Cox. Fernic, B.C — Cons, N. F. Brand Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	2,g00
	Brownsham-Consul, W. T. Gracey. \$4,500 BradfordConsul, Wallace J. Young 4,500	Consul, John O. Sanders	3,000
	Bristol- Consul, R. Honey 3,500 Hull-Consul, John H. Grout 4,000	Halifax, N.S Clien., E. N. Gunsaulus	6,000
	Leeds—Consul, Perrival Gassets 3.500 Lirermol—Consul, H. L. Washington 8,000 Consul, Hugh H. Watson	Hamilton, Ont.—Consul, J. de Olivarea. Kenora, Ont.—Agent, Rupert H. Moore Kingston, Ont.—Consul, F. S. S. Johnson	
	London-Consul-Gen., Robert P. Skinner 18,000	Lethbridge—Agent, O. B. Edgett. Liverpool, N.S.—Agent, J. M. Mack. London, Ont.—Concul, C. B. Taggart	3.000
	do., Leslie E Reed 3.500 , do., H. C. Claiborne 3.500 , do., Irving N Linnell 3.500	Lossiphuma N.S.—Amont H.C. V. LuVetti	3,500 e.
	do., James Armstrong 3.000 Fice do., Ellot B. Coulter.	Lunenberg, N.S.—Agent, D. J. Rudolf. Moneton, N.B.—Consul, B. M. Rasmusen Montreal.—ConsGhes, James L. Endgers Vice-Consul, H. Morle Cookean Vice-Consul, H. Morle Cookean	4,000
	, do., Richard Westscott. Vice-Consul, W. N. Carroll. Du. do., R. H. Rhodes.		6,750
	,, De. do., R. H. Rhodes. ,, De. do., Charles S. Dice. ,, Da., de., David L. Brown.	J. R. Barry, J. A. McCenker.	4
ı	JA, 40., DAYIG L, MICHIN.	Nangimu, B.CAgent, A. U. Van	•

Newcastle, N.B April B. N. Call. Niagara Falls - Consul, Physics B. Milner.	B2.000	Rosens-Agent, H. A. Frampton. St. George-Agent, P. J. Robertson.	!
North Bay Vice-Conz. John H. Wetmor	e.	St. Lucia-Agent, William Peter.	
Ottawa - Consul General, J. G. Foster .	\$.000	Trinidad-Count, Heary D. Baker	\$2,500
Vice Consul, Horace M. Sauford	•,•••	South America -	43,0
W C V		Belize-Consul, W. W. Early !	3,000
Port Heaskasbury, N.S Agent, J. Philpot.		Georgetonon-Consul, C. W. Davis	3,000
Prescott Countil, Frank C. Denison	2,500	Paramaribo-Agent, J. B. Lagton,	3,000
Prince Rusert, B.C Cons., E. A. Wake-		Oceania	
field	2.500	Adelaide-Connul, H. P Starrett	4,000
Quebec Consul, E. H. Dennison	5,000	Auckland-Cons. Gen , A. A. Winslow	5,000
Regina, Sank,-Consul, J. H. Johnson	1,500	Brisbane Agent, R. H. Tanner	3,
Riviere, du Laup, Quebec - Connul, L. P.	-,3	Christchurch-Agent, J. H. Stringer,	
Briggs	3,500	Dunedu - Agent, Harman Reeves	
St. John, N.B Consul, H. S. Culver	£,000	Fremantle-Agent, U. W. Burke.	
St. John's, Newfoundland-Consul, Jan.	3,000	Melbourne-Cons. Gen , Thos. Sammons	8,000
S. Benedict	3,000	· Newcastle-Consul, Lucien N. Sullivan .	4,000
St. Leonards, N.B Agent, A. P. Labble		Sydney-Consul-General, E. J. Norton	4,500
St. Stephen, N. B Constd, H W. Diederich		Townsville - Agent, A. R. Mackay	4304
Sarnia-Consul, J. G. Stevens	3,500	Wellington-Agent, Arthur E. Whyte	
Saulte Ste. Marie-Consul, G. W. Shotta	8,500	Londonderry, Ireland-Agent, P. O'lingan.	
Merbrooks, Que. Cound, E. I. Adams .	4,900	Game, Quebec Agent, F. C. Johnson.	
Sydney, N.SConsul, C. M. Freeman	4,000	Summernde, P E.IAgent, N Sinclar	
Toronto - Consul, Chester W Martin .	5,000	Limerick, Ireland-Agent, J A. Dinan	
Vancouver, B.CCden., F M Ryder	5,500	Galway, Ireland Agent, R. A. Tennant	
Cons., Irving N. Linnell	2,500	Aberdeen, Scotland-Agent, G. McC Wells,	
Description D 41 leabur	2,300	Troon, Scotland-Agent, P. H. Waddell	
son; D C Kerr		Bloemfontern, Orange River Colony	
Victoria, B C -Connul, R B. Mosher	4 400	Agent, A E Ficharit	
White Horse, Yukon-Agent, A. M.	4,500	Natrobi, British East Africa - Consul,	
***************************************		S W. Eells	3,000
Windsur, Ont. Consul, M J. Hendrick	4.000	West Hart'epool, England-Agent, H C	3,000
Winnipag- Cons. Gen., J. I Brittain	5.500	Nielsen	
Parmonth, N. N.—Cons., J. J. C. Watson		East London, Cape of Good Hope-Agent,	
West Indian	3.500	G. C. Starkey	
Barbados Consul, John N. McCunn .	4,500	Jersey, Channel Islands - Agent, A Y.	
Granda Agent, P. J. Down	4.500	Ereant	
Hamilton, Bermuda Come., A W. Swalm	4,500	Peterborough, Ontario Agent, C F	
Krapston-Consul, Charles   Latham	4,000	Leonard	
Nasan - Consul, L. A Lathrop	3,500	Brighton, Island of Trended - Agent,	
Port Autonio Consul, (vacant)	31,300	W E Daly	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Mananha		of the 28 G. 3	

## Dependencies of the M.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS are attuated between 4" 40' as" no' N lat. and

236" 40' 136" 34' E. long, and are distant about 900 miles from the south-east coast of the contiment of Asia. Their total land area in 224,400 aquare miles, of which total 94,946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the Liment of Asia. 3,230 other islands having a combined area of

gage square nites.

Topolation.—At the Counts of soon the oppolation was assortained to be 7,635,486, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom meanly 7,000,000 were ('hristiaus (Roman ('atholics), about 275,000 were Muliammadans; about 725,000 are painting Of the foreign born residents about threequarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the U.S.A. (8,000 in pog). The population (Dec 32, 1928) was 1,320,640, of whom 9,492,592 were Christians. (Journment.—The islands were discovered in 1903).

(Roserment, —The istance were discovered in gas by the Portuguese mavigator Ragellan, who was sixth by the natives of Maotan. In 1846, which were named "Filipinas," after the sun of the King of Spain, and in 1874 the city of Manila, was founded by the commission Legans, who exhibited the inhabitance of almost all the islands, subdued the inhabitante of almost all the falands, their conversion from basharism and pagazism; Torons,—Capital, Manila, in the isla-being undertaken by the Augustianan friance in Laguagi's train. In syda the capital of the spanish next languar towns are Cold-dygas), of

colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of regs a rebellion was at its height under Aguinaldo, a native leader, whose assistance was secured by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the aunihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May z, z898. Vanila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Morritt on Aug. 23, 2508, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec, so, see

lu soso the Philippine Scouts consisted of and officers and 8, 250 enlisted men; there were also in the Islands on April 2, 2900, 538 officers and 13,233 collects of the U.S. The Philippine constability consists of 374 officers and 6,322 All the enlisted men in the oulisted men. socute and constabulary (and almost all the officers) are natives of the Islands.

Trade.—The principal exports are homp, coco-nut oil, sugar, and tobaseo; the imports being outdon manufactures, and iron and steel manu-factures. The total trade in age; was valued at

Manila, in the island of

#### GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 12° a6 R. lat. and 144° 25' E. long., at a distance of about 1,305 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the livited States. The area of the island is estimated at ms square miles, with a popuestimated at agg square mines, with a population on July z, 1929, of 24,635, of whom 23,633 are classed as native, 470 of the naval station, and 542 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dislect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña Port of entry, Apra. Governor, Capt. I. C. Wettengel, U.S.N.

#### PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harhour) is an island of the Greater Autilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17 20-28 30 N. lat. and 62 30-67 12 W. long., with a total area of 3.505 square miles and a population of 1,297,772 at the commo of 290. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 are Roman Catholics. The island is about recomiles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is z,see miles distant from New York, and observing districts, and tobacco and coffee on the alopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 340 miles of railroad were in constation is zero, and there of railroad were in operation in 1919, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The are good narrours at san Juan and Poince. The capital,San Juan, had po,per inhabitants in 1980, other towns being Pouce (41,561), Mayaguer (19,669), Arcelbo (20,029), Bayamou (10,412), and Caguas (24,154). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of a elective houses; the Senate, composed of so members (a from each of the y senatorial districts and s From each of the y solutions unstable sime 3 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 30 members (a from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.

Governor, Arthur Yager ......\$ze,eee

## TUTUILA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S., of Nov. 14, 1899 the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the slands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were divided by the remaining parties to the agree-ment, the islands east of 171° W. long, being reserved to the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the inland of Tutulia and Annua, fru, consists of the inland of Tutulia and Annua, fru, Olosenga, Tan, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about gi square unless and a population estimated at pape in uses.

The totals, the largest of the U.S. group, has an area of about, so equare unless and a population

area of about so square miles and of 5,age, and contains a magnifi

do the fronty of Pirecilla, was the

(g. reg), and Rollo (co. Roll); there are several others with populations fruin at east of government. The remaining Risadi have an area of government (Routes). Francis Burton about is square miles and a population of about is square miles and a population of about is square miles and a population of about is square miles and a population of about is square miles and about is square miles and about is square miles and about is square miles and about some several population of about areas of course of the miles and some square miles and some square miles and some square miles and several miles and se

## WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Medway).

## ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The Acution Islands, or Catherine Archi polago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between gao-gg N. lat. Rat, and Near Islands) between  $g_0^{**}=g_2^{**}N$ . lat. and  $g_2^{**}E_s=g_2^{**}W$ . long. They have a population estimated at  $s_i\infty o$ . The principal settlement is at likelike, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$85,000,000, and pruclaimed, January ag, 1927. The total area of the islands is 132 27 84 miles, with a population in 1922 of \$7,055. St. Thomas (18,000 acros) has a population of 10,1921, mostly negroes; St. Cross, or Santa Cruz (1922 acros) has a population of 10,1921, mostly negroes; St. Cross, or Santa Cruz (53,923 acres), has a population of z4,90z, the capital being Christianstiid (or Haasin); St. John (egg acres) has a population of ets, the capital being Craxbay. Bt. Croix exports sugar, rum, and cotton. In St. Thomas there are \$ public and to percental schools, 1,705 pupils and 57 teachers; in St. Croix, 7 public and 27 teachers; in St. John, 5 public schools, 1,206 pupils and 72 teachers; in St. John, 5 public schools, 182 pupils and 9 teachers.

The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1900. Francs Sp.,005. The administration is under the Navy Department. There is a regular fortnightly service from New York to St. Thomas, which possesses a powerful wireless installation.
('APITAL, Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas) con-

tains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refueling station. Governor, Rear-Adm. Joseph W. Oman, U.S.N.

Secretary, Lieut. C. C. Timmons, U.S N.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Pansma was made by a Spanish iscamus or ransma was made by a spatisan engineer in 1339, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years rateg and rage. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congusts hold at Paris in May, sby, overwhich localizated de Lessops presided. This congress advised the construction of a const at sec-level, and its site the work was undertaken by-the Universal lateroceanic Penassa Canal Company, of which de Lessops was neutral head. "After two years of perpanetory work, the first ensavation was made on January so, see. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the condition under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, intererence of local officials, and mismanage-ment by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 189. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a nearing of surveys carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was remmed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1994, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal

across the Isthmus dates from seas, and surveys under the suspices of that Government, or of companies organised in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Atrato River. Actual cometruction, by an American company, of a causi across Nicaragua was begun in sage, and shandoned in 1822, when the company failed for lack of funds. The failure of this company influenced the United States Government to take an active interest, and a commission was an arrive an arrive appointed in zegs to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorised the President in ages to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for serects of the French company in ranning states as \$40,000.000. Veanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$70,000,000.000, of the constructed. The failure of the Colombian dovernment to ratify this treaty led to the second of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 46, 2904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were coded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force; after which operations on a large scale

were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 2980, were \$438,600.856.60 Tolls and other revenues, from its opening until July 36, rese, amounted to \$34,486,575 85.
Ituring the past two years they have averaged approximately \$7,650,000 a year, or about

Spy, gas a month.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (47% and the channel is from gas to 2,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatum Lake, where the channel can be made transport that the continue can be made of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when this surface is at 8g feet above sus-level varies from 8g feet in some parts of Gatum Lake to 4s feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is

ag feet.

There are three essential parts: a lake formed by demming the Chapter River, and two channels leading from the Atlantic and Pacific Cotans to the lake it necessally.

at 2g feet above sea-level, and the channels connecting it with the sea are at efficient. Ships are littled from the sea-level channels to the lake, or lowered from the lake to sea-level in locks. These locks have a "saable length" or roes feet, width of rae feet; lesst depth of water over the silks when lake is at normal level, at 15 feet. These dimensions, limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the late is situated at Gentra above. the lake is situated at Gatun, about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and no feet at the top, which is no feet above sea level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is sig square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 12,000,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans have completed an excavation that amounts to over 100,000,000 yards. The total excavation for the whole canal is about \$62,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges The amount of concrete used in the locks is

4,500,000 cubic yards.
The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Big Gen. Chester Harding, U.S.A., retired) at its head. The Governor reports to the President, who has delegated the Secretary of War to have super-vision over the canal for him. The Governor of the Panama Canal is President of the Panama

In connexion with the construction and operation of the canal, extensive terminal and supply facilities have been constructed at both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances. These include marine and general repair shops, foundries, dry docks, five 1,000 foot steel and concrete plers, and a number of wharres, slaughter-houses, and cold storage plants, ice plants, loundries, hospitals, coaling plants, fuel oil tanks and delivery plants waterworks, commissary stores, storehouses of spare materials and ships chandlery stores, and other accessories of great modern ports. An extensive transfer of cargo goes on at the Atlantic terminus of the canal, between ships plying the Atlantic and the Caribbean and ships which pass through the canal to or from Pacific ports. The 1,000-foot dry dock, with adjacent repair shops, at Balhoa is an important assistance to shipping throughout the American tropics as well as a base for repairs for vessels of the Navy

Health conditions and excellent, while the scenery is varied and attractive, with ruins of old Spanish towns and fortifications. Gatan Lake is studded with islands and surrounded by mountains. Shoeting and tarpon fishing are ex-cellent. The U.S. Government operates hotels

at Colon and Aucon.

The number of commercial vessels passing through the canal in both directions in the through the canal in both directions in the final year conding Fine pa, spec, was a pid, with a carrie tennage of a pa, spe tens, of a a possed, a The total of channercial dilips passing through the canal in the first six years of its operation, from August 15, 1944, to August 25, apes, was 25,250 ff 25,25,250 but tons, Pantines Canal measurement, carrying as 373, she tons of carrie.

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the fillions Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies and Legations. m London for various corrections and additions.

\* The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.H. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown at first of column two of this page,

#### ARYSSINIA - RTHIOPIA.

press, Waizern Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), born 1876; elected Sept. syth, 1916. Heir. Ras Tuffari Makonnen.

The area of Abvasinia and its dependencies is estimated at 250,000 square miles, with a total population of 7,000,000, of whom about one-half are Abysenians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers. and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Britrea), the French colony of Dibuti, and the British Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate. Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It

contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sul-phur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some cofn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake, the Athara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature, and little education. The potential arm) numbers at least 200,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting. The chief exports are coffee, civet, war, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about An economic for imports and exports, and is facesaing. The import duty on all goods at Gambels is so per cent. ad sulorem, and at Diro-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. ad culorem, in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (157 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, rid Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns under French management. The principal towns besides Adis Abaha, are Adwa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Atsum, Antalo, Ankober, Gond, Demboeha, Ijinte, Jimma, and Hanrar, There are ancient architectural remains at Absum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor, CAPERAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but in ordinarily about passes). Harrar, in Bastern Abyminia, has a population of about 48,000.

FLAG: Green, yellow, red.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary md Consul-General, U. F. W. Enmell 

d'Affaires).

Vice-Consul, P. C. Zaphiro, C.M. C. C. H. Cane (setg.)

Harrar-Consul (vacant). l'ior-Consul (vacant).

N.W. Ethiopia (Gondar)-Consul, A. D. Hone.

Western Ethiopia (Gore)-Consul, C. H.

Walker, M.H.E. Southern Ethiopia (Gardula)—Cons., Capt. Arnold W. Hodson.

Adis Ahalm is 500 miles from Zaila, vid Harrar letters from London are from as to a3 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden ; caravans take from 25 to 45 days.

## AFGHANISTAN (see D. 606).

#### ALBANIA.

Albania (the former Turkish Provinces of Scutari and Yanina) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the Halkan peninsula of sculativessouria sunday, which western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 22,000 sq. miles; total population estimated at 2,200,000. The political tion estimated at 1,200,000. The political neighbours are, on the north Montenegro, on the cast Serbia, and on the south-east and south Greece. The independence of the country is guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies, under whose mandate Italy is the controlling power in Albania. The principal towns are Durazzo (the capital), pop. s.coe; Scutari (pop. 32,000); Elbasan (pop. 13,000); and Tirona (pop. 12,000). Cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries and there is some mineral wealth.

#### \*Balaries and Allowances.

Scutari-Vice-Consul, N. J. Summa.

		~~~	
Rank	Salary	Representa- tion Allow ances.	House Rent Allow- anso.
Commis-General Commercial Sees., Grade III. Commercial Hers., Grade III.	2,700 2,700 2,800 2,800 800-2,000 600-800		200 200 200 200 200 200
Counsellors	300-400 1,200-1,500 8ap-1,000 Von-8ap	Top-150 I Revelga A lieface. 300-900 Styryso	Rend Alleren 20-900
gid Secretaries	101	AND SE	77

\*AMBORRA.

A similature Republic in the Eyrendes, with an area of 179 sq. unites, and a population of 3,500; it is mader the joint susmainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by sertain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vinary appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

#### ARARIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30′ -60° E. long, and 22° 42° -24° 90′ N. lat. The morth-westen limit is generally taken from Akaha, at the head of the Guif of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 250 miles north-west, and thence northwards to a point shout 30 miles of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Guif, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotania and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Guif of Adeu, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Guif and Guif of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists and the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Guif, contains a coastal range with Jeid Akhdar, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,000,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Natud, and Dahna deserbe), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000 coo.

#### THE KINGDOM OF HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, El Hussein ibn Ali.

On June 5, 1925, the Grand Sherif of Mecca (hereditary Keeper of the Holy Places) three of the Turkish allegiance and declared the independence of the former vilayet of Heiaz. In concert with the British Imperial forces under General Allenity, the armies of the King of the Heiaz (under the leadership of the Emir Feisal) penetrated northward, through the districts E. of the Jordan, to Damascus, and the territories of the new kingdom extend from Asir (see below) in S. to Palestine and Syria in N. and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaha, and Palestine in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia.

Parallel with the Red Rea coast runs the Tehama range (Jobol Shar, or Mount Ref., 2000 feet, and Johel Radhwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwela Danagha el With, Yambu (the chief port). Babigu and Jidda (the pitgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve," the mother of mankind; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The Onste of Kariber, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former segre slaves, with a Jowish coatre at Kasr of Yahudi. The importance of Hejaz depends upon the pitgrimages to the holy cities of Hedina and Moose. Brefine (At Fedina, "The City"), has sailed by ruli from Banascou, and the presents topulation of latent espees, and its velocitated or the burial

please of Mahomet, who died in the city-in Jime'y, whe I've Rabin, A.R. rif. The Moray of the Prophet (see feet in length and over his is breadth) contains the secred form of Mahomet. Mecos, the birthplease of the Revopte, the gratics cant of the scaport of Jiddajand about see miles cant of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains 'the great measure surrounding the Keebs, or sacreshrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Usbriel to Abraham," placed in the south-sast wall of the Kasha at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout ultrim.

devout pligrim.

The Hoisz Radiesry runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Belrut, and is connected with the projected Radiway at Aleppo. The total area under the rule of the King of the Hejar is about rus, 500 sig miles, with a population of from 350,800 to 400,800, including many nomad tribes. The capital of Hejar is Mecca, which is connected with the seaport of Jidda by 60 miles of rallway; population about 66,000 Pligrims from the west disembark at Jidda, how which hiddes, mother-of-pearl, coffee, and carpets are exported.

## THE EMIRATE OF NEJD AND HASA.

Kmir, Abd-cl-Aziz es Saud, K C.I E.

This former vilayet was in the 18th century an independent Empire of the Wahabites, and has reasserted its autonomy under a representative of the former dynasty. It is known as "the true home of the Arak," and extends across the cases of Central Arabia, from the eastern boundary of Hejax to the Persian Gulf. During military operations in 1913, the Emir of Nejd captured Hufuf (the capital of El Hass), and extended his rule over the former Turkish province of El Hass. The capital, Riyadh, is a station on the Pitgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from El Hass to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabi Moslems. The principal trading centre is Ansiza in the central province of Qasim (Nedj). The principal port on the Persian Gulf is El Katif, on Bahrein Bay (El Hasa).

#### THE PRINCIPALITY OF KOWEIT

Ruler, Sheikh Salim ibn Mubarak, C.S.I.

Koweit has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Pervian (init from Mesopotamia to Nejd (El Hasm). The important barbour and gulf port of Koweit, the capital (pop. ag.ess), is an entrepot for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, dates, wold, she it was designated as the terminum of the Berlin-Constantinople-Bachdat radiums as originally projected in 1982. Pointest alignest; Major J. C. More, p.8.0.

#### THE BULTANATE OF OMAN

Sultan, Seyyid Tuimur bin Faisal, born 4886,

Oman (area Be,eso eq. miles, estimated popga,eso) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a const-line of about 2, see miles along the Persian Smil, the Sulf of Omain, and the Arabian fee from H. Enterto Eastelv. The orientry, much of which is sett and desert, estimate in John Atheliar an elevation of sales fort. The poplation-is chiefly Arab, but hadedn also a conciderable foreign alessent-Hiddana, Pensian, Balushis and Swahiji negues. The Sultan is in trenty relations with, and subsidized by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In agap, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in reballion, and, having elected their own Inan or Spiritual Euler, have since administered the whole of Omain proper, the afforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This reballion has, with the war, interfered with the prospective of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to code territory to any Power but the British Government. Mucathas Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1916-17 to £465,466, and in re17-18 to £383,015, a decrease owing to interior disturbances due to the war. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, cuffee, cutton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat, has an estimated population of 24,000 British Consul and Political Agent, R. E. L. Wingate ..... per mensem Rs. 2,250

## THE EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR.

Emir, Abdullah ibn Mitab er Rashid.

Jebel Shammar is a Bedouin community of Central Arabia, extending across the cases from Hejaz on the west to Koweit on the east, with Neid as a southern neighbour. Its boundaries are indeterminate, and the total population in allegiance to the Emir is believed to be about soc, oo The capital is Hall, between the two Shammar ranges (Jebel Aja and Jebel Salma) with a population of about 12,000.

#### THE EMIRATE OF ASIR

Bmir, Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

The Emirate of Asir includes the Red Sca littoral between Hejaz and Yemen, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert. The maritime lowland is a fertile district of wadis, and contains large grain and pastoral areas. The capital is large grain and pastoral areas. Ebuah, a small inland town.

#### THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN

Imam, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

The Imamate of Yemen occupies the S W. corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Emirate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq miles and a normation of 600,000 to 700,000. It was and a population of 600,000 to 700,000. It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sama's Tais, Asir and Hodelda, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut. On the plateau between the coast of Harramit. Where present destrict known as and the Dahna Desert (a district known as RI Jebs!) are the most fertile parts of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. The sea port of Moche has become associated with the coffee export trade, but in this trade (and in all others) it is of

extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadarim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadaram was the son of Johtan, Genesic x., sy). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steedily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are so, so, red shrines near Kasun (Kahr Hud) and Shibhin (Kabr Sāilh). The casters districts, known as Mahra and Jian and Shibhin (Kabr Sāilh). and Shidam (Albr Naim). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 8a,coo sq miles, and its Minhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 190,coo. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco. The capital is Shibām, in a broad valley parallel with the coast. The chief port is Mokalla.

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Ramon Gomez Foreign Afairs, Dr. H. Pueyrredon, Fruance, Domingo Salaberry. Justice and Public Instruc., Jose Salinas. Agriculture, Alfredo Demarchi. War and Marine, Dr. Julio Moreno. Public Works, P. Torello.

Minister in London, Señor Don Federico Alvarez de Toledo, s Palace Gate, W. z.

Charpe d'Affaires (ad. int.), Señor Don J. L. Villegas, az Hans Crescent, S.W. z. sat Secretary, Don Luis H. Dominguez, a Palace Gate, W. S.

and Secretary, Don Eduardo Racedo. Military Attacké, Lt.-Col. Don Inis J. Garcia. Attacké, Don Carlos Dominguez.

*Naral Attacht*, Capt. Don Enrique Moreno. Consul-Gen., Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 222 Oxford Street, W. z.

Asst. Cousul, Don Arturo Parker.

There are also Consulates at Liverpool, South-ampton, Cardif, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport, and Glasgow.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupy-ing the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Holivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 230 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is apparated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous formally a south the south and the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the south the so Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to Hoderida. The trade of Yemen probably exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The capital is the walled city of Sana's (pop. se,ees), and about 70 miles to the Sana's (pop. se,ees), and about 70 miles to the Sana's (pop. se,ees), and shout 70 miles to the Sana's (pop. se,ees), and shout 70 miles to the Sana's (pop. se,ees), and shout 70 miles to the Sana's (pop. se,ees), and shout 70 miles to the Sana's (pop. se,ees), and shout 70 miles to the Sana's (pop. se,ees), and shout 70 miles to the Sana's (pop. se,ees), and shout 71 miles of the Capital is Dhamar, an ancient seat of icarning, and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Milesammadans.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The constal region of Southern Arabia, between Yamen and Aden on the west and Oman on the cast, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Decest, contains a constal strip of some pan miles. Principles with the rocast (st. a diptance of go miles from the Arabias See). In an including the Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana's Sana its course; the Pitermann Berussio, and fished del Berte no also navigities for some distance from their confusees with the Parani. In the Prevince of Buence Aires the fished del Sud form continent for some see miles into Semhusembon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rie Hegro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chabut and Santa ("uz) travering the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 24 provinces and 25 territories, comprising in all about 2,325,000 square miles, wild a population of 8,46,250 in 252. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced is 252, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. The climate is mouerate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1818 by Juan Diaz de Rolis, but it was not until 1824 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1882 Spanish rule was overthrown, and in 2828 the independence of Argentina was complete, atthough not acknowledged by Spain until 1822. In 1852, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1823 (revised 1289) and is modelled on that of the U.S of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Science of Space per annum.

Production—Of the total area about one-third

Production—It the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linesed, augar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were in space as [856,95] cattle, sheep 43,285,865, horses 8,283,885, 355,659 mules, 4,383,880 goats and 4,960,355 pigs, the total value heling placed at £73,880,880. The export of frozen heef and multon is an important industry. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1880, there were 4,380 registered wine presses, handling about 686,880 tons of grapes, the output in 1891 being over 4,080,080 hectolitres (25,880,880 gallons). The export of wine to neighbouring fouth American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost cased.

A total of shoot Concessors British capital in

Defence.—The Stery consists of a superpressional buttlessips, a river mounton, a armoured cruisers, a cruisers (old), 4 torpedo guaboats, y destroyers, and a first class and a second class torpedo boats, efficiently thout gase men. There is a naval post at Bahia Blanca. The National Militia has a peace footing of about 30,000, with reserves of 30,000; on a war footing the Army would comprise g divisions of a0,000 exit.

Education.—Primary Education is secular, fee and nominally compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14, but only some 45 per cent of attendances are secured. Secondary Education is controlled by the Federal Government in lyceums and normal schools, with an average attendance of 6,000. There are also Special Government Schools — x naval, x military, x mining, and x agricultural. There are National Universities at Cerdoba and Bueno Aires, and Previncial Universities at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná.

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1935), £17,522,139.

Apparel Jagos | Linen manufacture £195,000 |

Apparel Machinery | manufacture £195,000 |

Machinery | manufacture manufacture £195,000 |

Machinery | manufacture manufacture £195,000 |

Machinery | manufacture manufacture £195,000 |

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NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 2 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION
(314, Reconquists, Buenos Aires.)
British Minister, J. W. R. Mucleny, C. M.G.,

Asst. Navel Attache, Paymr. Lt.: Comm. Lloyd Hirst, R.R.: Military Attache, Lt.:Col. R. A. McClymont, C.R.R., D.K.S.:

Commercial Sec., H. O. Chalkley
Do. E. C. Buxton
V -Cons. and Pollustator, C F A. Bristow

There is also a deld of some fig. sia, see consisting of short-term loans.

gold (the gold Stand being deposited with the Argentiagold (the gold Stand being deposited with the Argentialogatham abread), bugsther quairclass to fig. 77. see. held by the Bank of the Ration, which is also responsible to another Smann, one gold (fig. 32, see. deposited in a generator for the outcome, but which has been conwrised into Japany accuracy for redisposite, appearance water one of the Bangung Tungen Lavis of Aug. 100. Americantial of External and Basenia Conlines of Standard Con-

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICER. Burnes Afres Consul-Gineral, Tack P.

Gollego - Cone. Agent, Duncan M.
Alchison
La Plata-Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.
Do. - Pro-Consul, W. Puleston.
Mendora-Vice-Consul, William S. Mayne.
Port Madryn-Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt.
Trustmen. I. Cone. (closed team.)

Tucuman V.-Cons. (closed temp.).
Rosario-Consul, V. H. St. J. Huckin .....
Do. Vice-Consul, Julian Parr.

Cordoba Vice-Consul, Parana Vice-Consul, William Y. Mackinnon Santa Fr.—Vice-Conn.t. R. H. Smiles. Villa Constitucion—Vice-Cons., F. W. Darch.

Buenos Aires is 7,360 miles from Southampton , transit, sa days.

#### ARMENIA.

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded kranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea and the Republic of Georgia on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by the Republic of Azerhaljan on the E., and by Turkish Asia Minor on the W., and until the outbreak of the War of agag-zē it was shared between Turkey (3,560 kg. infles), Russia (6,535 ag. uniles), and Persia (6,535 ag. miles). The country possesses great historical interest at the reputed seat of the oldest civilized people in the world. The inhabitanta have always nossessed definite racial obstracteristics, but in the world. The intantiants have always possessed definite racial obstracteristics, but have seldom been politically independent, the country having been held successively by the Modes, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Turcoman-Tartaes until 1514-1538, when the greater part became a province of the Ottoman Empire. The Eastern part remained under Persian rule, but in size Russia obtained the larger share of non-Turkish Armenia. The river Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Eur, and Tehorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is Mount Ararat (17,150 feet), the traditional resting place of Noah's Ark. In the uplands the climate is severe, Ark. In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the salleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, seasure, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture citikworm breeding, sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenis has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, hitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, aliver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in assure to those of Vichy). The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian centres in the colors continued Christian charch, Christiantly having been recomined as the State religion in me, and from the shall century there is a national language and ligarature. On account of their religion the Armobiata harm sufficed a general persentiation by define, problems by in the "Depth of Minte. Battle," Demonstr., State-Chart. um, where =

equation with a view to enterestation. "In suggest these were visiteant deportations with immorree of the Chainline population of Chainline the Armonian, while the Armonian Christians of Ascrbaight and of Emedian Armonia, where involves invitarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish bordes. In sugal, during the Russian Revention, an independent "Republic of Trans-Caucasia" was formed by the union of Georgia, Armonia, and Ascrbaigan, and on the dissolution of the union (June 7, 2928) the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the "Republic of Armonia (area, 20, 297 ag, miles, population 2,000,200). Under the Truty of Peace with the Allies (May 2x, 2920). Turkey recognised the independence of Armonia, with its capital at Erivan. The United States dovernment was requested by the Allies to accept a manufactor organized with a view to externel requested by the Allies to accept a mandate for Armenia, but the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has declined the mandate.

# AUSTRIA

(Oesterreich).

President, of the Endoration. (Nov. .a., agas), Dr. Michael Mayr. Lice-Chancefor, Edward Heinl.

Education, Walter Breisky.
Finance, Dr. Ferdinand Grimm.
Justice, Dr. Rudolph Raldanf. Agriculture and Forestry, Alois Hausis. Swai Weifars, Dr. Joseph Reach. Commerce and Public Works, Eduard Heinl. Food Control, Dr. Alfred Grünberger. Railmann, Dr. Karl Pesta.

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. First Secretary, Adolph Kunz. Press Attache, Dr. Maxmilian Bach.

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary by the identity of sovereigns, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated Russia, on the continuous of any open of action between 42°- 51° N. int. and 9° 30°-85° ao' E. long. It embraced an area of see, 456 action and a population (1924) of nearly 83,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria; Sohemia; Bukovina ; Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Görz and Gradiska ; Istria, Moravia, Naizburg, Silesia, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vovariburg; with Bosnia and Herzegovina as administered territories.

On June 26, 1914, the assamination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Berajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 32), and non-com-pliance with its unreasonable terms led to the European War of 1924-18. Before the armistice Distance was of 1934-16. Before the armistice of Nov 22, 2938, Hungary had seconded from the Empire (and had established republion institutions) and a Republic of German Austria was declared Nov. 22, 2938, the throne being able cated by the Emperor Ravi (Nov. 28, 2938). Under the Trunty of Rt. Germans (dept. 28, 293) the philiton insighbours of the Austrian-Republic are the Republics of Germany said. Careloo-Slovakia on the Rt., the Kingdows of Raing. The Territory of Flume, and the Yang-Shaw Hing.

menty on the E. in and

The eres of the Republic is 30, 396 square miles, with a population (uses) of 5;059,000.

Takin the new Constitution (Rov., 2000), austria become a Sepublican Federation of eight Previnces:—Liower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthie, Styria, Salisburg, Tyrol, Verariburg and Bargouland (West Hungary); the Bunderrat and Nationairat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected.
The elections resulted in a majority for the
Christian Socializer (Selpi, Mayr, Maiaja and
Weiskirchner) over the Social Democrats (Regner, Adler and Bauer), the Pan-Germans coming next in order. There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of the inclusion of Austria in optulon in savour or the transfer side, for a close alliance with Hungary.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. In 1915 the prevailing religion of the German-speaking

people was Roman Catholic

Finance.--Before the War Austria had a total indebtedness of about 14,400,000,000 crowns (£600,000,000), towards the annual cost of which (489,000,000 crowns) Hungary made a contribution of \$1,000,000 crowns (a4=£1 sterling). The indebtedness was increased by War credits (up to June 30, 1918) to £2,850,000,000, requiring an annual service of 4,335,000,000 crowns. The annual service of 4,335,000,000 orowns. The pre-war revenue was about 3,600,000,000 crowns (£150,000,000). The Budget of 1519 so provided for receipts of 2,548,860 fix crowns, and for expenditure at 6,546,085,167 crowns, showing a deficit of 3,998,644,553 crowns A Financial Commission has been appointed to make recommendations concerning the indebtedness of the Republic. In Oct., 1919, the Secretary for Finance, announcing the budget deficit of 4,000,000,000 crowns, stated that Austria would not evade her obligations under the Treaty of St Germain. In Oct., 1920, the Austrian budget showed a deficit of over 13,000,000,000 crowns, the rate of exchange at that time (at as to the £ before the War) being about 1,200 tothe £. The Austrian section of the Reparation Commission is employed on an exhaustive examination of the resources of the country and has considered far-reaching proposals for financial reconstruction.

Industries. -- The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, harley, oats, rye, maise, and potatoes. Forestry and attack raising are important. The forests are principally conferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. Among the minerals produced are common and brown coal, iron, had, and, silver and copper. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, glass, steel,

wood-work and brewing.

Communications.—In Sept., 2929, there were about a so miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was comsiderable in 1914, but the new Republic is now land-looked.

Commerce.—The Commerce of the "Common Customs Territory" of the Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary amounted in 1913 to Autria and hungary amounted in 2923 to 24-sees, see for Exports, of which totals £5, sees, see (imports from) and £7, sees, see (Exports to) represented the exchange with the United Kingdom Austria has free railway seess to the scapert of Fluxes in the neutral sum (see Yago-Sinvis), but no ports of her own.

Defence.-During the War of wice-18 shout g.co.,co., all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total daematics exceeded a.g.o.,co., of whoth over yea,cos were returned as killed. Under the Tresty of St. Germain the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years

Towns.—Vienna, the capital, is situated on the River Danube; in zero it contained an estimated population of a cooper. Other large townsjare Gratz (277,000), Linz (93,000), and

Inusbruck (60,000). CAPITAL. Vienna

Pop. (1900) 1,850,0 FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white,

BRITISH LEGATION.

Legation, Metternichgasse, Vieufin British Minister, Hon. F. O. Lindley C.B., C.B.E. Counsellors of Legation, 1st Secretary, R. F. O. Bridgeman C M G., N. V.O.

Pemporary and Secretary, G. M. Young, C.B. 3rd Secretary, P. B. Nichols

Müttary Attaché, Lt. Col Sir T A. A. M. Cuninghame, Bart , D.S.O.
Anst. Mil. Attaché, Lieut. H A. Nicholson. Commercial Secretary, O. S. Philipotts, O.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hill.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna-Consul-General. Consul, H. H. Cassells Carlebad-Vice-Consul,

Innabruck-Vice-Connul, Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

> AZERBAIJAN. See Russia.

#### BELGIUM.

Ring of the Belgians, Albert, born & April, 1875; succeeded his uncle, Leopuld II, 17 Dec., 1986; mar. Oct., 1986; the Duchess Elizabeth in Bayaria, and has issue two sons, (2) the Heir Apparent; (a) Charles Theodore, b. 18 Oct., 1987; and a daughter, Marie Lind, b. April, 1987; head and a daughter, Marie Lind, b. April, 1987; head and a daughter, Marie Lind, b. April, 1988; head and a daughter, Marie Lind, b. 2903; and a daughter, Marie-José, b. 4 Aug.,

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabaut, born 3 Nov , zgoz.

MINISTRY, Nov. 19, 1980. Premier and Interior, M. Carton de Wiart (Catholic).

Justice, M. Vandervelde (Socialist). Justice, M. vauevveue Josephene, Pereign Afeire, M. Jaspar (Catholie). Rossonic Afaire, M. Van de Vyvere (Catholie). National Defense, M. Devzee (Ciberal). Rullways, M. Neumean (Liberal). Science and Art, M. Destrée (Socialist). Industry. Labour and Food, M. Wauteri

Industry, La (Socialist), Wanters

Public Works, M. Anneele (Socialist). Pinance, Colonel Theunys. Agriculture, M. Russtte (Cathelir). Colonies, M. Franck (Liberal).

Ambassador in London, Baron Monohour, as, Bolgrave Square, S.W. v; Chancetry, 35, Grouvenor Pince, S.W. v. Councillor, M. Charles Mashens, 2st Socretory, M. Pol Lotellier.

Scoretaries, Baron Egmont de Emplen de Nye-velt; M. Jean de Fontaine. Attacké, Baron de Enylen. Military Attacké, I.t.-Col. Maton, C.R. Aut. do., Maj. H. Nerinex; Comdt, Hemeleers-

Shenley.

Aniston Attacké, Lieut. Chevalier Willy Coppen,

D.S.O., M.C. Consul-tion., M. R. Pollet, 29, Bedford Sq., W.C. z. Consul, Glasgow, P. S. Dunn, C.B.E.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1980) of 22,396 square miles and a popula-tion (Census of 2989) of 7,577,607. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from zers until (ct. 14, 1820, when a National Congress pro-claimed its Independence, and on June 4, 1821. Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen bereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the Treaty of London (April 20, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 2924, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately over-came the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, aud established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Relgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 25, 3928, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was re-occupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 'so,eeo persons were added in zero by the cession of Moresnet and part of Valmedy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Mainiedy, were ceded by Germany and annexed

by Belgium (Sept. so, 1980) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further so,000 to the inhabitants. French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes. Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brahant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics

Beignum has a frontier of \$32 miles, and a seahoard of 4s miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions. that in the west being generally level and fortile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the cast, has for the most part a poor soil. The "poiders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. mailes. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,39 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not expect gaf feet.

The principal rivers are the Schelds (Beenst) and the Mass (Massa).

and the Mass (Messes). Brussels has a mes temperature of get T. (ensumer & ", winter ge"). GOVERNERY.—The constitution jointly vos the legislative power in the King, the Sensa and the Chamber of Representatives. The mes

latter for four years. Universal male sufferge, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational smalliteations, was introduced by the Electoral Law of sign, proportional representations being secured by an Aot at ages, in April, ages, the Beigian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold ages elections on a "one than use vote "basis for Seaste and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers the killed before Jan. , uses of falling widows the killed before Jan. z, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women impriso patriotic acts, also voted.) women imprisoned by enemy for

This Parliament, anomalous, and unconsti-tutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; i.e., to revise article 47 of the Consti-tution. This has not yet been done (Oct. 1980), but it is unlikely that the outworn method of plural voting will ever again be resorted to.

Deputies receive 4,000 france a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal

franchise. Production.—Agriculture and intestry are the portant industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat potatoes harley and murar-beet. Under Amer IV. of the Treaty of Vermilles Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of ross-ross. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, sinc, lead, The minerat kingdon's jenia coal, irvin, zinc, jead, and copper. The leading industries are colliceries, quarries, and metallurric (Mous, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brahaut), glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechilu, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch milla, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.-In 1914 the Army on a peace footing consisted of about go,ooo, all ranks. In the War of 1914-1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the cam-paigns. An organised force of sec.coc or-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of rgrs. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 108,38s.
Belgium has no Navy.

EDUCATION .- Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, koman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Gheut and schools abound. Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt.

		zgao.
	Total Revenuefre	3. 3,331,500,000
	Ordinary Expenditure	8,155,000,000
	Extraordinary ,	6,011,000,000
	Debt (Sept., zeso)	18,000,000,000
	Imports (sery)	5,075,584,064
	Exports (1919)	2,006,050,748
	Importa from U.K. (2028)	
1	Exports to U.K. (zers)	
ŧ	THE POST OF WARE CHARLES AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	

From 1914-19 loans or seen advanced by France, tured article (z.)

(uppe, usually), foodstuffs and (a.gailey/a/b), and live snimals (rgl.ggi.gos); the office exports were: raw materials (egs.ggi.gos); france), manufactured articles (france).

france), tongumentum articles equipment, foodstuffs and heverages (gel, ze, gan).
Communications.—In zons there were 4,729 kilometees of railway (including branch lines and gas kilometres of private lines reneed by the state); by Jan. s. sas. almost the whole length destroyed during the War had been spasined or relaid. In sque there were 44,568 kilometres of telegraph wire and a.sgs offices; in sg19, s4,397 kilometres had been restored and the s,seg offices re-opened. In sgso, the post office had resumed full operations. The mavigable rivers and canals have a length of a, 276 kilometros (1922), and there are 9,787 kilometres of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Reigium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1912) of 105 vessels (z8z,637 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In zgzs, 9,s68 foreign vessels outered at Belgian ports (tonnage 24.497, 202). The principal port and commercial entreport is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other portugues, Misuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet Agrit 103, - spell of and minus re-opened for traffic). The vexed question opened for of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Beigium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Autwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population in sors of 175.809 (with suburbs, 756,637 inhabitants) Other towns with over 200,000 inhabitants are Aniwerp, the oblef port (318.884 with suburis, 418,917); Ghent (167.477), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Autwerp, while its flower shows are famous ; and Liège (170,634) the centre

of the fron industry.

Brussels, as miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 horisontal bands, black, yellow, red. BRITISH EMBASSY, a, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

U.M.G., D.S.O .... Commercial Secretarias (36, Houlevard de Waterico, Brussele), R. F. H. Duke, C.B.E.; B. P. Sullivan

Registrar, W. J. Lanham. BRITISH CORSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp-Coneul-Gen., M. C. Gumey. ntuerp—Committeen. 2016. M. C. M. C. M. C. (acting) Piec-Consuls, W. V. C. Manning (Acting.); Probationer, C. F. W. Andrews; H. C. Miller; A. G. Clag-Mandelmer, Probationer, V. V. ton-Barker; Probationer, Conden ....

rupes – Vice-Consul, T. V. Ozley...... russis – Consul - General, Vice-Consul, Probationer Ma. I. E.

(Acty.) ......

## THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Beigian Colony by a law of Oct. 28, 296

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. The total European population (Jan. 2918) was 6,487, of whom (in 1912) 379 were British, 48 Americans, 278 Italians, 393 Portuguese, 177 Sweden, 150 Germans, and 3,397

Belgians.

The Congo River is navigable for large ve from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (og miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoidville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad asemiles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Lukula to Boma, the cocos planting district of Mayumbe. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affinents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (see kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (385 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albert-ville on Lake Tanganyika (270 kilometres) was completed in 2016, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Beigian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, see of which have been laid during the war. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of a,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and th Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. I we new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi Leopoldville Railway. A telegraph line is laid from Banana to Counilhatville (Bog kilometres). There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fourteen wireless stations con-nect the West Coast with the principal Government statious throughout the Colony. Powerful wireless stations were being erected at the outbreak of the war at Brussels and Bonna, to connect heighum with the Lower Congo. The West Coast District has a rather sounty rainfall (se inches), but on the Majumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between ( whole interfor the rainfall averages between 6s and 8s inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping slokness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests over the central districts; oil palme are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild codes are common; coffee, ecoop. Park and Count rubber and outon are successfully plasted. Mines are very extensive. The copper district of Kanara has encorreced deposite of counter our, and langa has enormous deposits of copper ore, a passes tons of copper in spel.

extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika. The gold-bearing districts of North-castern Cougo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Dis-mond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. mond-bearing gravets are worked in the south. The total imports during the year sage were valued at 25,504,75a france: the exports are mostly paim-kernels and paim-dil, 1-ory, rubber, gum-copal, cooca, copper, gold and diamonds. Capital, Boma (pop. goe whites, a.coe natives). Principal towns, Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 2,000 whites, 6,000 natives); Stanleyville (see whites, 6,000 natives); Coquilhatville, Kinshasa (Stanley Popl.) and Leopoldville. (Stanley Pool), and Leopoldville.

Exports to U.K. (1918) ..... ... 1,502,655

By the Anglo-Belgian Agreement of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portious of the former territory of German East Africa (see "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. Ruanda and Urund: formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from S. lat. to the S borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square inites, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie E of Lake Tanganyika and S.W. of the Victoria Nyanza, and include the most fertile and productive portions of the former German posnession. They are traversed by a railway from Ajiji (8.), to the Uganda boundary (N.).

Bona (Congo)—Consul, A. J. Wallach

Elwabethville-V.-Com, M. A. B. Denton Thompson. Loupoldvillo--V.-Con (closed). Stanleyville-V.-Con. (closed).

BHUTAN.

See " Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 606).

#### BOXHARA.

Einer of Bokhara, B.H. Said Mir Alim Khan, b. 1880, micreeded 1911.

Bokhara is a Central Asian State with an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, and a population of 1,250,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbegs. The capital (Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 75,000 The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, and siik. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and russia) are agricultural products and slik and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. Until the Rus-sian revolution of 1927 the Emir was under the suzerainty of the Twar. In Aug., 1920, a revolu-tion, organised by Bolshevik (Red) emissaries, world the against seized the capital, and the Emir took refuge in Afghanistan.

## BOLIVIA, Republic of.

"Junia de Gobierne, Sedores J. M. Escalier, Bantista Saaredra, J M. Ramires (July 12, 1920). Secretary-General, Sedor Florian Zambrana.

countery-secretal, bance Florian Zan Millierik (July 2n, 2006). Pereign Afaira, Sahor J. M. Broalier, Interior, Sefac Baytista Searedra. War, Sefac J. M. Romires. Pinenes, Sofier Abel Iturraldo.

couply will be convered Dec; in, an

Envoy Estraerdinary, Minister Plens tiary in Landon, Senor Adolfs Hallkrinn. Plenipolen-

thing in Landon, these accurage measurements at Severiery, and Severiery, sellor Mamerto Urricagoitia. Officer of Legatives, as Molland Park, W. 22. Consul-denezal (noting), Sehor Mamerto Urricagoitia, 40 Cophhell Avenue, E.C. 2. Tho-Respublic of Bolivia extends between lat. 5° and ag S. and long. 37° 30° and 73° W., and its area is about \$57,495 square mine, with a reasusailatian in Jan. sare estimated at 2,500,000. population in Jan. 1927 estimated at a,800,000. The Bépublic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Alte-Peru, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon

Bolivar, (born 1783, died 1830).

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillers of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, tarley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchons bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Bubber and cinchona bark are exported in addition to the copper, wolfram, blamuth, sliver, antimony, hides, and wool, the chief imports being iron, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and silks. There are about 1,126 miles of trunk lines of railway in operation, and 250 miles under construction; and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Elberalta, La Pas, Coblja, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (s days), Arica (s day), and diolendo(s); days), and showith a gap of as miles to Buenos Airos (s days), and from Rio Mulato Potosi: branch lines run from Ormo to to Potosi; branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba. Construction on the railway be-tween La Quiaca and Tupiza, in Bolivia, which, when completed, will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is in the communication with Business Aires, is in the lands of a French firm. The gap between Tupaza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking one day. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. Proposed railway from Guaqui to Puno temporarily abandoned. The principal line is the Autofagasta and Holivia ratiroad (729 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Besi, Mamoré, and other tributaries. Its construction has recently been begun by means of a loan made in New York. A line from Potosi to Suers, the legal capital, is under construction. The Republic capital, is under construction. The Republic intends to appeal to the Langue of Nations for an outlet to the Pacific, of which she was deprived in the "Pacific War" of 1879-1884 (see Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,eec, all ranks, the War Effective being about

Spanish is the language of the country.

_	spill,
ctual revenue	Bu-no-967-544
nterior debt	
loating debt	0,750,030
External debt	5. 43. 190, 190
EPOCIA	

the £1.

SHAP OF GOVERNMENT, LA PAZ. Pop., 95,4 NATIONAL COLOURS : Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION. British Euroy Estraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, William E. O'Relly (1900). Charge of Afsires, G. D. N. Haggard, O.E.K. Connucroial Secretary, Walter F. V. Kentt. BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Cochabanhow-Vice-Consul, Unitus D. Pictor Conception de Volasco—Vice-Consul, Wallace D.

McDongall.

Orava-Consul, William Gray, M.B.E. Potosi Vice-Consul, John Bavidson Puerto Suarez-(Closed temp.). Riberalta - Vice-Consul, George Lyall (temp.). Santa Cruz -- Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield. Sucre-Canaul, Ernest F. Moore. Uyuni-I'ier-Consul, Stephen C Sheffield

Sucre, 8,266 miles from London; transit, rid Buenos Aires as (red New York as to 40) days

#### BRAZIL, Republic of.

President (1919 1988), Epitacio da Sriva Preson, born 2068, assumed office July 28, 2919.

## MINISTRY (July a6, 1919).

Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. M. Azevedo Marques. Justice de Interior, Dr. Alfredo Pluto. Communications de Public Works, Dr. Pires do Rio Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, Dr. 1. Simbes Lopes.

Finance, Dr. Homero Baptista. War, Dr. J. Paudia Calogeras. Marine, Dr. Ferreira Chaves,

Ambamador in London, Neubor Donne ie da Gama Officer of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W.1. Conseller of Embassy, Arminio de Mello Franco,

Recretaries of Embassu, C Montz Gordilho; Gastas Parambos di Rio Branco, Antonio Camillo d'Oliveira.

Neval Attaché, Commi. Oscar de Souza Espinola Hon. Attaché, Fenelon Alcoforado. Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza Carnelto

Archivist, G. R. Moore, B.A.

Consul-General in London, José Maria de Campos Paradeda, Coventry House, so South Place, Finshury, R.C. s.

Committee, in Liverpool, Dario Freire Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1900 by Pedro Alvares Cahral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the porth by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venemetric of the west by Kenador, Feru, Bolivia, Faraguay, and Argentina, on the senth yiriguay; and on the senth by the Atlantic Grean; and extends between tat. 4° as' N and 23° 48' N, and long, 26° 48' and 27° 28' N, being 2,600 miles from north to mouth, and a,goo from a second to the senth and a goo from the senth and a goo from the senth and a goo from the senth and a goo from the senth and a goo from the senth and a goo from the senth and a goo from the senth and a goo from the senth and a goo from the senth and a good from the senth and a good from the senth and a good from the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the senth and the s west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic west to east; wish a grass-size on the Affantic figure index, the Republic comprises an area of a.est. Special continued at ac. appears while, with a population satisfact at ac. appears of Amazonee and Fariand the panies Blates of Matto Grass (which inquisites considered some three case hatter Target)

lare mainly wide, low-lying, for ectors and

The eastern and southern States are travely successive mountain ranges interspersed with etile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of a see to 5,000 feet above use level. The principal ranges are Serva to Marin 800 Paulo; the Serva do Mantiqueira (Italialassu, e.coe), and the Serra do Espinhaco (Itaco-lumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraen; the Serra do Paranan, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the Serra dos Aymores, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the Serra da Gurqueia, Branca and Araripe, which envelop Piauhv.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The Amazon, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the Rio Branco, Rio Negro, and Japura; its southern tributaries are the Jurus, Purus, Madeira and Tapajos, while the Xingu meets it within see miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The Tocantins and Araguaya flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Para. The Paraahyba flows from the encircling mountains of Planhy into the Atlantic. The São Francisco rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The Pavagnay, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paragusy to its confluence with the Parand, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from

GOVERNMENT .- Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King Joho VI of Portugal. On Nov. 25, 2559, Dom Pedro II, second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb at, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of Estados l'aidos do Brazil. The President and \ke-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over as years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of size members, members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order —French, Raliau, English, German and spanish.

PRODUCTION -The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topases, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monosite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. produce is abindant and us foress are numeros-cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being computed at g. os. os. The chief products of the country are coffee and rubber: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valleyed the Amason, and is shipped from Park and Mandan at European and is shipped mina- Sio Panio. Tobaccon 2.000

especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Bugar-tane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuso being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also mest, hides, maize, beans, and Yerie-mest (tea). The imports consist principally of every inecription of manufactured articles, but there were (1913) 1,541 industrial establishments, including 262 cotton-mills, giving employment to ac acan hands, and reprocepting an invested capital ecially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely 45.000 hands, and representing an invested capital of \$50.000.000. Foreign capital to the amount of £300,000.000 has been invested in Brazilian un dertakings in the ten years 1908-1917. The total value of manufactured articles imported in the first six months of 1919 was £19,638,000; the enormous protective duties were again increased in 1807, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916. In 1918 the exported merchandise was classified (1) animals and their products, £7,576,000; (a) minerals and their products, £7,560,000; (3) vegetables and their products, £34,308,000. In 1916 the total value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by £7,507,000, in 1917 by £12,770.000, in 1918 by £6,728,000; and from Jan June 1929, by £30,463,000. In 1929 (Jan June) the exported merchandise was classified: (1) animals and their products, £8,844,000; (a) minerals and their products, £943,000; (3) vegetables and their products, £52,359,000. In 1919 (Jan. June) the imports were From

1 S.A., £20,083,089, T.K., £5,138,191, Argentina, £4,491,160, British India, £1,400,371. France, £1,200,531. Portugal, £621,081; Newfoundland, £912,430; Uruguay, £621,085; and

Sweden, £500, x26.
In 1919 (Jan -June) the foreign trade of Brazil

was shared as under

F xports to Enrope France Exp. x8e, 396 U. K \$500,990 Italy Belgium Belgium Francai k Refere	Experts to . America — LNA . £22,280 Pragusy . 260 Argentina . a.usi Assa		
Nain Sweden	1,418,806 1,418,806 1,343,535	Africa Total	476,14s £61,138,068

DEFENCE.-The peace effective of the Army is about 30,000 all ranks The Navy consists of a Preadnoughts, a old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, a scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and sireraft.

EDUCATION Primary education is secular and free, but is not as yet compulsory, it is maintained and controlled by the governments of the various States. Public instruction is progressing, and reading and writing are the qualifications for the franchise for males at sz. About 600,000 children attended the primary schools in sorr Secondary education is under 'Federal control, and there is a national gymnasium at Rio de Janeiro. The pupils in all secondary schools numbered 30,000 in sort There is no University, but degrees are conferred in various faculties by authorities in the capital and State centres.

COMMUNICATIONS .- In December, 1917, there COMMUNICATIONS.—In DECOMMENT, 1937, MINUTE WET SI, 1937 KILOMOTES OF TRIVIAL OPEN AND 3 doc under construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1926, 65,792 kilometra. In 1937 steam sailing vessels of 32,450,882 tons (of which 4,139,892 were under the British fing) entered Bratilian ports, the principal harbours being Rio do Jameiro, 840 Faulo, Bahna, Fernamburo, Parú, Marambão, 1816 do-mote and Santos. Rio Grande, and Santos.

Dansens C. Trans.
Revenne
Expenditure 39.900, 180 40,817,887
External Debt (Dec. 2r. 1018) 216.000.000
! INTERNAL DEDI (DEC. 31, 1918) 00.900.000
Floating Debt (Dec. 3z, z9z8)
Exchange (1919): i milreis = about 1s. 4d.
291B, 2929.
Total Imports £58,817,000 £78,177,000
Total Exports 62,268,000 230,085,000
In 1,16 the value of the exports exceeded that
the imports by Consequent that
of the imports by £7.507,000; in 1917, by
£21,770,000; in 1918 by £6,728,000; and in
1919, by £51,908,000.
Imports of British produce and manufacture
(1918), £8.845.911 '
Plant thursdayer for Control Marchiness Code St.
Riw Carriages, &ccm.gop Machinecy
thing to burth warm our real throng for
(attent are & Many a Bourse   Trools & Ironiements rea Ma
Hate Listiers Water see Car Woodhans & Worsted 760 ma
Exports to U K (1919). £8,849,431 :
Cocon, Raw & 44.574 Rubber £2,202,943
t offee, Haw , 148,504   Wax, Ozukerit, &c. 196,196
Cotton, Rive 725 644 Sugar, Unrefined , 277,202
ilnies 867.,90 March and Farina a40,368
Nuts , 173 ros
CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (est.),
1,250,000
NATIONAL COLOURS, Green, yellow.
BRITISH EMBASSY,
British Ambassador, Rt Hon Sir Ralph
Spencer Paget, K.C M G., C v.O (1918) £9,850
20 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2

Commetter of Embany, H G. Chilton (Charge d'Affaires, en. ent.).

Naval Attache, Commr. C. L. Backhouse, R.N.

Aust. Naval Attaché, Paymaster Lieut. Commr. Lloyd Hirst, n n 3rd Sec., G. H. Thompson. Hon Attaché, Capt. Arthur Paget. Commerceal Sec , Ernest Hambloch E. Compton . ....

Translator. BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES. Rio de Janesro-Consul General, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare... £ Vice-Count, (i Herbert Parr, M.B.R. Probationer R. Ross (Acty.)

Corumba, V.-Cons.-F. M. Wanderley Morro-Vellin ... V. - Cons. , Dr. John Spear 

Chitty (Actg.)

Aracaju Vice-Consul, Thales Ferra...

—Vice-Cons., R. D. Molyneux..... Parti-Consul, George B Michell, O.B.K. l'ice-Consul, David S. Michell ... Mandos -- Vice-Cons., E. S. Sutton (Aclg) Maranham - Vice-Cons., H. B. Harring Porto Velho - V. Cons., W. J. Knos-Little Pernambuco - Cons., H. E. Dickie ............. Pro-Consul, M. J. da Conta Carvalho...

Ceard-V.-Consul, Dr William Student Ceard—V.-Consul, Dr. William Studart
Maccio—Vier-Chneul, K. O. Macray ...
Perahyba—V.-Cona, J. H. Roott......
Pro-Consul, Robert V. Kerr ...
Pramahyba—Vice-Consul, J. J. Clissold
Rio Grands do Norto—Vice-Consul,

Robert Vance ..... orto Alegre-Cons., IN. T. C. Milou. 0.B.R. ....

Rie Grunde do Sul-Consul, E. J. Wign...
Uruguagana-Vice-Cons., A. F. Lock-wood-Thornspoot...
Sito Paulo-Consul, Arthur Abbott......
Vice-Consul, E. E. Bott..........
Pru-Consul, E. G. Withers.........
Santa Catherina (Plorismopolie)-Vice-Cons...
T. Williamon Adol.

São Francisco - V.-Con., B.O'N. Addison Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant ; transit, 27 days.

BULGARIA.

Tear, Boris III., born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 4, 1918.

MINISTRY (May, 1920).

Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs & War, M. Stamboliski Stamboliski.

Interior, M. Dimitroff.

Finance M. Torlakoff,

Education, M. Omartscheiski

Commerce & Labour, M. Oboff.

Italiways, M. Athanasoff.

Agriculture, M. Daskaloff.

Justice, M. Radoloff.

Public Works, M. Bakaloff.

Minister in London M. D. Stancioff. Conseller of Legation, M. G. Madjaroff. Chief of the Press Burean, M. D. Mamartcheff. Sec. of Legation, M. G Radkon.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea and the Greek province of Thrace, and on the south by Greece, the Egean Sea and Thrace.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), and in 1885 Eastern Roumella was added to the newly created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 27,200 square miles, with a population of 4,237,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the Balken League against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the Loague reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 22, 2925, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and thus became involved in the defeats of spis, and on Nept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1929, she signoid the Treaty of Newlitz, which coded the R. Dobrud to Rumania and E. and W. Thrace to Greece. The present area of Bulgaria is atsted at 125,000 ag. kilometras (= 71,425 ag. miles), with an estimated population of 4,975,000. The provailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church. In 1926, the Gregorian was substituted for the Greek Calendar. (TO ERNEMERT.—The executive power is vested

(in) BENMERT. - The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or Sobrange of any representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Motropolitan members receive ag lens, and others as less, a day and describing impasses.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture, is the peineigal industry of the people and employs over last the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley; oats, tobacco and frank. The live stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, cases and muies. Coal of good quality is mined at Pernik and Trevna, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, mangance and copper are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The object manufactures are weedlens controls The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and eigarettes. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, e or coreans (especially wheels, have stock, essentially of roses, woollens, akins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fah, rice, and coal.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1924-1928 service in the Army was universal and compulsory,

and on a peace footing it numbered about \$6.00 all ranks. During the War (Oct. rors-Sept. 1918) about 550,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over aso, soo became casual-ties. By the Treaty of Neully the Bulgarian

Army is limited to so, one all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very smail. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University. COMMUNICATIONS.—There were a sag miles of

railway open in says and about as miles of construction; 4,eee miles of telegraph line and 1,sas of telephone line. In 1914 there were assay pust offices and 438 telegraph offices. The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Sistor and Vidin on the Danube. In 1913, 11,755 vessels (3,12s,481 tons) entered and 11,710 vessels (3,108,505 tons) cleared at Bulgarian ports.

**\***1917. \$zoz& Rudget revenue ........ £27,520,000 £19,250,000 Rudget expenditure ... 27,520,000 19,180,000 Budget expenditure ... Public debt (Jan. x, 1918) †x13,840,000 Total Imports(1913&1914) 6,850,000 9,670,000 6,180,000 Total Exports (1913&1914) 3,730,000

The Capital, Sofia, at the foot of the Vicesia Rauge, on the River laker, about age miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and mag miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna-Constantinople railway, station on the Vienna-Constantinopie Failway, with an estimated population (1990) of soo,600; other towns are Philippopolis (47,981), Varna (41,491), Rustchuk (36,383), Silvno (33,144), Pievna (33,383), Shumla (38,383), Staro Zagora (38,000), Jambol Tartar Payardjik (18,000), Wildin (26,000), Jambol (16,000), Vratza (15,000), and Burgas (15,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal hands, white, green,

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister Sir Arthur Robert Peel, R.C. M.G.

(1980).

grd Secretaries, F. J. E. Rodd; D. MacKillop.
Commercial Commissioner, W. H. Heard
Naval Attacké, Comm. N. W. Diggle, E. H.
Courrier, J. M. Hamilton Bell.
Softa—Froe-Consul, B. J. Gillint-Smith.
Bourgae—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kéndall.
Rustchub—Vice-Consul, E. C. H. Wincer.

"At up love ... Sr. (Exchange, June, spe, up leve ... Sr; July, spe, up leve ... So; July, spe, up leve ... So; Trendy of Lampson, up leve ... Trendy of Lampson, upon

## CHILE, Republic of.

President (spec-1915), Arturo Allesandri, assumed 

MENISTRY (July a, 1900).

Prime Minister, Don Pedro Garcia de la Buerta. Foreign Agairs, Don Luis Aldunate. Justice will Public Instruction, Don Lorenzo

Finance, Don Francisco Garces Gana

Railways, Industry and Public Works, Don Armando Jaramillo.

War. Don Ladislao Errazuriz.

Encoy Extraordinary and Minister Plempotentiary in London, Schor Don Agustin Edwards. Legation, as Growtenor Square, W. z. zet Secretary, Don M. Salinas, and Socretaries, Don I. Serrano;

Navni Attacké, Capt. Don Carlos Jouanne. Attackés, Don J. Bittencourt : Don S. Monk : Don A. R. Edwards : Don Luis Waddington. Consul, Vicente Echeverria L , 94 Gracechurch

Street, E.C. 3. A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the Ning netween the Anners and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. zy' zo' and \$6' 3g' R., and long. \$60' 30' and 75' 48' W. Extreme length of coast-line about z,485 miles. Its ex-treme length is about z,800 miles, with an average breadth, borth of 4z', of soo miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, this process of the contraction of the contraction of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet alms e the level of the sea ; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet-the highest are the Guallatiri, 19,88e feet; the Bays, 19,993 feet; Cocorputi, sa, res feet; El Muerto, sa, say feet; and others nearly as lofty. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into s3 provinces and a territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at

a89.792 square miles.

The population was estimated in reso at 4.165.858. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions; (a) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) the indigenous Araucanian Indiana, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (d) European immigrants, who were represented in zere by 20,000 Spaniards, 25,000 Italians, 22,000 Germans, 20,000

British and firsh, and zo.coe French.
In 1928, the births numbered 193,593; marriages, 25,524; and deaths, 206,569. The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1928), are:— Santiago (415,641), Valparaiso (212,659), Voncep-cion (72,765), Talca (42,562), Iquique (46,941), Chillan (34,269), and Antofagasta (64,564). GOVERNEET.— Chile was discovered by

GOVERNMENT. — Unite was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the right century, and remained under Spanish rule until zine, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the Battle of Maynu (April 3, 2523) achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution hears the date of May 25, 252. The President is chosen by address vote. The Stational Congress consists of a Season of the numbers and a Stationard of a Senate of 27 members and a Chamber of Deputies of members, elected by direct vote every three years. There is universal adult mate sufface. See these who can read and write-From abye-able Chile was at war with Fern and to £2.500,000

Bolivia, and Peru is now renewing her applica-tion for the return of the provinces of Tains and Arica which were taken from her by Chile-in the "Pacific War." Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific. Chile-has shown a con-ciliatory attigude in these matters. PRODUCTION, &C.—Agriculture and mining are

the principal occupations. Wheat, make, barley, oats, beans, peas, leutils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown ex-tensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The live stock includes about \$,500,000 cattle, 5,500,000 sheep, 500,000 horses, 200,000 goats, and 25,000 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in epiper-ore, and iron-ore. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of sods, iodine, horate of sods, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapaca, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,500,000 tons of coal were mined in 1918). The nitrate production was valued at 500,376,560 peops (of 186.) in 1918, and the copper exports were valued at 122,765,586 peops. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, and the couple of the same time of the same time. corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, incweries and distileries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, entries; and the domestic modely transfer opti-embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Pansma and the Ma-gellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of sola, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery.

COMMUNICATIONS. - There were (1919) 8,322 kilometres of railway open and 576 kilometres under construction, 55,330 kilometres of telegraph, 927 post-offices, and 71,519 kilometres of telephone, some worked by English companies, with 7 public wireless stations. The commercial marine numbers (1918) 93 steamers (46,587 tons) and 35 sailing vessels (23,385 tons). In 1918, 2,389 vessels (4,682,597 tons) entered Chilcan ports

from abroad.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from soth to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 15.77%. The navy consists of 1 hattleships, 1 ironclad, 6 cruisers, 10 destroyers, 1 torpedo-boat, 2 torpedo boat chasers, and 6 submarines, with 2 com-

boat chasers, and a submarines, with a com-plement of 6,000, all ranks.

EDUCATION is free but not compulsory, and 40 per cent. of the population are still illiterate. There is a Mtate University at San-tiago. The National Library contains 168,600 a volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the State religion is Boman Catholic.

Revenue (Estimate) . ..... ..... £23, r17,655 Expenditure 20,385,416 30,266,546 External Debt ..... Internal Debt ..... 25,620,7 Imports ...... 39,705.554 Etports ..... 88.071.40 The funds for conversion of the paper more solded in British Bunks, and amounted in June

748		Foreign O	oun <b>uru</b>
(sice), 65, Ayanei Ayan, Ayane tion, St China & Ear ware Cost. Ooke, Marufacin Exposts Themicaln Heri and M Honey Antimony O	##1,664 :- ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,864   ##1,8	Iron & Steel &	€0.715.448 140.025 140.025 140.388 1,807.670 1,854.01 1,854.01 300.210
FLAG: 3	horizontal b	ands, blue, white	, red.
		LEGATION.	1
(1929) Conner Naval Att	oial Sec., W. F	vaughan, C.M.G. V. Scott C.L. Backhouse, R. Rogers, M.C.	£3,800
1	British Cons	sular Offices.	1

Santingo-Consul, R. C Michell (See to H.M., Legation).

"Acting Consul, Thomas C Sargent.
Antifagasta—Cons., H. W. W. Bird.
"Vice-Consul, James K. M. Clarke
Caldera—Vice-Consul, H. B. Beazley.
Caleta Calono—Vice-Consul, A. E. Danks
Chahafal—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff.
Conjago—Cons. Agent, W. P. d'Albuquerque.
Mejillonses—Vice-Consul, L. W. P. D. M. Hawke.
Taltal—Vice Consul, H. T. S. Pearch.
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.
Coquimbo Consul, G. L. Anated.
Iquique—Consul, J. C. Hardie (acting).
Vice-Consul, T. G. Patrickson.

Pice-Consul, T. G. Patrickson.

Arca-Vice-Consul, G. de M. MacKirty.

Caleta Buena-Vice-Consul, C. C. Altken.

Junin-Vice-Consul, D. S. Honderson.

Pisagua Vice-Consul, J. B. Howden.

Tacua-Vice-Consul, C. M. Elliott.

Valparano-Consul, Gen., J. M. MacLood, C.M.G.,

Vice-Consul, Capt. Ralph H. T. Smith.

Concepcion - Consul, Wm. Borrowman.

Caronel - Vice-Consul, Wm. Borrowman.

Coronel - Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Los Andes, Cons. Agent, L. Murray.
Lost - Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Puerto Montt V. Cons., A. E. Trim (acting).
Punta Avenus Vice-Consul, (closed temp.)
Talca-Cons. Agent, C. A. Stringfellow
Talcahuano- Vice-Consul, C. S. Coke.
Tensuco, Cons. Agent, John Patillo.
Valdicia & Corral-- Vice-Consul, Donald R.
Macmillan.

Valparaise is distant 9,000 miles red Panama, and 22,000 red the Strait: transit 34 to 39 days l'ed Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 29 to 25 days.

#### CHIMA.

Pywident of the Chinese Republic, Hsu Shih-Chang, born 1822, assumed office Oct. 20, 2228. Publical Adviser, John Calvin Ferguson.

CABINET MINISTERS (Aug. 13, 1900): —
Premier, Chin Yun Peng.
Porrign Afters, Dr. W. W. Yen.
Interior, Chang Chih Tan.
Pineace, Chow Tau Chi.
War, Chin Yin-p eng.
Nav./, Sa Chen Ping.
Jastice, Tung Kang.
Education, Fan Yuan Lien.

Agriculture and Commerce, Wang Mai Pin. Communications, Yeh Hung Cho.

Encoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, H. E. Vi Kuyuin Wellington Koo, 49 Portland Place, W. 2. Counsellor, Sir John Milany Brown, O.N. 4.

Counsellor, Str John M'Leavy Bro zet Secretary, Owyang King.

and Secretary, H. Sze-Ping. grd Secretaries, W. C. Chen; Tein Teung Chang. Attachés, Lao Wei-Indu; Pih Minyu. Chancellor, Hong Nin Tong.

Consul-General, London, Lo Chong, 3x, Eaton Square, S W. z.

#### AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,901,000	408,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	22,000,000
Mongolia	1,076,000	3,000,000
Tihet	75:,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan	600,000	8,000,000

Total 4,287,000 481 000,000

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. It length from north to south is 1,560 miles, and its breadth 1,500 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000.

china became a Republic on Feb. 23, 2912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Henate (Tean Yi Yuan) of set members and a House of Representatives (Chang I's Yuan) of set members and a House of Representatives (Chang I's Yuan) of set members. The government of the set may income is entrusted to civil and military generatives, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits auperintended by Tueyins or intendiate, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The Treaty of Kachkas, 2022, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolis recognises the Hutukhts Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolis, while China, as the Suscial Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the syth century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as advisor. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable infinence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for conturies maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the rith century they were largely displaced by the British Basinaia Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdraws, in sign, she position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of sign. A treaty was signed at Nunking, as the runth of these operations, coding Hong Kong to Great Eristin end open-

ing five porte to foreign trade wind residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was ma tained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. The con-tinued countsiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1850. when British and French troops esptured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important. In 1894 China fought a disas-trous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Cores as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his numblers persuaded the roins of government.
Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the
country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were flercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court field, and remained in voluntary exile until carly in 1908. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and the late Li Hung Chang. This pro-vides for an indemnity of \$305,000,000, to be paid within the next the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations rounted in 3 new commercial treaties—
(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1908); (a) U.S and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last and China (9 Oct., 1993). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsin-mintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsateihar, Hallar, Albun and Manchuli in the Hellungchlang

Province.

Province.

In October, rgrs, a revolution broke out in Hankow, which resulted finally in February, rgrs, in the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty in favour of a Republican form of Government. In rgrs, a second revolution, engineered by the Postshern Farty, was successfully put down by President Yuan Shih-had. Since that date the Cestral Government has been gradually one solidating its position, and bringing about a centralisation of power in Peking. In May, 7935, a new treaty with Japan was concluded by which additional privileges are granted to Japanese in Mancluria and Mongolin. Towards the end of rgrs President Yuan Shih-had engineesed a compagn to revert to a Monarchical force of government, and, as the vessit of chotion held all over the country, was invited to assend the throne in Russey. \*The Southern President Accessed in Manchales and Additional President Accessed in Manchales and Additional President Accessed in Manchales and Additional President Accessed in Manchales and Additional President Accessed in Manchales and Additional President Accessed in Manchales and Additional President Accessed in Manchales and Additional President Accessed in Manchales and Additional President Accessed in Manchales and Additional President Accessed in Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales and Manchales an

the death of Yuan Shih-kai in May, age. The Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, succeeded to the Presidency, and all traces of the Yuan Shih-kai riging were rapidly abolished. The first Repub-riging were rapidly abolished. The first Republican Parliament reassembled, and the government reverted to the Republican form adopted after the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in ages. Both Houses of Parliament are elected by a system of limited franchise, and the government of the country is vested in them. The President, who is elected by Parliament, is assisted by a Premier and a Cabinet of Ministers, whose appointments have to be approved by Parliament, and to whom they are responsible for their actions. An abortive attempt to restore the Monarchy was suppressed in June, segy. In reso a revolt in South Unina comminated in the declaration of an independent Republic of South China (with its capital at Chung King) including the former provinces of Yunnan, Kwei Chow, Sze Chuen and Honan, but this Republic has not yet been recognised, and internal and external discussions appear to threaten its existence.

The estimated foreign population of China during the year 2914 was as follows: British, 8,924; Japanese, 84,948; Russian, 56,319; American, 4,365; Portuguese, 3,187; German, 3,073; French, 1,864; other nationalities, 2,297, the total being 164,807. Out of a total of 3,422 foreign firms in China, 534 were British, 1,237 Russian, 925 Japanese, 273 German, 136 American and 113 French.

DEFENCE.—The army is undergoing reorganisation. The total strength of all forces in August 1913, just after the Rebellion of that year, was estimated at 500,000, but no authenticated statistics are obtainable. An Air Force is being organised, with the assistance of a British officer (Group-Capt. F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O.). The Navy consists of a protected cruisers built in 1911 (s,750 tons), 4 older protected cruisers in spar (2,730 tollar), a torpedo gunboats (850 tons), az gunboats (750 550 tons), 4 destroyers (400 tons), and 8 small torpedo boats (250 tons).

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. There is a University in Peking and a number of colleges all over China under foreign management. In 1911, there were 545 foreigners employed in educational work.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports for the years 1914-1919 is stated as follows, in taels (in 1914, 7.5=£1, in Oct. 1920, 4.1 = £1):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports,	Total.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918	569,241,382 484,475,719 526,406,995 549,518,774 554,893,082	256,226,629 418,861,164 481,797,366 462,931,630 485,883,031	925,468,011 873,336,883 998,204,361 1,013,450 404 1,040,776,113 1,277,000,000

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited. The foreign trade of China was shared by the

estions of the world	344	anger to rast	•	
British.	<u>%</u>	Poreign.		4
Long Kong	Ŧ	Japan U.S.A. Europe (sec. Husin)		į
ndia Other British Dominions	; ;	Russia.		ï
% Birthlefi		Children and the same of 1 ?	42	ž
76 DETERMENT	•	Localta	•••	٠,

# TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM. Imports of British produce and manufacture, 2924, £25,602,909 :-Chemicals Szacas Machinery Sézadas Cottags S. 49,662 Toberco 4,2,765 Tron Mannéactures 698,635 Wooliens 2,227,994 Exports to U.K., sor8, £11,182,762:-

COMMUNICATIONS, - Railways, - About 6,500 miles were open in Jan. 1915, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while s,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shapping. - The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co, have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tennage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In roza the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 95,325,275, an increase of a,973,445 on that of the previous year. Of these 40 per cent, were British, 22 per cent. Chinese, g per cent. German, so per cent Japanese, a per cent. French, and a per cent. Russian. In June, 2018, a vessel of 14,730 tons, constructed at the Kiangman Book and Engineering Works as Shanghal, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board
Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by

the Central Government, and Peking is in com-munication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1913 there were 27,000 miles of land lines and 51,000 miles of aerial wires.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly z,eeo Europeans, a large pro-portion of them British subjects, all under the control of the Inspector General. By an Imperial Decree of May, 2006, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers littlerto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Troaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a Postmaster-General (foreign) was appointed. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for an grammes. The muniford Chinese post offices is 8,324; 338,981,400 postal packets and 5,383,260 parcels were handled to 1924.

1	Budget ()	Nov., 29	1 <b>9</b> ).	
Ordinary Reve Extraordinary	uue		Taels	375
Kxtraordinary	Revenue	*****	*****	271,
			-	
Total				647.

Ordinary Expenditure..... Task yan, coo. Extraordinary Expenditure ....... 243.000.0 Special Expenditure .... Total ... 47.7

China	es 4D	ebi (Jan., 1980).	•
War Loans outsts			
Boxer Indemnity			
Railway Loans	do.	**************	
General Locas		******	50,000,000
	do.	*******	30,000,000
Short term Loans	do.	*********	27,000,000

£.825,000,000 About zoe, ad, per head of the population.

Included in the expenditure is the sum of s14,000,000 facis towards repayment of debt.

MANCHURIA hes to the north of China Proper. and has a total area of about 350,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukhen (pop. 350,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of x,076.000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000. Outer blougolis is now, by the Treaty of hiakhta of 1915, an autonomous state under Chinese suzorainty. Its ruler, the Hutukhta Khan of Urga, receives his title from the Chinese China appoints a Resident at (lovernment. Urga, with three Assistant Residents in other towns. The principal industry is cattle and sheep taising and the provision of transport annuals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, q.u.

CHINESE TURKESTAN has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at a,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. chief centres are Urumchi and Kulja

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Poling. Population, 1,000,000.
FLAG: Five horizontal bands, 1ed, yellow, blue,

white, black.

C. I. E.

BRITISH LEGATION. British Minister, Sir Beilby Francis Alston K.C.M.G., C.B. (1980) .... Counsellor of Embassy, R. H. Chve, C.M.G. Military Attacké, Lt. Col. H. B. H. Crpen Palmer, C.M.G. D.S.O. Commercial Counsellor (Shaughai),

**\$**50

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES. 

O.M.G. Chunghing—V.-Cone., W. S. Toller.
Chinking—Coned. W. J. Clourell.
Phosphore—Coned. O. B. Chales. -Cene Agent.

Hayachan, Consul J. W.O. Davidson (acta.)	
Hangehore-Consul, J. W. O. Davidson (actg.) Hingpy-Vice-Consul, J. W. O. David-	
son (acta.)	20
Son (actg.)  Hankow Cone. Gen., C. C. A. Kirke	,-
Fice-Cons. W. R. Brown (acta.)	-
Pro-Consul, F. A. Wallis	_
Harbin-Consul, H. Porter	
Pro-Consul, J. C. Hill	
: Hongkong-Commercial Secretary, Henry	
J Brett	
J. Brett	
Kashgar-CGen, Maj.P.T Etherton (actg.)	
	10
Riu-kiang-Consul, John L. Smith	90
Kiungchow and Pakhos - Consul, C. D.	
South South	
Smith	
Z M.G.	
Z M.G Aanking—Cousul, B Giles, C M.G	
Name of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state	
Neuchiang Consul, H. H. Bristow	
Shanghar—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Havilland W. de Sausmaroz	
Havilland W. de Nausmarez	90
Consul-General and Regularar of Shipping,	
Sir E. Fraser, K C W G	
Asmer Judge, Skinner Turner 1,5	50
Consul, H Porter	
Pro-Consul, G. P. Byrne	
Vice-Consul, H S (1, Buckmaster (temp ).	
Crown Adr., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson 60 Registrar, G. W. King £500 to 70	20
Registrar, G W King £500 to 70	30
Chuf Clerk, A L. Dickson 500 to 70	ю
Assument Curr, Henry R Adams 200 to 2	30
Swatow - Consul, A. G. Major	
Tengyueh-Consul, J. B. Affleck	
Trentsin-Cons -Gen., W. P. Ker, C.M.G	
Vice-Consul, H F Handley Derry (actg.) 70	ю
Pro-Consul, A G N Ogden.	
Trinan-Consul-Gen., J. T. Pratt, C.M.G.	
Tringtao-Vice-Consul, H. N. F. B. Archer	
Wuchen-Consul,	
Wuhu-Consul, Se	20
Yunnan-fu-ConsGen , H A. Ottewill	
Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 29 day	rs.
(or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).	, -
(or of triorism american) 13 to 14 (iii) i).	

COLOMBIA, Republic of.

President (1918-1922), Dr. Marco Fidel Suarez, assumed office Aug. 7, 1918. Finance, Pomponio Guzman. Treasury, Jusé M. Pasos. War, Jorge Roa.

Instruction, Dr. M. A. Mendez. Agriculture, J. del Corral. Interior, L. C. Marquez. Works, E. Jaramillo.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-tentiary in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutlerrez Ponce, 42 Holland Boad, Kensington, W. 14.

Secretary, Alionae Delgado. Consul-General, Joaquin Orrantia, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. z. Consul in Licerpool, Genaro Payan.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans into on from the Atlantic sent racine recent it is situated between s' 40 fs. to me's N. Int. and 65' to yp' W. long., with an estimated sees of 465,665 equare miles, and a population esti-mated at g. 475,000,000 more than one-half are whites -mil helf-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes,

known as the Western Central, and Eastern Enowal as the western, Dentral, and Eastern Cordilleras; the accord contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-kinds, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most demand, peopled portion of the Rapublic.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1900 by Viviltands Colombian coast was visited in 1900 by Viviltands Colombian and it is seen as Supplied.

Christopher Columbus, and in 1236 a Spanish expedition under Queseda established a government of certain costal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-Spanish rule until the revols of the openish-american colonies of zer-zez, In zez simon Bolicar (born 1783, died zezo), established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the terri-tories now known as Colombia, Panama, Vene-zuela and Ecuador. In zez-zez venizuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in z83z the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. From 1853-1861 many of the Colombian Provinces declared their independence and the pineteenth century contained frequent revolutions and internal wars. In 1903 Panama second from internal wars. In 1903 Panama secoded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are malacrany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in large quantities but is unworked. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts to-bacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas.

All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 750 miles being open in 1950, with 8,680 (2007) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about \$5 gold = £z (approximately).

Spanish is the language of the country.

1917-18. 1918-19. Revenue (estimate) gold \$13,859,395 \$27,811,000 Expenditure (est.) ,, 17,548,471 17.548.471 Foreign debt ..... £4.079,870 £4,072,007

1917-18. \$4,187,454 \$11,880,500 20,007,751 25,030,003 31,890,071 27,788,889 Internal debt..... Total imports... ....gold 27,708,84 £284.70 Total exports ......, Exports to U.K.... Imports from U.K. .....

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about \$20,00 FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Munister Naval Attaché, Paymr. Lt.-Comm. Lloyd Hirst,

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES. Bogotá—Vice-Consul, H. C. Sillery Vale. Cali—Cons. Agent, Valentine Burrowe Honds-Consular Agent, E. J. Hughes.
Medellin-Vice-Consul, James Young.
Pasto-Vice-Consul, Almed Hodges.
syranguila-Pro-Consul, George Pycroft; J.

Gillies (detg.).

Busnaventura—Cons. Agent, W.J. Buttorfield. Pro-Consul, Valentine Burrowes. Carthagena—Vice-Cons., C. Stevenson. Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., P. H. Marshal. Tumaco-Cone. Agent, Wm. Jarvis.

Distant 6,see miles ; transit, to Bogotá, 48 days.

COSTA RICA, Republic of. 'resident, Julio Acosta, assumed office May 8.

linieter of Foreign Afairs, A. Alvarado Quiroz. reasury, Nicolas Chavarria Mora. nterior, Claudio Gonzalez Rucavado. iducation, Miguel Obregon

Forks, Narciso Blanco. Far & Marins, Aquiles Acosta.

finister in London (vacant).

Street, E.C

The Republic of Costs Rica, the most southern tate of Central America, extending across the timus, between \$0 zy' and zx' zo' N. lat. and 'om \$6' zo' to \$5' 45' W. long., contains an area of bout zg.eee English square miles, and a popula-

ion (spis) of 453,727.
For nearly three centuries (1530-1521) Costa ilea formed part of the Spanish-American ominions, the seat of government being at artago. In sess the country joined in the War f Independence, and from 1844-1839 it was one f the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, ananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa nd beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The hief exports (1929) are coffee (£2,402,277), ananas (£69,732), gold and silver buillon £32,933), cacao (£220,832), hardwoods, rubber, klus, and hides. The imports are dry goods, ardware. provisions, railway materials, mahinery, paints, and general merchandisc (in 1919, 8'36 per cent. from United States, 7'38 from inited Kingdom, 9'99 from Spanish and Central

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic past, through which the whole of the important a trade with the United States is done, s well as by far the larger part of the other xports and imports, and Puntarenas on the acific coast. In 1929, 479 foreign vessels (486,681 ans) entered at Costa Rican ports. About og miles of ratiroad were open in rose. pre there were res post offices, dealing with aux, sey packets, and res telegraph offices (one ireless), with 1,533 miles of line. Telephones, 22 miles. A considerable amount of English and miles. A considerable amount of English apital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish the official lauguage

s perc systemate safethmethor	_	
•	1918.	1919.
ublic income	£760,943	£1,137,446
ublic expenditure	1,887,971	2,031,366
oreign debt	8,030.000	8,043,350
pternal debt	n,436,38s	3,428,188
otal imports	768,641	1,547,150
otal amorts	z,980,5a6	3,650,587
mports from U.K	60,504	117,363
xports to U.K	34.341	1,383,874
Average exchange, a	3587	
Homes.		~
CAPITAL, San Jose; po	D. (2020). 1	Sacr (with

iburba, 196, 186): Heredia, 20, 200 ; Limon, 2, 356, lajudia, 120, 196, lajudia, 120, 197, lajudia, 120, 197, lajudia, 120, 197, lajudia, 120, 197, lajudia, 120, 197, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, lajudia, 120, laj

ent at Pamma, gra).

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Blake, D.R.O., R. N. Asst. Naval Attacht, Lieut, Comm. Brio King

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vice-Consul, Frank N. Cox. Port Limon—Consul

Vice-Consul, Frederick Gordon.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit vid New York, up to 30 days.

CUBA, Republic of.

President of the Republic (1917-1921), Mario G. Menocal. (President-Elect 1921-5, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, from May 20, 1922). Vice-President, Emilio Nunez. (Vice-President-

Elect, Senor Mignel Arango.) Foreign Afairs, Pablo Desvernine. Justice, Luis Azcárate.

Finance, Leopoldo (ancio.

Public Works and War, José R Vilulon.

Interior, Charles Hernandez Sanitation, F Mondez Capote

Public Instruction, Gonzalo Arostequi Agriculture, E Sanchez Agramonte. War and Marine, José Marti

Minister in London, General Carlos Garcia Velez, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.'z. 2st Secretary, R. Rodriguez Altunaga. and Secretary, P. Rodriguez Capote. Attaché, F. Gonzalez de la Campa. Consul, A. Merchan, 46 Kingsway, W.C. s.

The island of Cuba (the largest of the "West India Lialanda) lies between 24 and 35° W. long., and 29° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 3,150,128 (1920).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbias during his first worses on let observe

Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 18th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the zeth century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with savere military repression. The separatist and automanous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a flerce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the govern-ment of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship Mains to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vesses was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1858, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cubs by the Spanish forces, and it which Spanish American was sed to the elandonment of the helman, which was completely lift groups. From Jan. 2, 1899, to May un, 1982, Calminian

15 5 7 7 4

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under t'S. inflitary rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character-were instituted. On May so, 1900, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 18, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of a6,000,000 acres, only about 1,000,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and so per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bauanas. Rice, coffee, cocos and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (estimated crop in 1920, 3.650,000 tons; actual crop, 1918-19, 3,971,594 tons), the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 3,000,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cubs being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

2,516 miles of railroad are open and about 6.000 miles of telegraph line.

Spanish is the language of the island.

Estimated. 1916-17. 1917-18 Revenue . \$46,679,942 \$64,460,000 Expenditure . . .. ... 44,153,801 62,730,774 68,184,000 Note. - Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender. Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban paper currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. estimated 2014, 625,000); other towns are Santaago (45,000), Matanzas (26,000), Chenfuegos (20,000), Cardenas (44,000), and Camaguey (29,000). In 1915 there were 32,795 immigrants.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with sliver star.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

Commercial Sec. (vacant).

Amt. Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comdr. E. King, R.N. BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havena-Vice-Con., C. A. Edmond. G. F. Plant : J. J. Drumm.

Santiago-Connel. Vice-Countl, Ernest P. V. Brice. Antills-Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald. Cardenas-Vice-Consul, A. FitsGibbon. Cienfuegos-Vice-Consul, J. Greentree.

### V CEECHO-SLOVAKIA

President, Professor T. G. Massryk, born assumed offer, Nov. 24, 2918; re-closted May

MENERERY (Sept. 26, 2940)

der, M. Corny. Foreign Afaire, Dr. Benck. Education, Dr. Susta. Finance, Dr. Euglis. National Defence, Gen. Husak. Interior, Justice, Dr. Popelica. Posts, Dr. Fatka. Agriculture, Dr. Bradlik. Social Welfare, Dr. Gruber. Commerce, Dr. Hotovetz. Slovakia, M. Micura.

Bavoy Extraordinary and Minuster Plenipotentiary, Dr. Adalbert Mastny, 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. z.

Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, W. z. Counsellor, M. Jan Masaryk.
1st Sec., M. Max Lobkowitz.

Attachés, M. J. A. Benés, M. Ivan Laichteur. Commercial Attaché, M. L. K. Neumann.

Specially Attached, Dr. Stransky,

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 18, 2018, a the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and ten days later the Ndrodni Vybor (National Council) of Caecho-Slovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Ukraine Republic on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Pressburg, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereezka)—a total area of about 54,456 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 10,000,000 for the Czech Provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and at 3,000,000 for Slovakia—a total of 23,000,000,0f whom 20,500,000 are Czecho-Slovaks and 2,500,000 Germans. The new State was recognised by Austria in 2928 and by Hungary on March to, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber Assenbly, consisting or a consistence and a Chairmer of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is axercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. In 1939 the Democrats, Agrarians and Slovaks were in the ascendancy, Socialists as, Clericals as and Progressives 6 being in the minority of the ase members. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom, and the Church will be separated from the State. About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

The principal industries are agriculture, brewing and manufactures in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and mining and manufactures in Slovakia. Wheat, potatoes, sugar beet, and hope are among the principal crops. Forests are also a source of wealth in the Republic. Dyeing and calico printing, woollens, chemicals, and porcelain ware are among the chief indus-tries, while the glass production of Bohemia is celebrated. The principal exports are timber, sugar, glassware, iron and steel manufactures, and textiles.

Ozecho-Slovakia has no direct access to the sea. but has a right of access over the Elba, and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe to over to connect it with the Oderantika Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the

country will be traversed by a waterway afford-

ing a communication from the North See and Battic, with the Banubey to the Black See. "The capital is France on the Holdan, the former capital of Bohensia, with a population estimated espitation isohennia, with a population estimated his raps at spaceos; other large towas are Brünn (Brim) in Moravia (pop. 23,000); Pilson (Pilson), the brewing center in Bohemia (pop. 63,000); Pressburg (Bratislava), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 64,000); and Kaschan (Kosice) in Eastern Slovakia (DOD. #0.000).

\*Sokola (France Ordinary Revenue (1920) .....5,323,582,361

To France ...... 250,000.000 ,, Italy ..... 150.000.000 & H. Debt ......... 1,800,000,000 Liberation Tax ..... 750,000,000

3,015,000,000

Internal Debt (1900):-belofe (Frute e). A. & H. Bonds ... 4,800,000,000 Do. Notes ... 8,000,000,000

Liberty Loaus......3,000,000,000 Bank Loans, &c. ... 3,300,000,000

-- - 19,300,000,000 Debt Interest. ..... 1,158,011,000 CAPITAL. Prague. FLAS. White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir George Clerk, k.c M.G., U.R. (2929) ...... .....£3,500

zei Secretary, J. H. S. Birch, 3rd Sec. J. C. Latter, M.C. Commercial Sec., R. H. B. Lockhatt. Mil. Attaché, Lt. Col. E. J. B. Coulson, C. B. E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES. Prague-Consul-General, (). B. Benk Brailelara-Consul, Capt. H. A. Cartwright.

#### DAMZIG

Under Article see of the Treaty of Versailles, the City of Danxig with the surrounding terratory (constituting a total area of about glo sq. miles, with a population estimated at 200,000) was declared to be a Free City, under the guarantee of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations. There is an elected legislature of se members. The city and port of Danzig, at the mouth of the Vistula, has a considerable trade, and if the grain industry of Russia and Poland should revive, a large quantity of wheat and rye would be apported. The tennage of ships entered in spanescooded s,soo,oos tous, and of those cleared Sygnes tons.

Hiritish Administrator, Sir Reginald Tower,

K.C.M.G., C.V.O. Cound, B. H. Fry. Pice-Cound, D. W. Keane.

# DENMARK.

King, Christian X., born Sept. 26, 1870; mc. May 24, 2612; married, April 26, 2803, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has

issue a 2014. Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederick (Crown Prince), p. March 21, 1820.

Pie Stational Currency's the Frenc gapinoing the former Ann

CABENET ( Way 4, 2900). " Premier and Minister of Pinance, H. Niels Kott

Premier and Minister of Finance, 1
general.
Foreign Afairs, Harald Scavenius.
Agriculture, Th. Mygdal.
Interior, 3. Berg.
Defence, M. Kl. Bernsen.
Worship, L. C. Christensen.
Education, Jac. Appel.
Commerce, Th. Bothe.
Justice, S. V. Bytter.
Trafic, M. Stebsger.

Envoy Extraordinary and Vin. Plen. in London. M. H. de Grevenkop Castenkiold, z. Cadogan Square, S. W. z.

Legation, so Pont Street, S.W. z.
Scoretary of Legation, Tage Bull.
Attaches, M. de Wichfeld, T. de Bille, Baron Bertouch Lehn.

Navai Attaché, C. Evers. Chancellor, M. Carl Jacobsen. Consul-tien. in London, C. Rothall, S, Byward

Street, Great Tower Street, E C. 3. Vice-Connul, P. Scheel.

Consul-General-Leith, G. Davidsen.

Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Balfast, Falmouth, Guernsey, and Newcastic-on-Tyne

Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Frinen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Battic. Jenunark is situated between \$4° 34′ 57° 44′ N. lat. and \$5′ 5 12° 40′ E. long., with an area of 15.042 square miles, and a population in 1916 of 2 22.000, hearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the prope

one fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies a rore, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiseite of the inhabitants, and North Schlesnig is now part of

Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats barloy, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (wooliens, siks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and tons, inon, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and tons, iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1912, 1,070,000 hectates were under corn crope, 197,600 ha sugar and other beets, and 789,200 ha hay crop. In July, 1918, the live stock numbered 194,900 horses, a.123,600 cattle, 479,000 sheep, and 620,800 sheep. In Crops in 1918 included 4,120,400 qrs. of the crops in 1918 included 4,120,400 qrs. of mixed corn and 766,000 qrs. of wheat. Its mixed corn and 766,000 que of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, in-cluding wheat and barley, bacon, hama, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, com-meal and oll-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 300 steamers, with a tonness of 341,833. There are (1917) a 463 miles of railway and 8,437 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 54.000 trained men, the vote for 1918-29 amounting to Kr. 85,000,000 (including supplementary octimates of Kr. 85,000,000). The Navy consists of a const-definer including supplementary octimates with the const-definer. of 4 const-defenses sporter bes

building), so submarines (built or building). Vote, 1918-19, Kr. 32,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the scheels being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

rozs.

Trade of Denmark.

| Importa | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | Rxporta, | 735,000,000 2,500,000,000

Imports of British produce and manufacture. zgz8, £3,383,859 :-

Coal and Coke ... \$2,000,905 | Machinery ... \$29,334 | Machinery ... \$29,334 | China & Earthon-Coatcons ... \$2,246 | China & Earthon-Coatcons ... \$2,246 | China & Carthon-Coatcons ... \$2,246 | Chickoth ... \$2,346 | Woollen Manufa. \$46,333 | Machinery ... \$2,400 | Chickoth ... \$2,346 | Chickoth ... \$2,346 | Chickoth ... \$2,346 | Chickoth ... \$2,346 | Chickoth ... \$2,346 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | Chickoth ... \$2,346 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 | China & Carthon ... \$2,400 Exports to U.K., 2928, £4,469,504:-

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1916),

506,390. FLAG: Red, with white cross.

# BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Charles Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919)

Legation, Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.

28t Sec., H. A. Grant Watson £4,000 

# BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen - Consul for Denmark, R. Erskine

Vioc-Consul, C. H. A. Marriott,
Aslborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.
Ashus—Consul, Richard Thirsk, O.B. E., R. of D.
Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. I. Hovmand,
Blainors—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.

\*\*Additional C. J. Okholm. His nove—Vice Consett, Albert, Wright.

Ribiery—Vice-Connul, C. L. Okholm.

Fredericia—Vice-Connul, C. L. Okholm.

Fredericia—Vice-Consul, C. Lochr.

Fredericia—Vice-Consul, Boohus Korup.

Horsens—Vice-Consul, Foul Norgaard.

Kustrup—Vice-Consul, Entrol Afred Figl.

Kolding-Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.

Rorber—Vice-Consul, L. Mier.

Nyborg—V.-Consul, Capt. E. B. de Merrall.

Odsses—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.

Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Kraunste.

Secudberg—Vice-Consul, A. Kielnea (actg.).

Thisted—Vice-Consul, Strum M. Zacho.

Noveksyn (Parde)—Consul, V. Luisen.

Vice-Consul,

The outlying possessions and colonies of Den-

the Fards, or Shorp Islands (223 eq. m., pop., 1936, 1936.6); GREERLAID (los-free perties shout spaces eq. m., total area shout spaces eq. m.) population, 1944, 1936, the trade of which is a Gevernment monopoly. (The three islands in the West Indice—SP. CROIK, SP. TROMAR, and SP. JOHN—were sold to the U.S.A. in 1945, the price paid being stated as Seg, sec,coo.)

Copenhagen, distant res miles; transit, r days.

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(Santo Demingo.)

U.S. Naval Government, Bear-Adm. T. Snowden.

Interior and Police, Brig.-Gen. Faller, U.S.M.C.
Foreign Affaire, Justice, and Education, Col.
Marix, U.S.M.C.

Finance and Commerce, Paymaster A. H. Mayo, U.S. N.

Communications, Agriculture and Immigration, Lieut.-Comm. R. M. Warfield, U.S.W. War and Marine, Brig.-Gen. B.H. Fuller, U.S.M.C.

Consul-General in London, Eduardo Cazcaux, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 2. Consul, Octavio Ventura Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniols. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic of San Domingo broke away from Hatti fu 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of about 18, ag square miles, with an actimated promistion of nearly 200, 200. prises an area of about relegs square miles, whereas estimated population of nearly rocess. Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee, and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, and dividivi. There are about ago miles of sublice authors and telegraphic (a visible authors). nices, and dividual. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (a wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, and Porto Rico. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects ment, under a Treaty by which the U.S. conscise the Customs, assists the Government to main-tain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Kepublic and its foreign creditors. Since apoy not less than 35 per cent. of the Customs Collections has been deposited in a New York Bank to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the Foreign Loan.

On so Nov., 1928, a military Government by U.S. officers was proclaimed. All the Government departments are being administered by these officers, while the entire control of finance and police is in their hands. A native obstableary under American officers is being framed.

former.

British trade is hampered by the immittelency of direct maritime communication and by the absence of direct service with the largest ports. Which service the southweath, also white of the R. H.S.F.Co. calling at the northern ports only.

13-		
731Z	(Sta 14 = 4(x)	1919. (34=£1)
Revenue		\$8,216,493
ExperiditureImports		*5,079,814 28,301,687
Debt (estimate)	. 88,378,344	30,716,694 18,000,000
Imports from U.K	£117,633	10,000,000
Exports to U.K	gr,o <b>6s</b>	<b>†</b>
CAPITAL, Santo Doming	o. Populati	OTI, 25,000.

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

British Munister, Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (see CUBA).

### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Donningo-Vice-Conmil (Chargé d'Affaires, in the absence of the Minister) C. K. Ledger. Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling

Puerto Plata-Vice-Consul, M. Doorly

Sancher-W. Elders.

San Pedro de Macoris-Vice-Consul, J. W. Tatem. Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, az to ag days

# ECUADOR, Republic of.

President (1920-1924), José Luiz Tamayo, assumed office Sept. 1, 1980.

Foreign Afairs, Senor Dr. N. Clemente Ponce.

Interior, General Delfiu B. Trevino Finance, Befor Gustavo Aguirre Overweg. Public Instruction, Senor Dr. Pablo A. Vasconez. War and Marine, Schor Octavio G. Icaza.

Minister in London, Senor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alcúa.

Consul-General in London, A. Zaldumbide, az College Hill, Cannon Street, E C. 4.

Chanceller, Sefior Don B. Coronel. Consuls at Liverpool, Bunningham, Southamp-

ton, Glasgow, and Cardif.
An equatorial State of South America, extend-

ing from lat. r' 38' N to 6' 3' S., and between 60' ao' and 8r' W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of a75,000 English at miles.

The former Kingdom of Quite was conquered

by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount

Pichincha (May sa, 28cs).
The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 25 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about accesses, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestisces. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimburaso (so, yes ft.), Iliniza (17,425 ft.), Carahnalraso (16,525 ft.), Cotocachi (16,525 ft.), and Fohincha (16,020 ft.), in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,425 ft.), Antisana (18,525 ft.), Cayambe (18,156 ft.), Altar (17,152 ft.), Sansay (17,454 ft.), Tungurshua (16,525 ft.), and Bincholagua (16,525 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Ameson, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Miss, Santiago, Chomes, and Busceraldes on the provinces and one territory. It has a popu-

\* Not yet problished. · Birchadve of Debt Service

Pacific coast. There site expensive torests, sittly the cinchons bark tree in commun.

This chief products are cocca, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-mobel, sugar, orchells weed, straw hate and hammocks, bark, yams, consceniuts, saraparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emerades and rubles are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are coros, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in zeo Guayaquil is the chief port (population, zerg, about 70,000); other chief towns being Quito, 55,000 : Cuenca, 13,000 ; and Riobamba, 12,000. The Galapagos (Tortoise) Islands (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador. The language of the country is Spanish.

Revenue	.:919. £1,517,831 1,850,526 3,558,861
Internal Debt (Jan. z, z920)	2,262,448
Imports	£3,973,006 7,785,030

roz8. Imports from U K. ..... €373,318 Exports to | K. 148,840 CAPITAL, Quito Population, about 55.000

FLAG. Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, A. C. Grant Duff (see Lima. Peru).

Commercial Secretary (see PERU).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES. Quito-Cansul-General and Charge d'Affaires, Hubert W. Wilson, o B.E.....

Vice-Consul, D. Sinclair. Bahra de Caraquez - Cons. Agent, Pleire

Discompa Cuenca, Vice Consul, E. Malo

Esmeraldas- V Cons (vacant). Manta - Vice-Consul (vacant). Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days

ESTHONIA. See Russia.

President. Kaarlo Julio Stahlberg, born 1865, assumed office July 25, 1919 ......Marks 600,000

Minister in London, Mousieur Ossian Donner, a Moreton Gardens, S.W. z.

Secretary of Legation, M. T. Timaneu. Attaché, M. Merikalito.

Allace, M. Merikamo.
Press Attaché, A. M. Tollet.
Social Attaché, U. Tolvola.
Social Attaché, U. Tolvola.
Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.
A country situated on the guits of Finland and Bothnia which was conquered by Ennis from Sweden, and americal in sing. Besutting from the new triping in Terration in the contribution in Terration Inc. Sweden, and americal in risks. Resulting from the revolution in Russia, Finland problamed its independence in 1928, and is now an independent Republic. The area is 182, 388 square miles, with a population of about 3, 345, see in 1920, of when about 3,000,000 are Finns, 180,000 Sweden, and

s.eso Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with a gas students, of whom gas are women. The leading corps are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are a.68 niles of railroat; and a merchant floor 5.ess vessels (mostly small), of which 693 are steamers. Railway connexion with Sweden was

completed in 1929.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 100 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1997, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both seves, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and repre-

country to concede woman surrage and repre-entation, and it is noteworthy that it was cained without agitation.

The revenue in uses was estimated at 1,723,790,000 Finnish marks, and the expenditure at 1,923,790,000 Finnish marks. The public debt amounted (Aug. 2920) to 1,890,000,000 Finnish marks, including sk1,000,000 for railways, marks, including ser, oco, oco in lattrey, y5,000,000 for war expenses, 330,000,000 for the Bank of Finland, 233,000,000 for industrial development, and 75,000,000 for adjusting the 1919 budget, The imports in 1919 were valued at 2,505,500,000 Finnish marks, and the exports at \$73,000,000 Finnish marks. The Finnish marks at \$73,000,000 Finnish marks. The Finnish mark is of the same nominal value as the franc, the exchange in 1920 being about 128 marks=£1 sterling.

The Aland Archipelage, a group of some small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia was wrested from Sweden by Russia in 1809, and was incorporated in the government district of Finland. The total area of the archipelago is about 210 square miles, with a population of about 17,000, of whom about two-thirds inhabit Aland (the largest island). Swedish claims to the archipelago are not admitted by the Finnish Government.

CAPITAL, Helsingfors. Population, 130,000. FLAG: white with blue cross.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

Brituh Minister, George J. Kidston, C. M.G. (1930). 1st Secretary (acts.), Wilmot P. M. Russell, M.C. 1st Secretary, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Korbes. Military Attaché, Major J. D. Scale, P.S.O., O.B. E. Naval Attaché, Capt. the Hon. B. Freeman Mitford, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OPPICES. Helsingfors-(Consul for Finland), C. H Mackie.

- Vice Cons., G. E. Hilton. Abo-Vice-Cone, W. J. B. Wilson, Björneborg-Vice-Cone, C. Rosentew. Borga-Coneular Agent, Torsten Ekitsf. Gamla Karleby-Vice-Cone, W. Smedlund. Hango-Vice-Cone, U. Cairentus. Hongo-Vice-Cone., U. Cairculus.
Kajena-Vice-Cone., H. Renfors.
Kotka-Vice-Cone., B. Arrum.
Bristinested-Vice-Cone., A. W. Starck.
Kenepio-Vice-Cone., L. Hallman.
Lovice-Vice-Cone., A. Lainsquist.
Temmerster-Vice-Cone., A. A. G. Skognise.
Ulrabon-Vice-Cone., J. B. Westman.
Vice-Cone., J. B. Westman.
Vice-Cone., R. M. Cone.

#### FRANCE

President of the Remblic (1900-1917), Alexandro Millerand, horn stigs, assumed office Sept. 32/

Ministry (Sept. 24, 1920).

Premier and Minister for Foreign Afairs, M.

Georgeo Leygues.

Minister of Justice, M. l'Hopiteau.

Minister of War, M. André Lefovre.

Minister of the Interior, M. G. Steeg.

Minister of Finance, M. Francois-Marsal.

Minister of Marine, M. Landry.

\*\*Commerce and Industry, M. 1.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Isaac

Minuster of Public Works, and Posts and Tele-graphs, M. Le Trocquer. Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, M. André Homorat.

M. Addre nonnera.
Minister of the Colonice, M. Albert Sarrant.
Minister of Labour, M. Paul Jourdain.
Minister of Labourded Regions, M. Emile Ogier.
Minister of Agravalture, M. J. H. Ricard.
Minister of Pensions, M. André Magnuot.
Minister of Ilygiene, M. J. L. Breton

Ambassador in London, Monsieur le Comte de Saint Aulaire, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park,

Counsellor, M. A. de Fleurian, C V o.

ast Secretary, M. Roger Cambon. and Secretaries, M. Adrien Thierry; M. D. de

la Chaussee (tempy.). 3rd Secretaries, M. A. de Lens; M. Blondel. Attaches, M. Jean Lescuyer, M. Jean de Bonrguignon de Sainte Martin.

Millary Attaché, Gen. Viconnte de la Panouse, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. Aust. do., LL.-Col. Fagalde, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Capt. Comte du Buisson de Courson, M.C.; Capt. Conte T. Kergorlay.

NavalAttaché, Capt. de Frégnte de Blampré, C. M. G.

Aust. do., Lieut. de Vaisseau Comte Gilbert de la Rochefoucald, D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Capt. Hablé. Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer, C.B. Financial Attaché, M. Avenol. Secretary, Archivist, M. J. Knecht.

Consulate General, 32, Bedford Square, W.C. 2, Consul-General, M. Lucien Louis Bonzon. Consul at Liverpool, M. A. Barthelemy.

Do. at Southampton, M. F. C. Feer.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 52° 2′ N. lat, and from 7° 42′ E. to 4° 45′ N. long. hounded on the north by the English Channel and Strafts of Dover (Pes de Calain), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the Trenty of Frankford (May 10, 187) amounted to 5,600 square miles; that regained by the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 12,289 square miles, with an estimated beautiful for the first of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the conventi Aigeria) size sig aquare miles, with an estimated population (1919) of 41,500,000. The population at the equation of seri was 35,600,000, and fin 1913 there were 25,500 births, 255,700 marriages, sit there were 25,500 births, 255,700 marriages, and the registers. It would be a marriage that the to foreigners, of whom (1900) 1,005,900 where resident there, or 25 per coult. Of the legal population; this number included 27,100 births and the lates. The lates of the legal population; this number included 27,100 births and lates. or residing in the Departm

the Seine. no per cent. of the foreign population was born in France. About as, see Frenchmen user stated to be resident in England.
GOVERNMENT.—The memorphical system of

GOVERNEERS. —The snowarchical system of government was overthrown by the French Resolution (e-62-rpsg), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. zg., rysg, died May zz, zsz) founded the First Empire in zse4. The monarchy was restored in zse4, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March so-June zg., zszs), until the Second Republic of zse4, which became the Second Empire on Nov.zz, zszs. On Sept. 4, zspc, the Empiror Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon Nov.zz, zszs. On Sept. 4, zspc, the Empiror Napoleon of the Republic is the President, elected of y years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the Nenate of zoo members (elected by indirect vote for y years, one-third heing renewable every z years) and the Chamber of Deputies of zoo governments.

Propuction. - The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, cats, potatoes, bestroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the office, chestant, wahut, almond, apple pear, etten, fig. plum, &c. Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Complegue, Fontainobleau, and Orleans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and of oas, Bron, pine, beven, aim, chestint, and the cont-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (972,778.63a gallons of wine were produced in 1972), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is absumption of the production in 1973 amounted to 662,868,908 gallons. The live stock included about 12 002,000 cattle. live stock included about 25,000,000 cattle, 27,000,000 sheep, and 7,000,000 pigs at the out-break of the War of 1914-1918. Some reparation of the destruction of the War is to be made under Annex IV. of the Treaty of Versaules, whereby Germany undertakes to deliver to the French Government specified numbers of bulls and milch cows, stallions, fillies and marcs, sams and sheep, and goats. The mineral resources include, onal (1913, 40,394,277 metric tons), pig iron (4,339,134 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and sait. Under Article 30 of the Treaty of I erwalles, the coalfields of the Saar Burin are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a plableage whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of any square miles, with a a population of 6ee, coo, and they include the towns of Saarbrick (6e, coo), Saarbuis (16, coo), and Mersig (2e, coo), ou the River Saar. It is estimated that the coalfields will yield so, coo, coo twas of high-grade coal, and in 1913 the various establishments in the coded area produced s. 395,000 tons of east fron and s.600,000 tons of steel. Under Annex V. of the Treaty, Germany also undertakes to deliver to France y,common metric torm of coal annually for no years, and to make good any deficiency due to War causes in the production of coal in the de-partments of Nord and Pas de Calsis. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-week, enving petiery, gittes.

chemicals, dyeing, paper - making, woollena, carpets, lines, silk, and lace. Gless manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine flaheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFERCE. The National Army of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmeric, and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. These forces had a total strength on a peace footing (in 1914) of 623-723 all ranks. In the War of 1914-1918 over 20 per cent of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Fiance (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco). Of this total over 1,800,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1919, the French Army will consist in future of 250,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and of 1,300,000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including Territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks. The French Nary was manned in 1914 by 64,000 officers and other ranks, and consisted in 1919 of 7 Dreadnought and 13 Fre-Dreadnought sattle-ships, 19 armoured cruisers, 25 protected cruisers, 80 destroyers, 193 torpedo boats, and 100 to 120 submarines.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. Central Administration comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction ; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration , (r) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs whose heads report direct to the Minister. Local Administration comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staits for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the prefet, charged especially with primary educa-By the Law of July, 1904, all compregationist institutions are to be suppressed within to years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management (i.) Primary Secular, comp. and free Age 6-13. Schools include (a) infants; (b) lower primary; (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary cortificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) Secondary: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs, course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern, (c) Latin and sciences; or (a) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5-6 yrs. Sevres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) Special Schools Association well-known. (iii.) Special Schools are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv) Universities (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Alx, Abjers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Granoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpeller, Mancy, Montauban, Montpeller, Mancy, Dalates Bannes and Toplones.

Marsellice, Montauban, Montpeller, Mancy, Martelles, Montauban, Montpeller, Mancy, Nautes, Paris, Politers Rennes, and Toulouse. Connunications.—The principal rivers of France are the Scine, Loire, Caronne, and Rhône. The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely concide, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive, of local lines, open for traffic on 32 December, 320 lines, open for traffic on 32 December, 320 lines, open for traffic on 32 December, 320 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, 40.0, heing: 440,445,840.

The length of telegraph wires is sgr, see miles, and of telephone lines reg, rgo miles. At the rst and of telephone lines 107,150 miles. of January, sees, the mercantile marine, com-prising boats of a tons and upwards, amounted to 17,670, vessels of 1,518,518 net tons (of which 13,823 were sailing ships, representing 614,004 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping and to Deep Sea Fisheries in reas amounted to £1,530,000, and £1,106,732 for Postal and Cable Service Subventions.

Shipping -- The French mercantile marine consisted in xgx6 of x,ox6 steam vessels above xoo tons, with a total tonnage of 1,909,600 tons, and of 523 sailing vessels above 100 tons, total tonnage 376,129 tons. During the year 1923 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 27,409, representing a tonusage of 31,308,807 tons, of which 2,581,374 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 28,440 ships of a tonusage of 31,472,085 tons, of which 2,752,572 tons were French. The chief ports are Marsellies, Rouen, the total clear to the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Cherbourg A bill is to be introduced into the Chamber for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for x, 200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE -- The principal imports are wool. cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caout-choue, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits. refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and

cnecse.	4	
	1919.	1920.
	l'innes.	Francs.
Revenue (Budget) 19	.156,747.88x	SI,770,843,131
Internal Debt 116	,874,224,289	
External Debt 30	,598,197,000	
	1918.	1919.
Imports £	,892,055.360	£1,191,140,760
Exports	x88,907,76e	348,526,720
Imports, 1920 (8 mont	hs)	. f.e8s,447.800
Exports, 2900 (8 mont	hs)	. 576,845,580
The exports to the		
were valued at £,34,97	72.056	wante in alice
Apparel . £353.5		£200.000
Butter 73.9	Bo Cotton & B	
Motor Vetricies 197,4	i liveling at	d Tan
Chemicals . 693.6	56 thing Ex	
Fancy (Paris) Goods: 247.8	93 Milkund 1	
Plowers, Artificial nucl Fresh 202.40	Paper, all	
nnd Fresh 292,49  Praits 2,323,6		Veget 753,415
Scientific Instr to 173,0	Wille	2,844,184
Leather & Manufs, s, Sage		Manufa, 1,690,819
Machinery, &c 211,6	pr Woulden M	anufa. 655.387
The imports of Brit	appioru dai	and manufac-
ture in 1918 were valu	ed at Cam.	62.818 :
Rubber	es Iron. Ste	el and
Carriages, &c . 750,5	cz' Manufs.	£26,660,220
Chemicals	Tin, unwr	
Coal and Coke as, tgd, s	97 : Oilcloth .	
Corn and Grain segfi Cotton & Manufa st.os.a	Paper	H 464.824
Cotton & Manufa at, ore a	MILE MA	
Machinery 4.773.6		Fun
Manures 405.6	woollen &	Worst, 13,653,765
Copper dag	<b>39</b>	

than (1900). Alease-Luraine, formerty a part

of the Holy Roman Empire, was orded to France in side at the Peace of Westphalia, and was could to Germany by the Fresty of Freehort (May se, 1872), after the Franco-Prumian Wer. At the cluse of the War, rgaq-rgal, the Provinces were regained by France under the Treaty of Verwilles (June all, 1939). They embrace the fortile plain between the Ehine and the Vonges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in Dec., rere, was z.874.0z4, of whom 965.6ag were males and 908.359 females; while z.428.333 were (atholics, 448.234 Protestants, and 90.483 Jews. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. z98.82z), Mulhauseu, and Metz.

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria-Algiers, Oran, and Constantine -- form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 16′ E longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated in 1906 at about 1,119,416 square miles, with a population (1911) of 5.563.888, of whom 752.043 were Europeans and 4.740.526 natives. The revenue in peans and 4.740.55 natives. The revenue in 1917 was estimated at £5,283,653, and the expenditure at £5,213,226. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1917 to 81'3 per cent, and the imports from France to 678 per cent of the total; the exports to the ! K in 1917 were valued at £3,300,000, and the imports from the ! K at £3,20,000. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates (soc,oco metric tons in sugs), cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being workett. In 1917 there were 1,172 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1917 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4,075 of a net tonnage of 4,397,365 tons The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1911, 172,397), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bone, and Tlemuce. Governor-General, M Abel.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (rors), s.846.086. FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

### BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Fanbourg St. Honoré. Amhasador Extraordinary and Plenipstentiary, His Excellency Bt. Hon. Lord Hardingo of Penshurst, K.G., P.O., G.O.R., G.C.S. I., S.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LE.O. (1900) .......£21,500 Counsellor, Hon. R. C. Lindsny, c.v.o.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. A. R. M. Ramesy. D.E.O., R.H.

Military Attacké, Maj.-Gen. Hon. sig-C. J. Sackville-West, E. B.K., O.B.G.

Ast. do., IA.-Col. V. Vivine, C.H.G.;

D.S.O., E.V.O. ; Maj. R. V. C. Bodley, Air Atlacht, Squadron Leader L.P. C.

Sewell, O.B.E. .. Commercial Counseller, Joseph Addi

not Son, N. M. Ho Hon T. A Systing Rice of Sec. Nigel Law Mr. B. J. Campbell d Secretary, J. H. Lacke Archivist, W. B. Cuthhertson, M.B.L. BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES. Paris-Consul-General, H. G. A. Mackie, O.B.B. Vice-Consul, Theodore J. Anderson (temp.) ... Reime V. Cons., John Lewthwaite ..... Difort Vice-Consul, F. M. Isemonger ..... Iscoto-Consul, Hon. H. C. Dundas ..... Pro-Consul, Dr. Paul J. A. Pompeani Basia - Vice-Cons., A. Bezert (Acty.) ... Algiere - Cons., Gen., Basil S. Cave, C.B. ... Vice-Consule, B. G. Chamberiain : Pro-bationers, J. K. V. Dible and A. E. Bougis-Consular Agent L. O. Poulevé... Constantins-Vice-Consul Oran-Vice-Coneul, T. N. L. Batber ...... Philippeville-V.-Cons. Pro-Consul, G. E. Wanquier ...... Antananariro-Consul, P. Helyar.. .. ... Diego Suavez-Cons. Agent, Jean ( astaing (actg.) ..... Majunga- Vice-Consul. (1. J. Spelus (actg.) Vice-Coneni, Albert E. W. Murphy ... Arcachen-Vice-Consul, Pro-Consul, Alfred Audap Bayonne—Vice-Conend, Paul Schoedelin Biarritz—V.-Cone., L. Labeyrie (acty.)... La Rochelle—V.-Cone., H. M. Middows Limogee-V.-Cone., Henri F. de Luce ...
Pro-Consul, Q. S. Boddy ...
Paud Turbes-Vice-Cone., H. Heweton
Pro-Consul, A. C. Thompson Pauilleo-V. Cone., Manrice Adde ... Saller d'Olonne—Cone, Ayt., F. Mnillard Tonnay Charento—Vice-Cone., E. Rizat Toulouse-Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins Fire-Coneul. Casa Blanca - Consul, G. H. Selous . ...... Vice-Consul, R. B. Brooms ... Marrabesh-l'ice-Coneul, W. B. Dountd Congo-Consul,
Vice-Chussul,
Vice-Chussul,
Literville—V. Gene., Vincent Tento.

Literville—V. Gene., Vincent Tento.

Vice-Consul, V. V. Culchartson-Smith, Grand Bassam - Vice Consul

sis—Agent, D. Grexford... Vice-Concul Per-Consul, W. D. W. Matthe Havre—Conz. Gen., H L. Churchill, C. H. G. F. Conz., John P. Bescher (temp.)..... Casen—Fise-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax.... Cherbeurg—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. D. Parenford M.B.B.

Pécamp—Vice-Consul, J. Maiandain ...

Honficer—Vice-Consul, J. B. D. Charles ille-Consul, J. B. Murray ... Calais - Vice-Cons. William H. Oxley ...

Dunkirk - Vice-Consul, W. M. Gurney ...

, Pro-Consul, H. W. F. Whiting ...

Amiens - V.-Consul, William Sutcliffs

Boulogne - Vice-Consul, Lieut. H. S. Bradbrook, R.N. Crois-Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner ..... Pro-Consul, J Gemmell ..... Lyons-Cons.-Gen., Francis E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O. .... V.-Cons., Capt. J. W. Taylor (acting) Grenoble—V.-Consul, J. Lewis Marseilles—Cons. Gen., Edward R. E. Vicars, C.B.L. Jones .. Hyères-Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook ..... Toulon-V. Cons, Augustin Bernard(actg.) Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher Guadaloups—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux Nantes-Consul, H. C. V. Bosanquet ... Pro-Consul, Frank P. Bush ..... Angers-Raymond Richou re-Consul, G. Donimal ...... Kingston w Cons. Agent,
New Caledonic—Cone., Thomas D. Dunlop
Nico—Consul, J. W. Keogh, v. B. E.
Vice-Consul, Chas. Bealv (acts) ..... Cannes-Vice-Consul, John Taylor, M.V.O. Mentons - V .- Cons., Hector H. Hill ..... Pro-Consul, John Churchman ...... Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh
Vice-Consul, G. J. Sim
Ondicherry (India)— Count, Captain
H. G. Trancholl H. G. Tranchell

Réunion—Consul, John T. Piat

Vice-Consul, J. A. Mancini

Rouen—Consul, Spencer S. Dickson

Vice-Consul, Capt. G. J. Neill (uctg.) Greg. d'E. H. Fullerton ...... Saigon-Consul, Josiah Croaby, C.I.R., O. B. B. ... £9 Vice-Course, Mr. Alexander Denholm Haiphong—V.-Come., J. J. A. Giqueaux St. Pierre and Miquelon—Counst, F. H. White Streebury Cons. Gen.J. O Wandrop, C.R.C. Tehrit Consul, Dr. W. J. Williams. Tungier Agent and Gene. Gen., Six 

Processed, N. C. E. H. Tayler.

Tetuan—V.-Coneul, C. E. B. Atkinson, Tunix—Cons. Gen., P. C. Sarell
V.-Cons., W. S. H. Bernard (acting)...
, R. Schembri Bizerta-Cons., Hon. Terence Bourke ... V.-Consul. Gabes-Cons. Agent, Edouardo Cini ..... Gerba d' Zarzis, Cons. Agent, V. Farragia Mehdiah—Cons. Agent G. Violanie ..... Monaster, Cons. Agent, Carmelo Diacono Sfax - Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi ..... Susa and Kaironan-Vice-Consul, Harry Engerer .....

President of British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. C. T. Hounsfield. Paris is distant from London so, miles : transit, 2 to 8 hours.

#### FRENCH COLONIES

Colony, &c	Area.	Population.
Indo-China	#57,000 #50,000 4,100,800 33,800 10,000	18,000,000 4,500,000 43,550,000 500,000
Total	4,550,400	66,650,000

In ASIA. - French India includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being see aquare miles with an estimated population of 277,700. Prench Indo-China comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodis, Annam, Tonkin, and Leos. In 1898 9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan. was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 16,500,000.

In Asia Minon.—The French mandatory sphere of Syria, Cilicia and Lebanon has a total

sphere of Syria, Olicia and Lebanon has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (see also pp. 800-1). a

In APRICA.—Alperia (see above) is an integral part of France. Mercoso, the largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between \$g^{-}\$—\$g^{-}\$ N. lata and \$r^{-}\$—\$g^{-}\$ V. long., with a total area of about see,000 square miles, and an estimated population of about 6 millions. In ages a Franco-Spanish agreement fixed the boundaries between the French and Spanish zones, and the principal part of Marcoco now forms a French protectorate, while Yangier to be internationalised. Among the chief products of the country are wheet, barley, make, heater, mean, oil, especies, butter saids (week.) beaus, pens, oil, caparte, hemby eggs and skins; smong fruits, th

pomegranate, lemon, oliver erange, and date are common. Staps ribade best taken to improve agriculture, which had previously been much neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: authnouy, iron, coal, copper, lead, tim—she last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. There are no rallways, except the narrow gauge strategic lines of the military service. All the principal towns are now connected by wire and wireless telegraph systems, and from Taugier there are sulmarine cables to Europe and Algeria. The submarine cables to Europe and Aigeria. The trade is principally with France (and Algeria), U.K. (and Maits), Germany, and Spain. Fez, the capital, has a population of about zeo,coe; other towns are Morocco, or Marrakesh (60,000). Casablanca (60,000), Moquines (56,000), Rabat (50,000), Sallee (50,000), Taugler (45,000), Tetuan (30,000), Mazagari (30,000) and Saffi (40,000), Sultan of Moreove, Moulai Yunef, acceded 1982.

Tunus has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of s.coc.coc, of whom about 60c.coc are Berbers and soc.coc Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Aigeria. Tunis, the capital, has a population of 30,000; other towns are Max (84,000), Bizerts (20,000), Kairwan (20,000), Bizerts (20,000), and Monastr (6,000). French West Africa extends from Mauritania to Dalomey, and has a total area of a commence of the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second seco area of 1,509,733 square mites, and a population of 21,344,076. It consists of Senegal (74,000 aq. mites, pop. 1,326,300), applied to the consists of Senegal (74,000 aq. mites, pop. 1,326,300), applied to the consists of Senegal Nujer (304,000 aq. mites), and the Nujer Mittary Terratory (333,000 aq. mites), which have a total population of about 6,355,300; French Guinea (92,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,330); Ivory Coast (126,100 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,320); and Icory Const (185, 180 84, 181188, pop. 1, 185, 180); and Dahomey (28, 000 84, 180); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of Togoland (23, 480 84, 18118, pop. 800, 280); while the interiand of these colonies forms the French Sahara, which has an estimated area of 180, 180, 180, 18118, and a population of about 180, 18118, miles and a population of about 180, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 18118, 1811 513,000 sq. miles., pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory French Sphere in the former German territory of Cameroon 169,000 set, miles, pop. 2,792,000). French East Africa consists of the Somai Geat (45,300 sq. ms., pop. 200,000) and of the large island of Madagascar (205,200 sq. ms., pop. 2,23,300) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Bainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotts-Conscrolalands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Exquelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal initiaties; the missents include gold, aliver, fron, copper, lead, and sine. The chief exports are grid, cattle, bark, manion (for arrowrot), beans, kides, sining there, iros, timber and rabber; the distorts are

cottond, inetal ministratures, wines stid spirita, costs, ofottings, imm and content. The capital, Astanciaselve, has a population of 25,000; other towns are Tainatisve (the third port), Majunga, Diego-fusares, Manunjar, Tuicar, Andevoranto and Vohemar, Off the south-east coast are the unimarited injunds of 81. Faul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication screek Presch and British territory in Africa, with posta on the Atlanta and Indian Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Gusdaloupe with Hame Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin); and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions North and South America is 35,300 square

miles, with a population of 458,850.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. go.goo) is a large island with many dependencies; and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of \$,228 square miles, with a population estimated at \$1,100. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

Trade of French Colonies with the U.K.

French Colonies	Imports from U.K. 1927. £4,308,155 2,365,766 8,490,125 1,934,463	Exports to U K 1917. £3,995,08s a,918,579 358,584 1,589,499
	-193414-9	

Total .. ..... £11,098,509 £8,801,744

# GEORGIA. Sec Russia.

#### GERMANY.

#### (Dautsches Reich.)

President of the German Republic, Herr Friedrich Eliert, born, Feb. 4, 1870, assumed after, Feb. 22, 2019 ......Marks 300,000 

Chancellor, Dr. Februnbach.
Vice-President of the Cabinet and Minister of

Justice, Dr. Heinze. Foreign Affaire, Dr. Simons. Interior, Herr Koch. Labour, Dr. Braun. Treasury, Herr von Raumer. Finance, Dr. Wirth. Food Control, Herr Hermes. Communications, Herr Groener. Defence, Herr Gessier. Posts, Herr Gicaberta. Industry, Herr Scholz.

Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer,

Ambasance in London, Dr. Priedrich Sthamer,
9 Carlton House Terrace, R.W. r.
Consul-Gen. in London, (not yet appointed).
At the outbreak of war, Aug., 1914, "Germany" was a Confedente League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Peussia, holding the title of "German Empire," The German Empire had a total area; in Encope of active sa, miles, and consisted of the following as Estate & Peussia Confedence, Lancachung and Confedence, Lancachung and Confedence, Lancachung and Confedence, Lancachung and Confedence, Lancachung and Confedence, Lancachung and Confedence, Lancachung and Confedence, Lancachung and Confedence, Lancachung and Confedence, Lancachung and Confedence, Confedence, Canachanter, Lancachung and Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Confedence, Co

Württembeitg; Ruden; Heane; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Sane-Weimar; Mecklenburg-Strelliz; Oldenburg; Bruswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Oberrg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg; Souldershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudobtadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Rouss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe-Det-mold; Reichsland (Alasco-Lorraine); Mileck'; motol; Reforsiand (Atance-Lorratine); anthem; Bremen; Hamburg; with a custom population (1920) of 64,982,993, of whom 32,021,957 were males and 32,572,495 females. By the Tweaty of Vernatiles the "Reichsland" of Eisass-Lothringen and the Sear ough basin

(temporarity) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Posen and Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmedy to Belgium. Plebisoites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany

A plebisoite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia will be held under the Peace treaty.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1.035,085 sq. miles in Africa, 96,200 sq. miles in the Pacific, and a,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,734,335 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 12974 at 15,000,000. By the Treaty of Versailles Germany renounced her overseas possessious, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan; and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin On Nov. 11, 1918. Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Yeb. 11, 1919, the first President of the German Versamming was first President of the German Versamming was elected at Weimar Infer the new Constitution of August zz 1979, the federal legislature consists of a Reichstag representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a Reichstart representing the separate Statea. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with accomplical constitues or notice issues with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (Reichzwirtechaftmat).

A counter-revolution in the Junker (aristocratic) interest was temporarily successful in March, 1920, and the President and Cabinet abandoned the capital; but in a few days the revolutionaries capitulated and the Republican administration resumed direction and control.

The religious confessions of the people of the former German Empire were divided in 

ned Towns also exchange

PRODUCTON AND TRAINTRY Germany, up to the consequences of the way, was to the consequences of the way, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1997, 1945 per cent, by industry and mining, 113 per cent, by industry and mining, 113 per cent, by industry and mining, 123 per cent, by trade and communications. Of the total arcs in 1997, 745,8140 arcs were under califuration, and 24,878,142 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Oct. 1, 1919) included 2,464,000 horses, 15,560,000 cattle, and 11,000,000 pigs; large numbers of these animals were ceded to France and Belgium (as part of the reparation) under the Treaty of Versailles. Germany supported about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce in 1924. The mineral produce was valued in 1924. The mineral produce was valued in 1924. The mineral produce was valued in 1924. The mineral produce was valued in 1924. The mineral produce was valued in 1924. The mineral produce was valued in 1924. The mineral produce, and included 199, 199, 190 for one; potath, orc. quickailver-ore, and incomeso-ore, obsittore, undiatum-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrifes, vitriolio-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Credid, Elberteld-Berman, Muhihausen, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and the provinces of Westphalia are the great centres of the textile industries. By laws of 1924 and 1920, all coal, heavy irou and steel, potash and coal-tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Produces, trailers and Consumers, with equal 1920 control for Employers and

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY IMBURANCE .- The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pocuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 2, 2000. The insured in-clude all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, domestic servanta, laundressee, dressmakera, sempatresses, housekeepera, charwomen; over-seers, forcamen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprenthess in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' slope), schoolmasters, schoolmistressee, tutors and governesses-in so far as the incomes do not exceed £200—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance le intion became law in sgs. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employes and others above the class of Another Bill otherical employee and others above the class or manual workers, became law in 1931. A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers (not farm labourers or demostic servants), classing actors and orchestra musiciate, is before the Reschates. Dansition.—In the War of 1988, the Warnelle hand, and the War of 1988, the

military machine during the Gamman Offensive moreoment of July, seek, when see divisions were available on the Western Brond. At the date of the Armintics (Nov. 22, 2925) only all divisions were available, and the reserves had devincing from a proportion of over one half of the tracognition to that of one-elevanth only, while the six divisions were each barely 6,000 strong, all raits. By the grant of an armistice the German armine accounter with the Allied y the grant of an armistice the German armic caped further encounters with the Allied Armles, the reserves of which were increasing in numbers every day, which their strategical position was becoming every day more satisfactory to Marshal Foob, their generalisation. By Article see of the Treaty of Versellies the German Military Forces, as from March 21, 2220, must not comprise mere than seven divisions of infanture and three divisions of carriers. infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of rec.coc all ranks. By Article six of the Treaty, the German Neval Force must not exceed 6 battle-ships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, rs destroyers. and za torpedo hoats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. sz. 2928) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was souttled by its crews in Scaps Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 20, 2929) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. The interned vessels Seydlitz, Santa Fé and Yorck are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships. By Article 108 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval Air Forces, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, seaplanes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the Railroads in 1973 was 37,882 miles, of which about 92 per cent. belonged to the different States. On April 2, 1920, all the State Railways passed to the Federal Government. There are 1,200 miles of inland canals and 1,500 miles of ship canals. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles (January 1, 1913) was 7,750. Length of Telegraph Lines 25,600 kilometres (length of wires, 1,507,200 kilometres); telegrams handed in, 49,533,000; post offices, 14,425; telegraph offices, 20,032 wireless stations, 24; telephone call-stations, 37,970; letters delivered, 5,943,2000; cash on delivery orders, £650,100,000; money orders, £6,55,000,000; telegrams despatched, 49,533,000; telegrams received, 49,543,000. The number of employes in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 200,352. The State postal services were taken over by the Federal Government in 250. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,500 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 252,750 miles of canals and 1,500 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 252,750 time Mercandile Marine consisted of 2,250 see 1900 gross register), and of 2,250 sailing vessels (425 feb. 1500 see 1500 miles of 2,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 2,500 spices and 250 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 250 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 250 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 250 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 250 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500 spices and 1,500 miles of 3,500

in 1928 at German yards for German firms, 629 sea-going ships of 28,000 tons grees, and at Getchish yards for foreign firms, 124 sea-going ships of sixest tons grees. Eleven new shipyards we're chiallished during the War. Some of the larger ships were interned in foreign harbours the ward of the larger ships were interned in foreign harbours that the war statement the war statement that was a second to the same of the larger ships were interned in foreign harbours during the War, and by the Treaty of Versailles reparation is to be made for the lesses inflicted on the Allies by the surrender of merchant ships. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bromen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser-Wilhelm Canal); and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic.

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248-252 of the Treaty of Verscilles the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. xx, 2528, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank), from Elten, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German-Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the indemnity due by Germany under the Treaty has not yet been fixed.

German Budget, 1920-21. Matks

Budget Expenditure, (Ordinary) zgao-ar \_\_\_\_\_\_ z3,800,000,000
Budget Revenue, z900-ar \_\_\_\_\_ z9,950,000,000
The Extraordinary Expenditure is estimated at zz,600,000,000 marks, in addition to which

there will be a deficit of 15 milliards on railways.
The Funded Debt (which stood at 5,000,000,000 marks on April z, 1914) amounted on March 3z, 1980, to 92,000,000,000 marks, and the Floating

Debt to res,coo,coo,coo marks. Five years Imports from and Exports to the

1 K.:-Exports to U K. Imports from UK.

1910 . ... £54,905,383 1910 ... .. £61.809,590 na 7 mths ... 36,431,273 zoza 7 mths. 47,049,343 No trade statistics have been published since 1914 7 mths ... 1914.

> FORMER GERMAN KINGDOMS. PRUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT (April z. zgao). President and Minister of Agriculture, Herr Brauo.

Interior, Herr Severing. Finance, Herr Lüdemann.

the excess of births over deaths fell from mis, not

Prussis possesses a large timber of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz.; the Propel Oder, Eibe, Weser, and Ehise. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of guifs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5, agg feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly so, 435, 441 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc. cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Savony) is abundant. Metallic ores coal, sait, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar-beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollons, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

Revenue (Estimate) zozo-zz ...... 5,600,000,000 Floating ... 14,600,0

The whole Funded and Floating Debts of Pruseis will be taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian

State Railways.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. Population of suburban (rere), 2,070,695 In 2920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a

population of 4,000,000.
There are 30 towns with a population exceeding 100,000,00 which the largest, in addition to the Capital, are Cologne, on the Rhine (216,167), Brealau, on the Oder (gr. 202), Frankfort, on the Main (424,598), Disseldorf, on the Rhine (357,702), Charlottenburg, W. of Berlin (352,282), hanover, on the Leine (352,384), Essen, on the Ruhr (352,582), and Magdeburg, on the Ethe (752,382). (279,003) BAVARIA

Minister-President, Dr. von Kahr.

Interior, Herr Revering.

Findic Works, Herr Lidemann.

Fishlic Works, Herr Ceser.

Trade and Commerce, Herr Fischbeck.

Instruction and Worship, Herr Haemisch.

Minister of Justice, Herr am Zehnhoff.

The former Kingdom of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1918 of 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919, 1919

Many fimportant manufactures are carried on.
The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection.
The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, siks, ptnffs, drugs, hemp, octoon, tobacco, and fax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine,
fax ; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine,
hope, beer, leather, glass, lewellery, &c.

CAPTAL, Munich, on the Iser. Population 1910, 595,457. Other large towns are Nürnberg, N.W. of Munich (332,651), and Augsburg, on the Wettach-Lech (202,202). British Consul (Munich), Robert Townshend

Smallbones, M.B.E.

#### BAXONY,

The former Kingdom of Saxony has an area of 3,395 English square miles, with a population (1920) of 4,505,501. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the insulal cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, sliver, tin, bianuth, colait, iron, sinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various crus); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottous, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, juto, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cutton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dreaden (pop. 52,507), Lepnzig (pop. 52,932), the great book-market, with, next to those of Bertin and Munich, the most frequented University of German (having 5,985 matriculated students in 1913-12); Plauen (pop. 192,329); Zwiekau (pop. 73,548), and Chemnitz (pop. 29,507), the Manchester of Saxony.

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1910), 551,697.

# ' württemberg,

The former Kingdom of Württemberg has an area of 7,334 English square miles, and a population (in 1920) of 2,475,724, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich entitivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-lastif being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, polatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granife, limestone, incistone, firectary, dec., abound in the kingdom; subparal aprincipal are also insucrous. The principal rivers are the Fockar and the Danibe. The mineral actual products and steel goods, particles of the principal firectary, captured work, de. There are also insucrous and steel goods, public, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, de. There are also insucrous are steel goods, public, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, de. There are also insured the principal exports are grain, cattled when a steel goods, public, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, de. There are also insured and steel goods, public, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, de.

	* * *					1.	Marks	
Re	venue	, zgzi	-s9			1	35.EM.	- 3
Ex	pendit	nie.		*****	••••••	٠ ي	13.007.	3
ru	Duc de	ent (3	1.1.16)	•••••	***************************************		m'ete'	ÌΜ
•	LAPITA	L, St	ULLUSATI	(	pulation	(IQIC	) alii.s	So.

#### FORMER GRAND DUCKIES.

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of g.529 square miles, with a population (sace) of a, sq.525. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potates, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigara, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlaruhe, pop. (250) 324,323. Other large towns are Mannheim (250,49). Friburg (32,324). Pforzheim (72,725), and Heidelberg (25,025).

Hease, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of s.963 square miles and a population (2920) of s.83.951, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (2920) 87,069. Ofter large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (210,634), Offenbach (75,683). Worms (46,820), and Glessen (21,153).

Mecklenberg, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 6,865 square miles, with a population (1920) of 746,400. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenberg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1920) 48,519. (Mher centres are Rostock (65,38), Wismar (27,378). and Neu-Strelitz (12,993).

Oldenbury, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Brennen) and the Prussian province of Hannover, has detached territories in Lübeck (between Holstein and Mecklenberg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is a,479 square miles, with a population (1920) of \$3,000,000 whom more than \$50 per cent. are Protestants. The chief industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising; the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning. tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1920) \$8,555.

Saze Weimar Eisenach (now part of the memory of the Eisenach and Neustadt, and 24 scattered enclaves in the Thuringian Forests of Central Germany. The total area is 1,227 square miles, with a population (1232) of 427,249, of whom the majority are Lutherans. Agriculture, fruit growing and horticulture are the principal industries, the manufactures including brewfig. themicals, wouldns and hostery. Capital, Weimar, pop. (1230) 34,355. Other centres are Eisenach (25,355), Jeus (35,357), and Apolds (25,650).

# FORMER DUCHTES,

Anlieft; 306 square miles, pop. (1936) pprints in in Control Germany. Chiling Ministry from Brunswick, 2,428 square miles, pop. (1920) 494,239; in Northern Germany. Capital, Bruns-wick, pop. (1920) 242,252.

Saze-Altenburg, 512 square miles, pop. (1986) 516, 188; in East Central Germany. Capital,

Affenburg, pop. (1910) 39,976.

Saxe · Coburg · Gotha (now part of Bavaria), 763 square miles, por. 257,177; in Thuringia, Central Germany. Capital, Gotha, pop. (1910) 39,553. ('oburg, pop. (1910) \$3,769.

Saze-Heiningen, 945 Minare miles, pop. 278,792; Thuringia, Central Germany. Capital,

Meiningen, pop. (1910) 17,131.

# FORMER GERMAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Lippe, 470 square miles, 100. (2020) 250,037; ('apital, Detmold (14,005). Reus (Elder Line). rapital, isolation (14,395). Retain (hiter line) as square miles, pop. (1910), 7,179; Capital, Greiz (23,145). Henra (Younger Line), 320 square miles, pop. (1910) 152,752; Capital, Gera (49,276). Schaundhurg-Lupe, 130 square miles, pop. (1920) 45,685; Capital, Buckinge (6,745). Schwarzburg-Ruddhudd, 363 square miles, pop. (1910) 100,700; Capital, Rudolstadt (18,937). Schwarzburg-Ruddhudd, 363 square miles, pop. (1910) 100,700; Capital, Rudolstadt (18,937). Sondershausen, 333 square miles, pop. (1910) 89,917; Capital, Sondershausen (7,759). Waldeck, 438 square miles, pop. (1910) 61,707; Capital, Arolson (2,793).

#### LAND THURINGEN.

The seven Thuringian States, Saxe-Wiemar-Eisenach, Baxe - Meiningen, Baxe - Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Budolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sonder-shausen, Reuss-Greiz and Reuss-Gera, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thüringen, with an area of 22,000 square kilometres, a population of 1,500,000, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thiringen is seventh among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volksrat." baxe-Coburg-Gotha has joined the Bavarian Republic.

#### BANSE TOWNS,

The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Libect, on the Trave (area x15 square miles, pop. 126,509, Bremen, on the Weser (area 90 square miles, pop. 213,433), and Hambury, on the kibe (area 160 square miles, pop. 275,430). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster).

FLAG: Black, white and red with the National

Colours (black, red and gold) in the first quarter,

next the staff.

1.2

('apital of the German Republic. Berlin, pop. (1910) 2,070,695.

# BRITISH ENBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon, Lard D'Abernon, G.C.M. 6 (1900). Commeller, Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.Q.

net Secretary, W. Scode.
3rd Secretary, J. B. Carson, M.C.; C. R.
Holloway.

Honorary Attaches, Hon J. Hay; J. O. Fane. Commercial Secretary, Col. J. W. F. Thelwall, M.O.

Junior Commercial Secretaries, Major C. J. Kavanagh and H. R. Stauwook. British Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhinsland Omnuissian, Malcolm Arnold Subertson,

CHA

BRITISH COMBULAR OFFICES.

Berlin-Consul-General, A. C. Charlton. Munich-Consul, T. T. 8 B: 2 Prankfurt on Maine—Consul-General, C. W. C. Gosling.

Cologne-Consul-General, B. W. P. Thurston, C.M.G.

Bremen-Consul, O. B. Gilliat-Smith.

#### GREECE.

Queen Regent (pending decision as to Accession), Queen Olga (born Aug. 22, 1851), widow of King George, and mother of ex-King Constantine.

THE MINISTRY, (Nov. so, 1980). Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, M. Rallis. Interior, M. Tsaldaris. Marine, M J. Rullis. Finance, M Kalogeropoulos. War, M. Gounaris. Education, M. Zaimis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-tiary in London, M. D. Caclamanos, 51, Upper Brook St , W. z

zet Secretary, M S. Polychroniadia. Cons Gen., Sir John Stavridis, 40, Old Broad St.,

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean, Sea of Marmora and Black Sea, with an estimated area of 56,000 sq. miles and an estimated population 01 6,000,000.

Government.-Greece became a kingdom in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the coun ry had been subjected since the 15th century. legislature consists of a Chamber of Deputies (or houle) elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage, and of a Council of State. Members of the legislature are paid a,oos drackers annually. King Alexander, who accoded to the throne on the abdication of his father (June 12, 2917), died from the effects of a monkey-bite, Oct. sg, re The crown was offered to his younger brother Paul, a Regency being meanwhile proclamed under Admiral Coundouriotis. The November elections drove the Venizelists from office, and the Regent, having admitted M. Rallis to the

Promisriship, was called upon to resign. He was succeeded by Queen Olga.

Prior to the balkan Ware of xgzs-12 the area was less than ageos ag. miles, the addition of portions of Macedonia and Epirus, Crete(ages ag. miles, nop. 335,323, and certain Aspess. Islands increasing the area to 43,388 sq. miles. During the War of 1924 nord Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Fowers, and for the Allies against the Central Fowars, and her territories were increased by the occupation of Thruce (including the monastic republic of Mount Ather), and the Islands of Justore and Trandes. Under the Treaty of Serne the Dedecanese (as islands) are surrendered by Turkey, and these are to be handed over to Greece by Italy with the exception of Rhodes, for which a special arrangement is used. Greece also receives under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the foward district of Sugress, which remain, however, under Turkish community. In addition, Greece

will receive an extension of frontier in Epurus, the limits of which are not yet fixed. The ounstry is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the halkan Peninsula), of islands in the Ægean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas, and of a portion of the mainland of Asia Minor. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Production. — Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome orc, emery, marble, and sponges

Defence .- Service in the Army is universal and compulsors between the ages of as and 57 Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of xg14-xg18, and about 150.000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armes. The havy consisted (July, 1919) of 6 fronclads, modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and a submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. versity at Athens is of some repute.

Communications.—There were (1919) 1,400 miles f railroad open for traffic. There is a ship of railroad open for traffic. canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth : for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 26,000,000 postal packets, telegraphs, 4,92 miles. The necroastile marine consists of 210 satiling vessels above zee tons capacity, and ag8 steamers (449, 184 tons). The principal harhours are the Piraus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, Canea (Crete), and Smyrna (Asia Minor)

	1919-20 Drachme.
Estimated revenue	1.147.500.800
Estimated expenditure	1.542.000.000
Public Debt Dec 31, 1919	8.044.000.000
	-
Total imports	." <b>£</b> 8,931, <b>89</b> 7
Total exports	
	_ zgzñ
Imports from U K.	. £1.074,147
Exports to UK	. s,329,088
CAPITAL, Athens. Population. 19	ro (including
the Piretts), 200,000. Other large	e towns are
Smyrna (200,000). Salouira (160,000)	Adriaconla
(83,000), Patras (37,724), Corfu (27,	397). Caudia
(83,000), Patras (37,724), Corfu (27, (25,285), Canes (24,399), Volo (23,295)	03), Cavalla
( and and)	

FLAG: g horizontal bands, alternately blue and white. BRITISH TEGATION. British Minister, Rt. Hon, Earl Granville,

G.C.Y.O. (1927) prinsellor, (recent) and Attacks, Commit. N. W. Diggle.

Exports niid codivizios at par; apsir, ... Et. 

Military Attache, Brig. Gen. E. S. Houre-Nairne, C.B., C.M.G. C. Atchley ...... British Delegate on International Financal Commission, (vacant) Sec. to U.M. Minister, R. F. K. Dexter

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES. Consul, J. McG. Dawkins ......... Vice-Convol, E. Cassimatis..... Candia-Vice-Consul, M. N. Elliadi ....... Rethymo-Cons Agent, M. Boouloudis ...

Corfu—Cossul, George Raymond, M.V.o.... Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders Zante - Vice-Consul, G. H. Sargint Mitylene—V.-Consul, G. H. Sargint ..... ,, Pro-Consul, R. Rhally . .... ... Samos - Vice-Consul G. D L. Marc .....

Santorin - Consular Agent, A. Baseggio Patras - Consul, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.K... Pirans-Consul, R E W. Chafy Consular Assistant, A.E Watkinson

,, Vice-Consul, John Joannidis ...... Salonica—Con Gen., Raphael A. Fontana l ice-Consul, A. K. Helm .... ... Consular Assistant, E. H. Mitchell

Syra-Consul, A. H. Martin ..... .. Pro-Consul, G. L. Lander ... Volo-Vice-Consul, W. L. C. Knight .......

Athens, transit, 5 days.

# GUATEMALA, Republic of.

President (1920 1924), Carlos Herreru, born 1836, assumed office March, 1920. Min. of Foreign Affairs, Don Luiz P. Aquirre.

Minuter in London M. Arroyo,

Sec. of Legation, Senor Don J. M. Lardizabal Consul in London, D. Bowman, zz Queen Victoria Street, E.C 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Repub-Gilaceman, the most northerry of the Ropau-lican States of Courtal America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45′ to 19° 49′, and in W. Long. from 88° 12° 49″ to 92° 13′, 43° and comprises an area 4,456 square miles, and a population in 1926 of 2,200,000. The Republic is divided into 23 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 12,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval ("Jan, 1927. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and aslubrious in the higher regions. About see miles of railway were open for traffic in 1917. There were 4,087 miles of telegraph working in 1917. The chief ports are Sau José de tiustemals and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber. Spanish is the language of the country. zorg-z6. 2016-17.

Revenue Expenditure	£285,000 300,413	£332,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1927 Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1916)		9, 260,000
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	HERRE IT	A 2027.

Imports from U.K. Exports to U.K. 🚠 Caprrat, Guatemala. Pop. (since cartiquake of 2517) about 50,000.

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, H. Guisford (1900).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Gustemala-Vice-Consul, G. Goodall
Do. (acting), Capt. E. A. Fitzgeraid, p.s.o. Livingaton and Puerto Barrios ... Vice-Consul, Quezallenanyo—Consul, Hugo Fleischmaun. Nan José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.

Transit to New York vid Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

# HAITI, Republic of.

Charge d'Affaires, Abel Théard, 76 Victoria Street, S. W. z. Comand, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street,

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the" West India

lulanda.

The island was visited on Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it Espagnola, the native name being Mail (mountainous) or Quiequica (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the s.000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Halti. In seas the rule of the Haltian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in rear. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

The area of the republic is re, soo square miles, with a population estimated at s.cog.700. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation pearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Fort-as-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cooks, cetton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oisseds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has a almost aunihilated by repeated revolutions. recu amous amministed by repeated revolutions. In November, segs, both Houses of the Congress rasified a treaty with the U.S.A., establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 29st. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American efficier. In the bean constituted, and a constraint consummery, rural and urban, under American efficiers, has been constituted, and a constituted territo in attached. The conduct of the United States Marines, gendarmerte, and black troops, efficiently Americans, was severely cristicised luring the Presidential Maction empalge of inc. Grave accountables were brought against by U.S. Alministration, some of the accountables of the accountables, after durant accountables, and the communications. May all and the disk of the common and the County

was amended in June uses, and under the pe visions the President is elected for four years a there is an elective legislation. The princip foreign trade is carried on with the Unite States, Great and Greater Britain, France, at Germany. French is the language of country.

Revenue, gold	1917-16. \$2,639,008	1915-19. \$5.115.930
, paper	1,914,858	3,063,056
Expenditure, gold	£,016,175	2,349,880
paper	4,534,181	3,750,076
External debt (Mar. 31)	frs.	149,594,037
Internal debt		\$0,918,000
Total imports	•••	17,117,608
Total exports	•••	22,460,044
<del>-</del>		1918-19.
Imports from U.K		. \$552,238
Exports to U K		. #30,000

Gold S = 4s.; paper gourde = red. Capital, Port-au-Prince. Population, recises. FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minuster, Hon. W. Ersking, M.y.Q. (ass ('uba). BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS. W. ..

Port-au-Prince- Vice-Consul, E. D. Watt (Charge d'Afaires, ad interim) ...... Transit, 15 days.

### HEJAZ. See Arabia.

# HONDURAS, Republic of.

Prendent (1980), General Rafael Lopez Gutierres.

Countl-General in London, A. B. Ryde, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C. 2.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between \$3° so' and \$6°, and W. long. between \$3° so' and \$6° 40'; containing 44.55 English square miles, with a population

estimated at 650,000 (1915).
Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1908, and in 1908 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1908 Hernando Cortes founded the city of Puerto Cories and from 1532 to 1822 the country formed part of the Captainer-femeral of Guatemaia. From 1822 to 1832 Honduras was included in the Confederation of

Central America.

The Republic of Houduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortes, Omos, Roatan, and La Ceita; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonacca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (Norte.—Amapala is on Tiger Island, port on main!and is San Lorenzo, 3 bouts in masoline launch from Amapala. From San. gasoline launch from Amapala. From Sai Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalna, a miles, good road, s-6 hours. Road from Teguci miles, good road, g-6 hours. Road from Teguci-galpa to N. coast now reaches Comayagua and the journey can be made to Comayagua in a hours. From there to end of railroad, a to days by male). The country is mountainess, being traversed by the Cordillesse. The soil is very fertile, the products being malacany, fruit, catile, cotton, angat, rubber, rice, toleaco, coffee, indigo, assagnatile, hides and gitte, indiarabber, codas, fustio, rose, hensquest, and Lime wool. These is an immense amount of mouthingst leads, in the sumber of eatile-in.

\*In Charge d.a. genrouts the strange of the Minister.

zers was approximately gos,coe. The forests are punctically inexhaustible, but there is a lack of punctionity inextinuitions, cats store in a more remainded in the mineral wealth is great. In 1917 there were 380 kilometers of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

1917-18. 1915-16. Revenue ... . .... £421,688 £426,151 £532,689 Expenditure ..... Foreign Debt ... 424,413 425,554 5,398,570 550,643 5,398,570 5,398,570 Internal Debt ... 321,307 339,742 2,848,638 2,338,883 381,307 838,131 Exports ..... Imports ... .... 890,488 890,488 1,889,988

One peso of as grams weight at 900 fine. Premium over gold now fixed at 100 per cent. American money legal tender at 200 per cent. (a to s).

roze. Imports from U.K. ............. £64,259 Exports to U.K. ....................

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa, Pop (1010), 35,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, blue (with five blue stars on white band)

British Minister, Hugh Wm (Jaisford(Guatemala) Charge d'Affairs, J. Armstrong

Tegucigalpa-Consul, Joseph Walter (actg.). Amapăla---Consul,

Puerto Cortez-Consul, John Hepburn (acting). San Pedro Sula - Vice-Consul,

Truxillo-Consul, Alfred E. Melhado, Pro-Consul, Albury H. Tatum, Distance 5.930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days

# HUNGARY. (Magyaria.)

Governor, H.S H Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybanya, born, 1867

sworn in March z, 1920.

MINISTRY (July 19 1920). Premier and Minister of Commerce, Count Paul Teleki.

Foreign Afairs, Count Csaky. Interior, M Ferdinandy. Finance, Baron Koranyi.

Commerce, M. Rubinek. War, Maj Gon. Sréter.

Jurtor, Dr. Tomesányi. Agriculture, M. Nagyatádi Szabó Small Holdings, M. Sokorópátkai Szabó. Public Worship and Education, M. Haller. Notionalities, M. Bleyer.

Pood, Dr. Vaas. Public Works and People's Welfare, Dr. Benard. Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Creatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo-Slav Kingdon (y,v.). The area of the Republic is about 32,800 aq. miles, with a population (almost entirely Ma - yar) retimated (ageo) at 7,48,000. The political neighbours are Czecho-Sovakia on the N., Yugo-Slavis on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Karolyi assumed office as Pro-visional Pre-ident, but on March 22, 2929, Count Karolyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bel-

\* The external disbt nor also the same has been paid since styn, and arrears of inte on Jan. z. 2)27, to nearly £ 2,000,000.

shevik" administration with a "Seviet (Workshevis," administration with a "Seviet (Work-men's Council), in which Bels Ken. (or Coban) was the dominant personality. This administration was diven out of power by the succession of the Rumanian military forces (which invested Hungary and occupied Buds Pest) and "west followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug. 1, 2019). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration amonined by the Archduke administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Largue of Nation's delegates in Paris.

M. Huszir, who became Premier at the instance of the Allied Representatives in the autumn of page, "accepted the poet on the understanding that he should be relieved as soon as a Governor had been appointed and the constitution of the country had been lawfully re-established. This was attained by the appointment of Admiral Nicholaus von Rorthy of Nagybanya as Governor of Hungary on March r. resc, whereupon M. Huszar resigned, but at the request of the Governor continued in office until March zg. Admiral von Horthy was previously Vice-Admiral of the fleet of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; during the Communist era he was Minister of War to the Hungarian Government at Szeged, and organised what has since become the Hungarian National Army. His appointment was effected by vote of the National Assembly, which with the average him and with a with the average him. gave him royal rights, with the exception that his approval is not necessary to the verification of laws made by the National Assembly.

On the retirement of M. Huszar, the post was filled by M. Simonyi-Semadam, who remained in office until after the signing of the Treaty of the

All religious are tolerated; by far the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics. The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi regime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners; a land-reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area is under discussion.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced in Nov., 1918, in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is

elected by universal suffrage

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for ag icultural purposes in the world, fertile for a centificat purposes in the words, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and awine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has been reduced from its former wealth to comparative poverty in forests and mines

parative poverty in forests and mines.

Prior to the war Mungary imported merchands: to the value of approximately £38,000,000, and exported approximately £78,000,000 analy; in the year rope the importe amounted to about Kr. 2,000,000. Taking an average exchange equivalent, hased on Zurien quotation. for the year root, these amounts may be taken as £00,000,000 and the manual may be taken as £00,000,000 and fungary touches the sea. The length of navigable-givers is diffusion, in the present length of navigable-givers is diffusion.

The pre-war revenue of Hungary was about , as million kronen (.c.a. yas, see), whereas the stimated revenue necovering to the Budget simulated by the Minister of Finance to the faithful Assembly on Soit. 24, 2500, for the latt upo-en, amount to as, so, 25, 25, 2000. The public debt stood at 6,000,000,000 kronen fancements, and the present amount may be (Angamese), and its present amount may be estimated at about the concessor kronen, but this is subject to decisions that may be given by the Esparations Commission which has not yet osgun to sit in Budapest.

Captral: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population at present estimated at 1,071,500. The other large towns are: Szeged (120,022), and Debreosen (20,000). The value of the ktone has fluctuated during span between Kr. 2000 per £1

eterling.

BRITISH LEGATION, Budanest.

British Minister, T. B. Hohler, C.B., C.M.G. at Secretary, W. Atheistan Johnston, M.V.O. and Secretary, W. E. O. Cooto; J. H. Le Rougetel. Commercial Commissioner, R. J. E. Humphreys.

BRITISH CONSULATE

Brilish Consul, H. D. R. Cowna, M.B.K. Vice-Consul, S. V. Chambers (acting).

FLAG: Bed, white, green.

Buda Pest is distant 1,126 miles from London ; transit, als days.

#### ICELAND.

King, Christian X. (see Denmark). Presidents of Al-thing, G. Bjørnson; Joh Johannesson.

Logiand is a large, volcaule, and treeless islaud in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 52° ag to 55° gg N. let., and from 12° as to 44° gg N. let., and from 23° as to 44° gg N. long, with an estimated area of 40,40° square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in zer8 at ga,ooo.

a Act for the creation of a Dauish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 2, 1928, but alone the constitution granted in 1925 the assumbly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in istarnal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the seccessive of life, the chief items being grain and zieal, sugar, coffee, sait, cotton goods, sobseco, spirits, hardware, and timber Total imports (1917): estimated, £2,775,000: exports, £2,500,000. lociand is now in direct telegraphic amunication with the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL Reykjavik. Population, about 16,000. Other towns are Isafibriur, Akureyri, and Regulations.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

Ragner Glatmon Kristien Kris-

n /slands / Gunt

# ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, form November incessed married, Oct. 22, 1838. Princess Referred Month negro; succeeded to the throne July 22, 1922. Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET, June 14, 1980 Premier and Interior, Signor Giolitti. Foreign Afairs, Count Morsa. Justice, Signor Fera. War, Signor Bonomi. Marine, Rear-Admiral Sechi. Treasury, Signor Meda. Finance, Signor Tedesco. Agriculture, Signor Micheli Commerce, Signor Alessio Public Works, Signor Penno. Posta and Telegraphs, Signor Pasqualino Vassalo. Colonies, Signor Luigi Rossi. Public Instruction, Signor Baccepli. Labour, Signor Labriola. Liberated Territories, Signor Rameri

Ambassador in London, Signor de Martine, se Grosvenor Square, W. z. 1st Secretary, Signor Gabriele Proziosi.

and Secretaries, Marquis Rino de Nobill ; Sign Giovanni Balsamo.

ard Secretary, Signor Tomasso Assereto.
Attaches, Capt. Conte di Caltanissetta; Conte

Gerardo Dentice di Frasso.

Military Attaché, Brig. Gen. Due de Sangro; Assistant to do., Col. Virginia Riggi Nacal Attachés, Capt. Luigi B anchi; Capt.

Giuseppe Viganoni. Air Attacké, Capt. Giorgis Finzs. Chancellor, Cavallere Guiseppe de Ugo Grossi, Archivist, Cavallere Ugo Catani.

Consul, Marchese Fan di Bruno, 44 Finsbury Sq., E.C. a.

Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hersinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E by the Adriatic and by the League of Nations territory of "Figure, Istria, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Sons. The total area of

Ligurian and Tyrichian Soas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110-523 area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110-523 are so the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110-523 and by the Treaty of Ivravilles (June 48, 1916) taly pained from Austria-Bungary the Treating (about 4,022 55, miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 1914 and the Adriatic Sea-board).

The administration of the northern fertion of Albania (the former Turkish Vilayet of Seatarf) has also best increased the Adriatic Sea-board). Turkish Treaty of Peace-(1920 tile) at Miner Vilayet of Konia (20,000 24, 2014), and under the Turkish Treaty of Peace-(1920 tile) to Miner Vilayet of Konia (20,000 24, 2014), and under the Turkish Treaty of Peace-(1920 tile) to Miner Vilayet of Konia (20,000 24, 2014), pop. 2,000,000 is placed within the Italian sphere of instances. Jacob of the Kingdom was estimated (Jan. 2200) at 120,400 2014 and 1816, pop. 2,000,000 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916 and 1916

· Sec also YeppelShein.

peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Moute Rose (19,227 feet) and several peaks from 12.000 to 14.000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT - Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848-1870, in which the great patriots Mazimi (tom 1805, died 1872) and (born 1807, died 1882) were the (larıbaldı principal figures It was completed when the Austrians (under stress of the war with Prussia) evacuated Lombardy in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, 1870 and that city was declated to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses the Senate (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the Chamber of Deputies of 510 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage) The maximum duration of Parliament is syears: Deputies receive 6,000 live numually.

PRODUCTION - Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the Italian wines are numerous principal industry and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tusonny, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, load, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1918 the produce of the vines amounted to 1,237,632,000 gallons, and that of the olive crop (2017) to 45,022,000 gallons. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied oftron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry chemical products, weeds, 100ts, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw sitk, silkworms eggs and cocoons, machi-nery, fron and steel in bars, plates and ralls, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed offs, sait fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (with as mosaics pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), de Sugar is extracted from best in large quantities for home consumption.

Italian Navy is about 40,000 all ranks. Specia and Pols, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation cineses are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in manger. Several of the Universities are of very smelest foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 218 there were 22,223 miles of railway open for traffic; the post-officer numbered 22,344, and there were 25,235 falles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (227) consisted of 344 steamers (\$22,365 tons) and 4,456 sailling vessels (252,365 tons). In 224, 752,333 Italian and 24,356 foreign vessels (total tomage 55,285,200 entered and 161,830 Italian and 25,250 foreign vessels (55,085,460 tons) cleared at Italian ports. It is proposed to construct a harbour at Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, which will convert Rome into a scaport; improvements in the water connexion to Milian are also being taken in hand.

1227-28. 2278-12.

Imports Exports	292€. £641,547,036 233,788,869	191g. £660,675,000 207,500,000
Total exports to the Silk Tissues	ne U.K. in zg18, zz3 Oil, Olive, d oso Vegetables se8 Buttons & i zg5	c Sreads

Imports of British produce and manufactures in 1918, £19,305,643.

(oke and Coal £609,981 Woollen Tissues 1,995,795 Itom & Nosel & Manufactures 1,995,795 Itom & Nosel & Manufactures 1,995,995 Itom and 1,995,795 Itomicals 1, 201,795 Itomicals 1, 201,795 Itomicals 1, 201,795

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (2520), \$55,000. Other towns are Naples (755,000), Miles (255,000), Turin (457,733), Palerimo (345,550), Genoa (595,557), Trieste (a45,000), Firrence (255,550), Mologna (756,0), Venice (250,757), Catania (257,550), Leghorn (205,322), and Bartenga,320).

FLAG. Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

#### BRITH EMBASSY.

Mil. Allenda Sep. J. Duncen, C.B., C.E.S. Ballo 600

42.2	
Attaché, Wing-Commr. R. Cooper,	
Securitary to Ambasesdur, Terence Philip Archivist, W. J. Uwins	
Archivist, W. J. Uwins	
BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES,	
Reme-Consul,	
Vice-Consul, H. D. Johnson	
Bdward E. Berry (acting) Cipita Vecchia VCons., P. R. Mac-	
kensie	
Brindisi-Consul, Paul Wilkinson  Buri-Consul, J. H. Monahan  Basiletta-Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin  Light Consul, A. Reichlin	800
Barietta - Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin	~~
munitedunia - y los-Colena, Francesco	
Taranto-Vice-Consul, Capitari-Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis Sassari-VCons., Chev. G. Seohl-Pieroni Florence-Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maelen D. S. O. Maelen D. S. O.	500
Cagliari Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis	
Florence-Cound. Mai. (harles W.	
Maclean, D.S.O	
,, Vice-Consul, Gennaro Placci Genoa-ConsGen., William H. M. Sin-	
clair	
Vice-Consul, Frank S. Gibbs	
San Remo-V. Oonsul. Meysev Turton	
Savona-Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford	_
Suanta V. Cons. Can to	500
" Pro-Consul, H. Alinghieri	
Vice-Count, M. Carmichael, O.B.E.	
o Pro-Consul, Cosare Pratesi.	
Connectons. Gen., william H. M. Sin- clair  , Vico-Consul, Frank S. Gibbs Bordighera—Vico-Cons., A. K. Turton San Remo—VConsul, Meysey Turton Sacona—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford  , Vico-Consul, C. A. Greig Speria—VCons.,  10 Pro-Consul, H. Alinghieri Lephorn—Consul, M. Carmichael, O.B E.  , Vico-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, Capt. C.J. Bateman  p. Pro-Consul, R. Consul, Edward A. Kane  Ribes and Plombina—Vico-Consul, J.  Q. R. Alrey	
C. R. Airey	
Milan-Consul-Gen., William A. Chnrchill	
Venice-Vice-Conmil, H. C. Swan £300 to	500
Ribs and Piombina—Vios-Consul, J. O. R. Afrey  Minn-Consul-Gen., William A. Churchill Mennagio—Vice-Consul, C. Myllus	
Vice-Consul, A. Napler	
G. W. Grounsell	
Capri—Cons. Agent., Osciellamare—VCons., E. S. Albanese Reggie—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia. Salerno-Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio Paterno (Sicily)—Consul, B. G. Macbean,	
Reggio Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.	
Patermo (Sicily)-Consul, R. G. Macbean,	
M.V.O. Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Morrison Catesian-Vice-Consul, W. Franck Lipari-Vice-Consul, F. Ferlageo. Mannes—Vice-Consul, F. Ferlageo.	
Catania-Vice-Cound, W. A. Franck	
Lipari-Vice-Consul, F. Ferlazzo.	
Massara—Vice-Consul, Onofrio Favara Massarelli—VConsul, E. Criscione	
Massarelli VConsul, E. Criscione Messina Vice-Consul, J. B. Reynes, M. B. B	
Pro-Cons., Guiseppe Vadela Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Statano Trifiletti Porto Empedode—VConsul, Calogero	
Porto Empedade-VConnil, Calogero	
Pezzalio-VC., Francesco P. Giunta	
Deleo	
Teorming-Vice-Cone. Dr. Salvatore	
Cacciola	
Trapani— l'ice-Consul, uncensouvesmes Trapani— l'ice-Consul,	
Triaste-ConsGen., G. E. P. Hertelet	
Vice-Consul, N. Salvari	
Trieste-Cone. Gen., G. E. P. Hertalet Vior-Consul, N. Balvari Tripoli-Consul, N. Balvari Local Consul, V. L. C. Knight Pro-Consul, W. L. C. Knight Pro-Consul, John Chirlando	
Pro-Consul, W. L. C. Knight	
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi	
Kaome Vice Conmity Jeseph Tate	

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Benghazi-Cons., Harold Patteson . .... .. Turin—Consul, R. M. de Garaton ...... Vice-Consul, (apt. S. O. K. Christie Pro-Consul, Vittorio Marchis.

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

#### ITALIAN COLONIES, ETC.

£300

	Colony	Area.	Population.
	Britrea	60,000	400,000
•	Somaliland .	140,000	450,000
	Tientsin .	20	17,000
	Tripoli	410,000	600,000
0	Konia .	40,000	1,000,000
	Total	650,020	2,467,000

Erstren is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18' a' N, to Ras Demoira, 10' 42' N, and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 1700 miles, and covers a total area of 60,000 square miles, with a population of about 400,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmars, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The prinport, where there is a good harbour. The principal product is sait, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

\*\*Ronks.\*\*—Under the Treaty of Seves Italy

received from Turkey the right to occupy the Asia Minor district of Koma (40,000 square miles) of which, however, the suzerainty remains

vested in the Sultan.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from zz° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E Africa. and British Somaliland lie between Eritrea and The total area is about Italian Somaliland. 140,000 My. miles, and the population is estimated at 450,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean. Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1988 a concession

of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of so square miles and a population of

about 17,000 natives.

Tripoli.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutescarifat of Benghasi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 2922-22, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. regis) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual head-ahlp over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Sultan. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly resembles, and inland to the south a distance of about see miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutes-sarffilk of Tripoli, Khoma, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Ferman, and also of Bengham or Cyrenaics, a total area of 420,000 square miles, with a population of about too.coo. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckone

four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, temons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, every skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle, and horses. The ancient rulus in Cyrenaica, i.e., at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Marin, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the fit of Tripoli. The population of Benghazi consists of Araba, Greeks, Maltere, and a few Lovanthues. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfull causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 50,000), and of Cyrenales, Benghazi (popuintion 35,000).

#### JAPAN.

Emperor, Voshilato, born Aug. 32, 2879; succeeded July 30, 2922; accession ceremons, Nov. 20, 2925; mar Princess Saduko, May 20, 2000, \$11d has 14410 4 sons Heir Apparent, Prince Birohito, born April 20,

CABINET (Sept. 26, 1919.) Prome Monuster & Monuster of Justice, Takashi Hara.

Missister of Foreum Affairs, Count Vasuya Urhida. Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Inteno Yama

Pinance, Viscount Korekiyo Takabashi War, Lieut, Gen Baron Glich: Tanaka, & C W G Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, 6.C.M.G.

Communications, I taro Noda Education, Tokugoro Nakalinshi, Home Afairs, Takejiro Tokonanii Marineaux, Hajime Motoda

Ambassador in Lundon, Baton Hayashi, 6 C V o.

se Grosvenor Square, W. 1 Councillor, Matsuzo Nagai, C B F ast Neeretary, Shigern Loshida. and Secretary, Hiroshi Saito

grd Scoretaries, Teiji Tsubokami; Ken Asaska, Kosaku Tamura · Hajime Matsumiya

Attachés, Seijiro Yoshizawa, Junzo Sakané Sayemasa Okamoto, Kiyoshi Yamagata. Chancellors, H Yunoki . Akira Tajima , S Asana Aaval Attache, Capt Kolmynelu

Military Attache, Maj. tien Matsuo Itamy.
Asst. Military Attache, Maj Bro Kawase

Aut. Naval Atlaché, Lt Comdr K Kurokawa. Financial Attache, hengo Viori.

Consul General (London), Shichitato a Broad Street Place, E.C. a. Consul (Lourpool), M. Kishi Yada,

((Hasour), A. S. Younger,

(Manchester)

(Middlesbrough), Waynman Dixon. This ancient and extensive Empire consists of , four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4.23, the principal of which are Hondo (the name of the Empire being Miggon), Shikoku, Kiū-shit, Hokkando or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsumara Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the (70s of them over 1,000 tons), and 2,000 in

country, are still found in Yasa. The Eurile Islands have belonged to Japan since classical in 1876 ahe incorporated the Luchu (Binktiu) Islands under the name of "Prefacture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependence, comprises an area of 23,386 square miles, with a population (Dec. 1978) of 29,545,386. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active: the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Eujino-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been definant eluce 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricul-tural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, antimony, and zinc abound, whilst agate, cor-nelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold is found in the island of Bado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of midding coal.

Petroleum is also being produced in large quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulherry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestunt, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 380,000,000 lushels ( 20 per cent imported) being consumed annually. Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation The coasts are extremely rich in itsh. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are conparatively few. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality is abundant; English fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, tigs, and peaches are being produced.

Commerce and Industry .- The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yars, matthes, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porceisis, and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.R.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, ralls, locass-tives, and machinery from the U.R.A. and Europe Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine islands and Formone; indigo-from Germany, British India and Dutch East Iron termany, priting main and putter account indice; hears, peas, and puise from Usina and Korea; and rice, principally from Bettish India, French India, Korea, Siam, and Chica. The chief exports are sift, octably parms, rice, tea, fish, copper, matches, coal, tamphor, straw plaits, porceisin, earthenware, lacquer ware, and marine products. marine products.

Commissications.— There were \$,554 miles of railrest open in March, 2500, in addition to 2,550 miles open in Eorea and 1,257 miles open in Eorea and 2,257 miles in Formans, while the South Manchurian Estiway (China) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine consisted in 250 of 3,277 steamers above he tous cost of them over 1,000 tous of 3,000 and 3,000 millions.

els over see tons. The total tonnage entered and sleased at open porte in 1929 was 84,300 April (64,55 vessels). In 1929 there were 7,577 post-offices desling with 2,200.850,320 postal packets and 25,782 miles of belegraph line carrying 75, 386,756 messages outwards, and 76,997,583

Defense. Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of so and 40. The peace effective is 272,732 of all ranks. The wer strength is: First line, field army, about we strenged is: First line, here army, accounge, and second line, fully trained, about x, org, xec. The Navy includes xy battleships, g battle struiers, as cruisers, as coast defence ships, 8 gunboats, 89 destroyers, so torpedo hoats and 35 submarines (Bept. 1980). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1924, and her fleet was sotive throughout the war, while has second and assisting to reastors order in her troops are assisting to restore order in

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities, which is largely devoted to the study of Euro-pean languages. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are five State Univeraities, at Tokio, Kyoto, Tohoku, Hokkaido and Kiushu.

Estimated Revenue:	
1919-80	1980-81
Ordinary \$£93,569,708	*£186,576,774
Estimated Expenditure -	40,348,039
Ordinary £56,547,013	*£ge, <u>s</u> g8,86o
Extraordinary 6x,7x9,690	76,380,553
Internal Y	801.004.80K 076
External	1,311,137,726
	-191-3/1/
Total	3,306,433,708
Bags	1910
Imports *Yenz,668,243,833 *Yexports z,962,200,668	6118,173,450, <b>55</b> 0
Exports 1,062,100,668	2,008,872,617
The imports of British produce	and munufac-
ture in 1918 were valued at £6,030	BULL HIMMILLEM
Arms & Ammuni- Iron and &	teel
tion £38,303 Machinery	, 1,174,369
Coffee and Broke roll	1,310,019
Them a Ammunitation of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the Stat	1001 00'-34
Who seems and a Abra Hardan Trie	
The exports to the United Kir	iggoni in 1918

were valued at £23,872,269 :-Copper, unweight £1,640, st. | Rico, Cornattirain £2,515,400 Oli, Fish and Beed 330,550 falk & Manus 3,540 of Buttone & Blude ... 481,553 Buttone & Brushos apa, ods Stray plaits ... 731,439

Formoss, .- The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was coded by Cldna to Japan (June 2, 1898) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total awa is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,450,047 inhabitants (1977). Imports, Yen 21,099,376; experts, Yen 40,215,791, in 297. The colomy has been self-supporting since 2506. Estimated sweameand expend ture(1918-19), Yen 33,251,425.

QAPTAL, Tailoku. Population (1917), 181,933.

Saphalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was cedon by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory the a total area of 9,3mg sq. miles with a popula-ton (1925) of 75,799. The Japanese Government The local exchanges value of the pen is taken at its self. for the purposes of conversion, but in Aug., spen, its value was se. 6d.

is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists,

us encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry: Betimated revenue and expenditure (spill-19) Yen 4, 397,392. The Kucantung Pentinulas (capital, Dairen, formerly Dainy), which had been leased to Bussis by China, was similarly leased to Japan miles; population, 578,595. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round and the peninula is critic. Turouta round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1927), Yen 148,928,309; exports, Yen 148,928,309; Estimated revenue and expenditure (1928-19), Yen 6,553,374.

CAPITAL, Dairen. Population (1917), 90,385. The Pescadores (Hokoto) consists of about 14 islands, with a total area of 84 square miles. and a population of (1917) of 56,931

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 2920, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part

of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 222° and 228° R. long., and between 24° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth rag miles from east to west, with an area of some 72,000 square miles. Population estimated at 16,968,997 (Dec. 1917); there are about 333,000 (Dec. 1917) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. About 8,790,580 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. About 73 per cent. of the sca-horne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is 1,231 miles. Estimated revenue (1917-18), Yen 62,589,309;

expenditure l'en 6a, g6a, 277.

Imports into Korea, 1919 .... Yen 189,250,000 Exports from Korea, 1919 ..... ,, 185,500,000 Pacific Islands .- Under the Treaty of Verstiller, 1989, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-assa possessious, and the German Pacific Islands N of the Equator have been allocated to Japan. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone groups, with a total area of about 800 aq. miles,

and a population estimated at respect.
Shoutung.—The German possessions in the
Shoutung Permissula of China (Kino-Chao, &c.),
allocated to Japan, have been restored by the

latter to China.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE. Tokio. formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Em-peror; population (Dec., 1948), 2,347,433. Other cities are—Ceaks, 1,641,580; Kioto; the ancient capital, 670,357; Nagoya, 436,909; Kobé, 384,706; Yokohuma, 447,403; Hiroshima, 262,302; Nagacaki, 252; Kanazawa, 25260; Kirre, 124,25;
Flace: White, charged with Thing sun (red).
British Ambasador, His Excellency the Rt. Hou.
Sir Charles Eliot, R.C.M.C., O.B. (1919) £5,000
Counceller of Embassy, H. Gurney,
O.M.G.
Nevel Attaché, Capt. J. P. B. Mariott,
Q.M.G., R.M.
Military Attachés, Brig. Gen. C.B. Woodroffe, C.M.G., C.R.E.; Maj. J. W.
Maraden (aset.)...
21 Secretary, J. L. Dodds.
Honorary Attaché, R. Glen.
Japanese Sec H. G. Parlett.

Omenorical Counseller (Yokohama),
E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G.

Chaptain (Hon.), Rev. L. B Cholmondeley, M A BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Commercial Sec. (Yokohama), H. A F.

Dairen (Dainy)-Consul, E. L. S. Gordon £1,000 Hakodate—Vice-Consul, F. C. Greatrex . Kobt—Consul-General, R. G. E. Forster ... 1,150 1,100 650 Shimonoseki-Consul, E. H. Holmes ..... 850 Tamsui. Formosa -Coms., P. D Butler .. 900 Tokyo-Consul, C. J Davidson, C.I.E. . ... l'okohama-Come Gen., G H. Phippe. . . . 1,850 l'ics-Consul, H. H. Macrae . . . . . . . 700

Yokohama, zz.zeo miles distant: transit, 38 days (old Vancouver, 23 days; vid Siberia, in pre-war days, 24 days).

#### KHIVA.

Khan, H H. Said Asfendiar, b. 1871, succeeded

Khiva lies between Bokhara and Russian Trans-Caspia, and has a total area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000, of whom about half are nomads. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus, and is highly productive. The capital (Khiva) has about 20,000 inhabitants

#### KURDISTAN.

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern Asia Minor, between Arienia (N), Syria and Mesopotamia (S.), Persia (E.), and Turkish Anatolia (W.). The Kurds are a semi-nomatic tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of Turkish Asia Minor and of N.W. Persia. They are believed to be the Karduchi of Xenophon's Anathenia, and for centuries they have lived in quasi-independence, punctusted by raids and subsequents punitive expeditions. In spec the automomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey and Persia, and by the Supreme Council of the Alliged Powers.

The area of the country is estimated at \$5,000 to ye,000 square miles, with a population of a to a millions. The chief centres are Diarbekr, Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the former Turkish dominions, and Urmsa (to the west of Lake Urmsa) and Kermanahah, in the Persian dominions, Lake Van (2,000 sq. miles

in axioni) occupies the central portion of the former Vilayet of Van; Loke Dreider 1, for an about 4, see feet above as level, and its matera are so salt that fish cannot live therein.

The climate is severe, with a short hat summer and long and severe winter; but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains; rice is grown in she hot, well-watered plains, while the rich pasture-lands of the slopes and valleys support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The minson wealth of the country is almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs; salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van.

The Kurds are Muhammadans and flerce persecutors of the Christians in their districts and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia.

### LATVIA. See Russia.

#### LIBERIA.

President (1980-1984), C. D. B. King, assumed office Jan. 1, 1986.
Vice-President, B. Ross.
Secretary of State, E. J. Barclay.
Treasury, J. Harris.
Attorney-General, W. Grimes.
Postmater-General, John L. Morris.
War & Interior, D. Cooper.

Enway Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J. P. Crommelin, 23 Baton Place, S.W. 2.

Sec. of Legation, C. W. Dresselhuys. Cound General in London (vacant).

Consul, J. T. Grein, 27 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3. Vice-Consul, A. E. Donaldson.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Unines which is between the river Cavalla, S.E., and Manna, N.W. a distance of about 33e miles, with an area of about 40,eee square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50°, a distance of 35e miles from the scaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 38se, and has been recognised by the United States and the European powers since sky as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,80e,00e, including about 12,00e,00e, including about 12,00e,00e,00e,00e,01m. Arenetics, palm-oil, ivory, pleasava, rubber, and camwood The chief imports are cotions, haberdashery, sait, rice, provisions, tobacco, hardwars, glass and earthenware, timber, and beads. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senste, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. There are 15 ports of entry along the 30e miles of coast, viz. Robertsport, Mouvoria, Marshall, Grand Bases, River Cess, Greensville, Ramas Kroo, Harper Half tavalla, Jenne, Webo, Grand 218 Monrovia.

Revenue, Customs (1917-18)	
Tournesse Secret II K " Card and C	

British Come. Sen., R. C. F. Maugham Vice-Consul, Montague Y. H. Parks. Mourovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, hy monthly English steamer from Liverpool, 16 days so miles distant; transit, by

#### LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., b. Oct. 9,1840; suc. Nov. 22,2898.

A Principality on the Upper Rinne, between the Austrian province of Vorariberg and Switzer land; area 59.6 square miles, pop (1909) 9,854 The main industries are agriculture (chief pro-ducts being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1915), 1,158,550 bronen expenditure 1,137,880' kronen (24 kronen = £1), no debt. CAPITAL, Vaduz Pop 1,376.

# LITHUANIA. See RUSSIA.

### LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duchess, H R H. Charlotte, born Jan 33. 1896, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) an. 12, 1929; married, Nov. 6, 1919. Prince elix of Bourbon-Parma Heiress Presumptus. Princess Hilds (sister), born Feb 15, 1897.

Minister of State, Mynheer Reuter Charge d'Afaires, Mynheer A. Pescatore Consul-General in London, Mynheer H. S. J. Man-

se Langham Street, W. s

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France, it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 186, the Treaty of London declared it a neutral terri tory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, 22 Nov, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The torritory was invaded and overrup by the Germans at the commencement of the war in reas, but was liberated in agait. U.S. troops outering the capital , on Nov. so. By the Treaty of Versailles, ago, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles, he population (2926) 263,824, nearly all Roman latholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore Ostholfor. The principality is rich in Iron-ore The revalue in rose was estimated at 125,044,256 france, expenditure 125,054,728 france: dobt (a Jan., 222) 227,022,000 france. There are 125 main. The capital, The army numbers about 300 man. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,05), is a diamantial fortress. Theo: Red, white, blue Pritish Encoy, Sir Ronald Graham, K.C.N.G. O.S. (The Engue).

MEXICO, Federal Republic of.

varident, Alvaro Obragon, assumed office Jan 2.

CABINET. (Not yet formed.)

Minuter in London, Schor Miguel Cover ubles. Consul in London, Din Julio Pairi, a Fencharch Avenue, E.C. 3.

Liverpool-Consul-Gen., Senor Teodoro Frezieres Bouth John Street.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seahoard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from zg to 3z 3o'N. lat. and 3y to zzy W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles,

with a population of (1910) 15,003,007.
The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing 1sthmus of Tehanteper, their course being parallel with the west and east The surface of the interior cousists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico) In the west is the Ponjustila of California, with a mountainous surface separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the Sierra Madre, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Cohma on the west to l'ithitepote on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuati (17,899 feet) and Popuratepetl (19,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coasts form the Twine Caliente, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the Tierra Templada, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 4,000 feet), and the aummit of the plateau with its peaks is known as Tierra Fria, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the Rio Grande del Norte, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is unvigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Rio Grande de Santiago, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torients between deep-cut canons or "barr aucas " The largest fresh-water takes are Chapala, some 50 miles in length, and Patzenaro and Yochimileo. In the north-west are saline and Vochimitee in the latitude Vellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The carbest invaders, or Toltees, gave place in the 13th century to the Azlees, carliest invaders, or who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under Hernan Coites . Spanish rule was established at Tenochtitlan, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war. 1810 1827. From 1837-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1820 a Republic was proclaimed, but Ituerbide declared himself Emperor He was shot in 1824, and a Republic n established In 1862 the French in saer was again established troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declated In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day The most prominent of modern Presidents Parario Diaz, who ruled (except during

The remains of Hermon Cortes have been slettentely or ated in the Temple of Jesus Mexico City. They are outsined in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

site-4) from 1876 to May 18, 1921. Since 1811 there have been many internal disturbances and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) with the United States. On July 18, 1924, Venustiano Carranna assumed control of the executive, but he was overthrown by a further revolution in 1890, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents.

Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazzilan, Salina Cruz, and Gusymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mazico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mozico. There were zg.8sp. miles of railroad open on Sept. 76, 2928, and 48,697 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American

and English companies.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tohacco, vanilla, fiax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-fiax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebouy, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged hy high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports as per cent. consist of silver and gold; sizal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance

During sess legislation of a confiscatory nature regarding the Vexican olifields caused a diplomatic rupture with the U.S. and Great Britain. The monetary system has recently been placed

on a gold basis Qutstanding debt (June 30, 1929) \$529,572,085 (- U.S \$264,786,042).
The language of the country is Spanish

Estimated revenue. £14,938,000 £17,739,000
Estimated expenditure = 0,349,000
Total Exports ....... 36,730,000
Total Imports ...... 16,461,000
1919
Imports from U.K. £1,097,296
Exports to U.K. ... £21,097,296
Exports to U.K. ... £21,097,296
Fixed Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

\*\*Mexico City-Consul-General, N. King ... £2,800

Fice-Consul, .... £500

Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, Capt. P. G. Holms

\* 84 % = £1.

Guanajuato-Cons. Agent, W. Histop .... Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia-Vice-Cons., J. Davidson ..... Pro-Consul,

Hacienda Mababi V.-Cons.,

Puebla Vine-Cons., W. Hardaker Marshall ..... Cuidad del Carmen. Salina Cruz-Consul, William Wiseman ... Soconusco-l'ice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson Tuxtla Gutierres-V. Cons., Tampico - Consul, W. J. Pulford, O.B.E.... Vice-Consul, Robert G. Pulford ........ Vice-Consul, W. Peterkin (temp) ... . Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford Saltillo-Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford Saltillo-Vice-Consul, B. H. Jeffery... San Luz Potos:—V. Cons...Dr.H. E. Nolan Tuxpan-- Vice-Consul, E. G. S. Strong... Proceconsul, F. A. Eckard.
Vera Cruz - Consul, W. A. Body.
Vice-Cons. A. Hogg.
Frontera - Vice-Cons., John Elsee....
Jalapa - Vice-Consul (vacant) Transit, about 12 days.

#### MONACO

Soccretign Prince, Albert, born Nov. 12, 1848; suc. Sept. 10, 1889; mar., 1869, (x) Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 12th Duke of Hamilton; (a) Oct., 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, born February 10, 1898.

Minister of State, Raymond Le Bourdon.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W. z. Vice-Consul, Paul Crémieu-Javal, 38 Eunismore Gardens, W. z.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and 'taly, consisting of the old town of Monaco, Le. 'ondamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the tamous casino, and omprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemeter, on the west to 8t. Economic on the east; it is about a miles long and 1/2 miles broad, with (1913) 28,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,900,000 rules. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (ag ft. alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of see men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

•

FLAG: Red and white.

4004

British Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.H. (Nice). British Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim (Monaco).

"Is at present Chargé des Archives at Mexico Legation

# MONTENEGRO. See YUGO SLAVIA.

# NEPAL.

"Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence."

### NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND), Kingdom of,

Queen, Wilhelmina Helens Paulina Maria, born August 21, 250, succeeded her late father, King William III., Nov. 22, 1890; mar., Keb. 7, 2001, H.E.E. Prince Henry, Prince of the Retherlands and Duke of Mocklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Julians of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born April 30,

spen. Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born August 2, 1888; married the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1899; acted as Regent 1890-1898.

# MINISTRY (Sept. 7, 1918)

Premier and Minister of Interior, Jonkhoer Russ de Beerenbrouck.

Foreign Afgirs, Dr. van Karuebeek Colonies, M. S. de Graaff, Justics, Dr. Hoemakerk.

War (and Marine, ad Int.), Liout. Gen. W. F Pop

Ways and Communications, M Koems.

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. M. van Ysselsteyn.

Finance, M. de Vries. Haucation, Dr. de Visser. Labour, Prof. Ashberse.

Miniater in Landon, Jonkheer Dr R de Marces van Swinderen, 30 Green Street, Park Lane.

Chancery, 42 Seymour Street, W z Counsellor of Legation, Jonkheer F Michiels van

Verduynen, 47 South Audley Street, W. z. Attaché, A. Loudon.

Director of the Chancery, H. N. Brouwer, 3 Atney Boad, Futney, S.W. 15. Naval Attaché, Capt. A. C. Dunlop. Commercial Attaché, F. B. S'Jacob.

Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Mass, at Laugham Street, W. z.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North See, in lat. go 46' 53' 34' N and long. 30 mm - 7" z4' E., consisting of zz provinces, and containing a total area of zz, 76z square miles. with a population in March, 1920, of 6,843,436. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 207,000 Jews The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers in fact, a network of water courses. T in fact, a network of water courses principal rivers are the Rhine, Mass, Table, with the mouths of the courses The and Ymen, with the mouths of the Scheld The chief native products are herrings and other fifth, natile, horses, awinc, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, goistoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peak, buckwheat, bestroot, chiefury, flax, hemp, tohecus, said dairy produce. The principal manuscipolaries are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocosa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, oottons, woollens, oigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and phermaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, poisto flour, engines, metal substances, works of cast in gold and cliver, incandescent

lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, elis, heer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Dismond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles. There were a,227 miles of railroad open in 1918, and 5,349 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on Dec. 31, 1910, consisted of 427 steamers, tonnage 2,682,236 (cubic metres) and 120 sailing vessels of 22,276 tons (cubic metres). In 1919, 18,86s,8es tons (cubic metres) entered, and 19,177,204 tons (cubic metres) cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918.

Defence .-- The Home Forces consist of modified militia, purely defensive, recruited by voluntary enlistment supplemented by con-scription Military service is unpopular. The numbers on a peace footing of the army are 22,000. The first and second lines can be raised to a war strength of 200,000. The Royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1918, of 118 vessels (7 of them ironclads, a profected cruisers, as coast and harhour defeuce vessels, 8 torpedo-hoat destroyers, 38 torpedo-bonts, so mine-layers, 9 submarities, so special service vessels and to for special service in the colonies.

Education - Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is go per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht, and Delft

Trade and Commerce -The Netherlands figure largely in the trade returns of the United Kingdom. The imports of British produce and manufacture in the year 1918 were valued at £,14.986,978

Apparel £75 941 Machiners Chemical political and fine to all coke & fuel 151 150 Grense, Tallow &c dz 721 Metals (Iron, &c )

The exports of Netherlands produce or manu-efficient of the V. K. were valued at £7,670,672 —

INCCIDENCE COLLEC		1414(1) AC 27,0	70,073
Butter .	£264.317	Margarine	£1.563.070
t heree	621 406	Milk, Condensed	1.389.451
Chemical mants	x80 500	Painters colours	
Concor & butter	95.853 43.984	<b>&amp;</b> c	<b>€7.95</b> 0
Cotton manfs	43.984	Paper .	<b>9</b> 7,959 688,611
telass manufac	•	Mugar refined	236 848
tures &	62 321	Tobacco .	ar Bea
Hides & leather	36 too 1	least'	3.798
Iron & steel, &c	6,700		5.77

1010. Iget. Revenue (Budget) \*fl 449,620,000 \*fl 544,263,000 Expenditure (Budget) 436,951,000 Public Debt (Jan z, 1918) 02,64 ····· †1,850,666,000

Imports fl. 3, a96, o85, ooo Exports ... 1,731,781,000

CHMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1980), 649.335, and Rotterdam, population (1980), 507,661

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague Pop. (1920), 260.425. BRITISH LEGATION (Westeinde in. The Hague).

British Minister, Sir Rosald Graham, K.C M.G , C B. (1919) ...... £5.000

of in to6 = £t (normal). Sept. 1980, fi 12' 40 = £t. † A bill of the m. 1929, authorized a forded less, p. 200, 200 ff., hearing interest at 5 p.c. and redecess at par in sess.

1.800

zet Secretary, H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. Commercial Secretary (16, Ketting-streat, The Hague), B. V. Laming, Amt, Military Attaché, Lt.-Col A. C. Temporley, C.M G., D.S O. .. .... Archimst, Francis A. Chambers ...... Hon. Chaplain, Rev. R. A. C. Bevan BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

The Hanus- Vice-Consul, Bataria (Jara) - Consul - General, 3 £2,000 Vice-Consul.

Pro Consul, A. W. Robertson Rospeng-Cons Agent, Charles M. Pilliet Samarang-Vice-Cons., E. T. Campbell Vic Cons. A R King ......
Sourebaya - V - Cons., J Dalton ......
Pro-Consul, J E. Hartman ..
Maca-sar (Celebes) - V - Cons., Lazarus

8 Arathoon. Medan and Subang (Sumatra)-Vice-

Consul, A. I. Mathewson ... Pro-Consul, J. A. Bland . Padang (Sumatra) -- V.-Cone., H Levi-

Curação-Consul, Jacob Thielen Paramaribo-Bee Surmam Rotterdam-Consul-General, Henry Tom,

M.B.B. (acting)
Vice-Consula, J. W. Van Dyk; A.W. J.
Muller; F. W. Harewood
Amsterdam — Consul-deneral, F. W. Fuller (actq.)

Pro-Consul, George Payne Dordrecht-1 ser Con., J. G. Vinesendorp Middl-burg-Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne ...

Groningen -Consul, J. M. Prillevitz Ymur len - V -Cone, S C L. Revgersberg Surinam - Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissnek,

M.A. ...... Nicke. v .- Vice-Count, Charles Spence Trans. :. 12 hours.

# NETHERLANDS COLONIES TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles POPULATION, 47,203,639

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the East Indies (Administrative Capital Batarus, pop. about 140,000) are very considerable comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLAND- and comprising the whole of the St NDA ishAND- and MoLUCAS: Sumaira (alea, fis.,000 st; miles), Jaus and Madura (51,000 st; miles), Netherlands Borneo (125,000 st; miles), Netherlands (15,000 st; miles), With the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with Western New Guinka, with a total area of 735,000 square miles, and a population (1927) of 47,100,659, of whom as many as 34,259,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. Java and Madura Customs recents. as 34,729,000 live in the islands of Java and Madana. JAVA and MADDRA (customs receipts, ager, 17,74,995 florins) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar (1,844,125 tons exported in ages), tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, and other products for exportation. The "outlying" islands are frequently admiristered by their own products for experienced by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1927) a colonial army

of 1,373 officers and 40,170 men. The colon revenue for 1900 was estimated at £42,000,000 The colonial and the expenditure at £48,000,000. The exports, for private account, amounted in 222, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to you, 4x0,000 florins, while the imputes for the same year amounted to 474,724,000 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAE, or

Netherlands Guiana (importa, 252), 2,645,642 guilders; exports, 8,58,290 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (252) 252,256 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇÃO (imports, £483,230; exports, £382,890; popula-tion, 34,833) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of as,726 (imports, £88,455; exports, £39,598).

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

RIOI Exports to U.K 

# NICARAGUA, Republic of.

Prendent (1917-1920), Emiliano Chamorro, assumed office, Jan. 1, 1917. Foreign Affairs, J. A. Urtecho.

400 Minister in London (vacant). Consul in London, P J Chamorro, 6s Bishops-

gate, E C a Vice-Consul, Wyness B. Gauld,

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Paolio Oceans, situate between 9° 45′-35° N. lat. and 57° 83′ 40′-87° 35′ W. long, containing an area of 51.66° English square miles and a population estimated at Socoso in 1918, of which about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indoor bestdou the Mosniton who are mostly Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly 400 in a savage state.

Nicatagua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the seth century, forming part of the Spanish Captainey-General of trustemals until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 2022 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, zice, beans, sugar, cocos, and tobacco; large quantities of foodstuffs are imported, in addition to cottons and other manufactures from the United States

There are 172 miles of railway open, and 1,995 miles of telegraph. Corinto is the ohief com-

mercial port.

The official lauguage of the country is Spanish.

Public revenue..... Public expenditure..... External debt ..... Internal debt .......

1926. Exports .....£1,00 Imports .....

Exports to U.K. CAPITAL, Managus. Populatio

· CS = Cordobe, worth Ex U.S.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, the (the arms of the Republic on white band displaying five voicences, surmounted by cap of

displaying five volcances, surmounted by cap of tiberty under a rainbow).

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., H.W. Gaisford (Guatemala).

Munaqua — Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin (acting Consul).

Corbito— Vice-Consul, J. L. Griffith.

Matigialpa— Vice-Consul, Alex. Potter.

Biushelds—Consul, S. H. Hammond.

Distant s.See miles ; transit, ag days.

# NORWAY, Kingdom of.

Eing, Haakon VII., born Aug. 2, 187a, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, married 1896 H.R.H. Princess Mand (b. Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, b. July s. 1903

CABINET (June 17, 1000).

President of the Council of Munisters, Minister of State, and Minister of Agriculture, Halvorsen.

Foreign Afairs, M. Michelet. Ecclericatical Afairs and Public Instruction, J. Loviand

Justics and Police, O. A. Biehr. Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, Stueveld

Hansen. Public Works, F. A. Nalum

Interior, P. Berg. Defence, Major-Gen. Aavatemark. Pinance and Customs, A. J. Omholt.

Supplies, H. Hauan State Secretary, N. Hesselberg.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt. Offices of Legation, as The Boltons, S.W. zo. zat Secretary, N. Aall. Councellor Naval Attaché, Capt. S. Scott Hansen, Commercial Adviser, G. Conradi, Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, as Great St.

Helena, R.C. 3. Fior-Connul, A. Jorstad (notg.).

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 87s (fundamental law of May 27, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4. with sweden under the same aning from Nov. 4, 2824, to June 7, 1902, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 123 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about s, see miles in length, its greatest width about age miles. It is divided into se pro-vinces, or amts, and comprises an area of ras, resq. miles with a population (1918) of a,611,287. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous flords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainone, consisting of elevated and barren table-lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The amon, separated by deep and parrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; furests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or unin-habitable mountains.

Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, mest, and pork. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population

throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued as \$\tilde{\text{state}}\), the mineral pro-ducts are increasing, the total value won in 1916 being 30,701,000 kroner. Timber - dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, Timber - dressing, ship-building, and pulp-making are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. exports of produce of the forests were valued at 163.401,000 kroner in 1917. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, &c. Norway voted for prohibition of alcoholic heverages in 1919 (385,000 for prohibition, 275,000 against).

Defence .- Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory The war effective is about zzo, ooo of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 25 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironelads, s coast defence monitors, sy torpedo-boats, 3 gunboats, 3 destroyers, 5 submarines, and a few smaller vessels.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 24, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately There are to special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in sore by 1,500 students

Communications -The total length of railways open in 1916 was 1,973 miles, of which ser miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1916, was 14.070 miles. The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, ror6, consisted of 3,325 vessels, of 1,764,470 tons. During the war, to June 1, 1918, 698 Norwegian vessels have been sunk by torpedo or mine, 970 seamen have been killed, and £37,000,000 has been paid by war insurance.

1917-18. \*Kroner 1920-21. \* Krouer. 498,000,000 Expenditure . . .... 570,680, 154 402,000,000 Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1919) 1,016,000,000 1916 1917 Total imports.. . ... . 1,353,664,900 1,661,307,700 Total exports..... 975,475,600 791,378,200

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1918, £ 5408,483 :---Chemicals .
Coal and Coke

Norwegian exports to United Kingdom, 1918,

£23.654,895:--Chemicals. £1,397,794 Oil, Fish £32,406
Fish a.oh.32 Paper. 2,35,406
Metals and Manuf. 2,361,864 Do., Fulp for ... 2,362,9
Milk, Condensed 1,301 Wood and Fishur. 6,081,706

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. Feb. z (1927), 255,624. FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross. BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Bir Mansfeldt de C. 

\* # kroner = 1 £.

ret Sec., G. R. Warner  Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D. S. O.  Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. Bertran F.  C. O. Freeman Mitford, D. S. O., R. N.  Assistant Sec. E. Reynolds; H. W.  Wesdon	
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.	
British Consular Offices.	_
Christiania—Consul, Edward Francis Gray & Vice-Consul, N. Vorley Vice-Consul, N. Vorley W. H. Weedon Arendal-Vice-Consul, Emil Kallevig Bergen—Consul, A. C. Charlton Vice-Cous., D. St. C. Galuer (acting) Pro-Cons., Elinar Gran	75° 25° 2,25°
Pro-Cons., Einar Gran Budb Vice-Cons M. Christoffersen Christiansand	
Vice-Con., Gottlob Carl Reinhardt Drammen - Vice-Cons., Johannes Sveass Fickbeford - Vice-Consul, J. P. M. Evde. Fredrikhafd - Vice-Consul, J. P. Beffery Fredrikhafd - Vice-Consul, J. R. Jeffery Fredrikhafd - Vice-Cons., Oscar This Hammerjest - VCons. (vacant) "Haugeeund - Vi-Cons. (temp.). Kirkmes - Vice-Consul, Oohannes Lindvig Larcik - Vice-Consul, Johannes Lindvig Larcik - Vice-Consul, Johannes Lindvig Larcik - Vice-Consul, Johannes Lindvig Maddal - Vice-Consul, Piter F. Dahli Moss - Vice-Consul, Piter F. Dahli Moss - Vice-Consul, Johannes N. Asgnard Foregrund - Vi-Cons., Christen Kundsen Fiktor - Vice-Consul, A. K. Finne	•
*Skien-Vice-Consul, C. Stousland *Stavanger-Vice-Cons. T. D. Spence Touberg, Vice-ConsH. Wilhelmsen Pro-Consul, B. Washinaun Trumso-Vice-Cons	. 400
Trondhem—VCon, Francis Kjeldsberg, M.V.O. Pro-Consul, John Craig Fadeu—Vice-Cons (vacant) Vardo—V.C. (temp.) , Gustav Gundersen	579

OMAN. See Arabia.

Christiania, 656 miles , transit, 59 hours.

#### PANAMA. Republic of.

President (1900-1914), Belisario Porras assumed office, Oct. z, zgso.

#### MIRISTRY (NOV. 14, 1912.)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice. Ricardo Alfaro.

Foreign Afairs, Fabio Arosemena. Finance, Santiago Guardia.

Public Instruction, Jeptha Duncan. Public Works (Fomento), Gran. Manuel Quintero.

Minister in London, Senor Don Guillermo Andreve.

Under the superintendence of Bergen.
 Under the superintendence of Christiania.

Consul-General, Don Juan B. Chevalier, Cooper Building, Church Street, Liverpool, Adaptive Consul in London, Don C. E. Zachrisson Vi. egs Finshury Pavement House, B.C. s. Consul in Birminghem, F. Hickinbothan

Panama, formerly one of the nine Dynard-ments of Colombia, resolted in Nov. spei, and established a separate Government. The area of The absect the purpulathe Republic is 21,800 square miles, the sciplis-tion (1910) about 400,000. The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coffee, tobacco, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 49 miles in length joins the two oceans.

Revenue (1918-19) Expenditure (1918-19)	£646,949 207,464
imports (1919) Exports (1919)	201,276
ene.	40-0

Imports from U.K .... ... £r-1,486 Exports to U.K. ..... The total value of imports into the Canal Zone for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2900, was \$9,777,367 (U S Cy ).
The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population, 37,000. FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

Enroy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipolen. tiary & Cons -Gên., A. P. Bennett, C.E.G. (1919)
(also to Costa Rica)

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

	Panama - Vice-Cong., E.S. Humber 2800
1	Vice-Consul, W. Ewing
ł	Pro-Consul, E S. Humber
	Bocas del Toro-Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton
1	Colon-Cons , Constantine Graham£2,485
ŧ	Vice-Cons., F. J Boissière (temps.)
1	,, F W. Border (actg.) 100
	, F. Woodcock
	A G Pontonhy (acting)

Panama, 4.650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 27 days, or from Southamp-ton fortnightly, 28 days; and New York, 24 days.

#### PAPACY. The.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontifi of the Western Rome, who is the Sovereign Fontist of the Western Church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1850 to 1870, the territory of the Rapscy now being confined to the palaces of the Valican and the Lateran and the Vilia of Castal-Gandelfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a year) indemnity of 3,345,000 life, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government.

Sovereign Pontif (aggth), His Holiness Pope Benedict XV. (Della Chiesa), form at dessea Nov sn. 1854, elected Pope (in succession to Plus X.) Sopt. 4, 1914.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Mississ Pleas potentiary (Special Mission), Count de Sille K.C.M.S., O.V.O.

PARAGUAT, Republic of.

Privadent (1900-1904), Hannel Gondra.
Privaden Africa, Dr. Eusebio Ayala.
Rivanne, Dr. Eligio Ayala.
Justice and Instruction, Don Rogello Ibarra.
For and Marine, Col. Adolfo Chirlie.
Interior, Don José P. Guggiari.

Minister in London, (Not yet appointed).
Consid-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, R.C. a.

An inland State of South America, situate between acc. 6° 30' S. lat. and 34° 62' W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at \$5,000 square miles, and it contains a population of about \$00,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1538 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1522 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francis, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840-186s. In 186s Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the Battle of Cerro Cord, March x, 2870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was see, see in 1837, is alleged to have failen in 1890 to age, see, of whom harely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the oxecutive is the President. elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members. The republic is subject to frequent revolutions, of which those of rozz and rozz were exceptionally florce and sauguinary.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which are said to reach an altitude of s,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Parana rivers are navigable at all seasons. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for zae miles from Asuncion and (above the shallows there encountered) for a long distance north west; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with thickets. The streams flowing into the Alto Parana descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paranh-Paraguay confluence are extensive markes, one of which, known as "Neembuch," or andless, is drained by Lake Ypos, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The Chacu, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bulvia, forms the and councies on the north hybotra, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia; it is practically a dead level, pierced by great rivers, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco,

perba maté, orangea, timber, quebracho extract, aides and cassava (mandidos), maize, rice, mear-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical

and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising is the chief industry. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerbs mate, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers s,oos to 3,000 men. A railway, 23 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Ruenos Aires (685 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be 53 hours. accomplished without break of bulk. language is Spanish.

1015. 1017-18. £597.750 £593.312 Revenue (Estimate) Expenditure (do ) 50z,405 577,180 . . . . . Foreign Debt (Jan , 1917) . . - 1,172,167 - not stated Internal Debt ( do 481,174£1,021,240 Imports Exports... . 1,110,410 1,300,040 32gz

.. £246,026 £ Imports from U.K. .. ... 

about Szas to £z. CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 80,000

FLAG . Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band). British Minister, J. W. R. Mackay, C.H.G. (1900). Con. Gen. (with local rank of First Sec. and Charge d'Afaires, ad int.), P. W. Paris . ...... £ 2,000

#### PERSIA.

Sorereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, b June 29, 1898; suc July 17, 1909; crowned July 21, 1914. Herr Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, b. Feb. 19, 1899.

CABINET (Nov 13, 1980).

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Sephadar Azam Porcign Affairs (ad int.), Fahim el Mulk. Finance, Amin el Mulk.

British Financial Adviser, Sydney A. Armitage-

Smith, C B. Amt. do., Lt.-Col. J. J. H. Nation, C V.O., D.S O.,

R.R.; Hon. J. M. Balfour, O B.E. Justice, Mirza Suleiman Khan. Instruction, Wahid el Mulk.

Commerce and Public Works, Salah Lashgar. Posts and Telegraphs, Sardar Motamed. Without Portfolio, Naar el Mulk.

Enroy Extry. and Minuter Pleny. in London, His Excellency Davood Khan Mettahoo-

Saltaneh, 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5. and Sees., Fatholiah Khan Noury Monason es Saltaneh; Mirza Issa Khan Kerimi Mahames-

3rd Sees., Ebrahim Khan Gharagozlou: Abdol Hossein Khan Ansari. Hon, Attaché, Gholam Hossein Khan Sadri

Farid es Saltaneh.

Consul-General in London, Sir Harry Foster, Sa Victoria Street, S. W. z. Sheffeld (Consul), J. A. Hill.

Persia—called by the natives Iran—comprise an area of \$50,000 ag. ma., with a population estimated at 20,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 2007, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Pernia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Pernia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests. On Aug. 9, spr9, this Agreement was superseded by a Treaty between Great Britain and Pernia, by which Great Britain agrees to respect the integrity of Pernia, and to provide a loan of Agreement in return for the provide a loan of £a,coc.coc, in return for the security of diplomatic and commercial relations hetween the two countries, and for the purpose of establishing order and developing the resources of the State.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast suit desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888 There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. An option for the construction of a railway from Khanikin to Tehran vid Kermanshah and Hamawas granted in 1980 to the Persian Railways Syndicate.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises.
Oiffields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company
alnce xgos. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a
domestic industry), but shawls, sliks, and cotton
fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (90,000), vzd (60,000), and Shitaz (60,000) The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadan; but there are many adherents of Bahiian (an eviectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-nd-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1909 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah, who was depused by the National Assembly in 1908, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (ander the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until

1914).
The revenue (£1,480,780 in 1913-14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, optum, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (Dec. 31, 1916) to £6,385,700. In 1919, under a special agreement, the British Government advanced to Persia the sum of £s,000,000, on the security of the revenue and oustoms duties. The apparent increase in the trade figures is due to the fall in the exchange. The British Empire was the chief trader in sery-se, and sent about three-fifths of the total imports. The sea-borne trade of Parsia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Runder Abhas, and Mohammersh, and vid Baghdad. The shipping of the Persian Quif is principally

British. Persia's chief imports are section piece goods (mainly from England and India) are sugar (from Eussis and France), with tes, citto yarn, metal wares, gold and silver, perciping and indigo. The principal exports are dried fruits, raw cotton, pearls, opium, rice, wool, fish, hides and skins, carpets, and slik cocoons.

Exports ..... British 11,300,000

Empire ..... 13,799,000 Exports to British Empire ..... 3,807,000

CAPITAL, Tehran.
FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

# BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Herman C. 

Hoskyn, C.B.E. D.S.O.

set Secretary, E. St J. D. Monson

ard Secretaries, C. W. Baxter, V. A. L. Mallet .....

Khan, C.M.G.

R.F.A.

# BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran-Vice-Consul, H. R. D. Monypenny .....

G. T. Havard ... Hamadan, Vice-Consul, Capt. E. W. Geidt

Hammon, (acting).

Kassin—Vice-Consul, E. J. Goodwin.

Resht—V.-Cons., O. A. Butters.

Bushirs—Cons. Gen. & Political Resident, Lt. -Col.

Bushirs—Cons. Gen. & Rs. 8,750 per mensem

A. P. Trevor, C. L. E. ..... Rs. s,750 per mensem Consul, Maj. M. E. Rae. Vice-Consul, Capt. S. Clegg (tempy.). Bunder Abbas—Consul, G. A. G. Muugavin.

Rs. 700 per4 menuem Lingah—Vice-Consul, D. Johnstone (activy),
Ispahan—Cons. Gen., E. E. Crow, C.M.O. £2,500
Vice-Consul, N. P. Cowan.
Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, Edward P. Hutton

(acting).
Yezd—Vice-Consul,

Kerman-Consul, Major A. J. H. Grey. Rs. 1,600 per mensent

Vice-Consul, Clarmont P. Skrips Bam - Vice-Consul Kermanshah-Consul, Major F. S. Greenhouse.

Kasr-v-Shirin—Vice-Consul, Ely B. Soane. Meshed—Cons.-Gen, and Agent to Govt. of India, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 2,250 per mensem

Vice-Cons. Lt. B. Temple.

Mohammerah—Consul, Aast. Surg., C. H. Lincoln.

Ahvaz—Vice-Consul, E. C. Peel (acting):
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Major T. V. Brengn Rs. 1,900 per mensem

Vice-Con., Major Davis Heron Re goo per mandem Tracult to Tehran, so days.

# PERSIAN GULF.

See "Opentries Contiguous to India" (p. 607).

# PERU, Republic of.

President (1919-1914), Señor Augusto B. Leguia, assumed ofter Aug. 9, 1919.

Ministry (Aug. 19, 1912).

Premier and Minister for Foreign Afairs, Dr.

Alberto Salomón.

es and Mdusation, Dr. J. C. Barros. Interior, Dr. A. Leguis y Martinez. Public Works, Dr. Julio E. Aguirra. Finance and Commerce, Dr. Fernando Fuchs.

War and Marine, Col. E. Castro.

Minister in Lendon, Schor Don Dr. Francisco Garcia Calderon.

Legation, see Victoria Street, S.W. z. cretary, Schor Dou Dr. Ruardo Rivera

Secretary, Senor Dou Dr. Ruardo Rivera Sebreiber. Attaché, P. B. Cahallero. Consulate in London, 31 Lombard Street, E.C. 3 Consul-General, Schor Don Gonzalo Firado.

Chanceller, E. Zevalles.
Consul at Liverphol, C. Estenos.
Do., Glasgow, Angel Veiarde.
Do., Cardif, C. Mackehenie. Do., Southampton, A. P. Baez.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South Peru 18 a martime Reputate or Foura America, situated between 1° 31° 39″ and 32° 32′8, latitude and between 69° and 82° 12′ M. The territory between 87° 47′8. and 19° 12′ S. is still occupied by Chile, and representations are again being made for the return of three provinces, which were occupied by Chile during the Pacific War of 1879-188s. The area of the Rapublic is estimated at staces square miles. Republic is estimated at 323,000 square miles, and the population at 3,35,000. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Renador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amasonian basin; on the east by Razil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia

Part was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1498, died 2521), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichus Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of zenz-zen catablished its independence, declared on July 28, 28mz. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. es. 1846 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President and two Vice-Presidents are elected for four years by

two Vice-Presidents are elected for four years by direct vets of the people, and are ineligible for a successfully stem of office.

The country is travarsed throughout its longth by the Andes, running parallel to the Parific coast, the highest points being Huason on Kindi volcano (as, as Feet), Aregupa (or Mind) volcano (as, as Feet), Huason, (as, as feet), and Livings, Toeres, and Surasura, all over agase feet. There are four distinct regions, the cotta, west of the Andes, a low and desert except where watered by sensesses mountain straspes, but capable of Irrigation; the sterre or

western slopes of the Andes; the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coast region is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quick-silver, copper, cost (of inferior quality) and variadium are conspicuous; while in the depart-ment of Tumbes, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility, with a tropical climate. The medicinal productions of that region are of great value, comprising cinchons, or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla, cogains, &c India-rubber is an important product of the country. Coca, coca, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar and cotton are the staple agricultural articles of the country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The thief exports are minerals and metals, petroleum, naw cotton, sugar, hides and skins, rums (chiefly rubber) and wool. In 1918 the U.S.A. sent 54 3 of the imports and took 46 6 of the exports, while the U.K sent z6 z per cent and took 32 7

per cent.

The total length of the railways open (sozg) was 1,724 miles There is also steam mavigation on Lake Titiaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam cust Wireless telegraphy extent by steam cuaft stations have been established in many places.

Defence - The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes two cruisers built at Barrow, and a destroyer bought from the French Government, and a submarines

Spanish is the language of the country.

1917 1918. .... .. \*£4,510,435 \*£4,398,461 ure . . 3,330,463 4,623,343 ..... 6,197,387 5,800,104 Public revenue 

 Public expenditure
 3,339,463

 Total Debt
 6,197,327

 Total imports
 13,506,851

 Total exports
 18,643,415

 9,796,113 19,974,595 Imports from U.K. ...... 1,836,870 Exports to U. K. ...... 8,047,297

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1908), 151,000. FLAG. Three horizontal bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-

dentiary, A. Cunninghamo Grant Commercial Sec. F. W. Mainers Cros to ges
BRITISH CONSULAR OPPICEL
ING. Vice-Come Size D. L. P. Oppicelle

Lima-Vice-Cons., Sir R. A. Christian (usty.). Gulluo-Consul-General, H. A. Richards £2,644 Gallao... Vice-Consul, Capt. E. Henslowe, O.B.R., R.H. ..

Pro-Contul, H. E. Young.

"Peruvian & -- (Sopt. 2904) &: 42. ed.

Areguips — Vice-Consul, R. W. Stafford. Mollendo — Vice-Consul, Moth

ta-Vice-Consul, R. Antram. verry and Trujillo-V.-Cons., G. P. Nelson.

-Consul (vacant) .....£ Vice-Consul, J. W. Massay (Actg.).

Lima, 7,000 miles; transit, vid Southampton, 30-25 days, or vid New York & Colon, 29-22 days.

# POLAND.

President, Joseph Pilsudski, born 1867, assumed office November, 2018.

MINISTRY.

Premier, Wincenty Witos.
Vice-President of the Council, Ignacy Danynski. Foreign Afairs, Prince Eustachy Sapieha. Interior, Leopold Skulski.

Commerce and Industry, Wieslaw Chrzanowski.

Agriculture, Juliusz Poniatowski. Education, Maclej Rataj. Finance, Wladyslaw Grabski.

Public Health, Witold ('hodzko.

Railwage, Kazimierz Bartel.
Paste and Telegraphe, Władysław Steslowicz.
Justice, Stanisław Nowodworski.
Public Works and Labour,

War, Lieut.-Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski. Culture and Art, Jan Heurich.

Food, Stanislaw Sliwinski.

State Works, Gabryel Narutowicz.

and Protection. Edward Peplowski. Minister for Poenania and former Prussian

Territory, Wladyslaw Kucharski.

Minister in London (vacant), Legation, 45, Grosvenor Square, W : Councillor of Legation and Charge d'Affaires

(ad interim), John Clechanowski. sst Sec., Tadeusz Halpert and do., Count Joseph Potocki; Joseph Lipski. Mil. Atlachés, Rear-Admiral W. Kloczkowski;

Capt. J. Gorski

Consul, London, K. Komierowski. Financial Attaché, Sir M. de Rutkowski, K.C.M.G.

*'ommercial Attache*, L. Goldstand.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the Treaty of Paris (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted (as far as possible) within the limits of the zath - century "Polish the limits of the 18th - century "Polish tommonwealth." This state extended in the Commonwealth." This state extended in the year 1778 oven an area of a83,000 sq. miles, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Königsberg District), and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N.; the Republic of Czecho-Slovakis in the S.; Soviet Russia in the E; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 200,000 as miles with a nonulation of 20,000,000, but sq. miles, with a population of 30,000,000, but the dispusition of the following areas has yet to be determined by plebiscite: the Regency of Opole (Upper Silesia) and the Teschen district (as between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia); and the Masurenland district of East Prussia (as between Poland and Germany). The predomi-nant religion of the people is Roman Catholic,

but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are large numbers of Protestants and Jews.

In 1986 hostilities broke out between Foland and Soviet Russis, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russis appeared likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to obtain peace on favourable terms and claimed the obtain peace on favourable terms, and claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow of about 130,000 sq. kilometres, containing a population of 1,330,000 Poles, 1,800,000 Euthenians, 500,000 Ukrainians, 550,000 Jews and 500,000 of various nationalities. The advance of the Polish armies into Lithuania was the cause of auxiety among the Supreme Council of the Allies in the autumn of zgaq

GOVERNMENT.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in rors, the President exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a single

Legislature. The Legislature consists of a single chamber (Sejm) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage.

PRODUCTION.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raking are the principal industries, the chief crops being rys, wheat, cata, barley, potatoes, and sugar-best; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silicals Resign Poland. and Little Poland. Silesia, Russian Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia): zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

DEFENCE. - In Nov., 1919, the war strength of the Polish army was \$50,000 all ranks, with a reserve of 400,000. When the various causes of conflict have disappeared, it is not anticipated that the Republic will require a large army, A small navy, for coastal defence, is projected,

EDUCATION .- Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondar education is conducted on a high level, good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at ('racow

COMMUNICATIONS .- There are about zz,or miles of railway and over so,oco miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone graph fine, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of lands is within the Polish Customs area, free transit

is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

Finance.—The Budget for the g mouths ending March 2s, 1200, gives the revenue \$5,550,000,000 Polish marks, expenditure \$5,550,000,000 Polish marks, expenditure \$5,550,000,000 Polish marks, expenditure \$5,550,000,000 Polish marks, expenditure \$5,550,000,000 Polish marks, in the control of the second polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish polish p

and g milliards Austrian kronen (total of about ag milliards Polish marks). The Polish mark has been adopted at the ratio of 70 Galician hydres — see Polish marks.

The capital, Warsaw, on the Vistula (which is spanned by Four magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings; its population in 1914 was about Res. see, and in 1919 about 1,000,000. Other laster towns are Left (see my the capital of the

lage towns are Lodz (450,000), the cantre of the textile industry; Posen, at the confluence of the Warts and Cybins rivers (160,000), Cracow, on the Vistula (170,000), Bialistok (110,000), and Somowice (100,000)

BRITISH LEGATION.

No. 28, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.

British Minister, Wassaw (vasant).

2st Secretary, Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart.

2rd V. Cavendish-Bentinck £4,000 yrd

P. S. Scrivenci. Commercial Secretary, R. E. Kimens

Secretary to Minister, H. W. Davison.

BRITISH CONSULATE No. sey Aleje Jerosolimskie, Warsaw. Consul, F. Savery.

PORTUGAL, Republic of.

President. Antonio José d'Almeida, assumed office Oct 6, 1919.

CABINET (Nov., 1010).

Prime Minister and Agriculture, Benhor Antonio

Josquim Graujo.

Porsign Afairs, Sonhor J. C. de Mello Barreto
Interior, Sonhor F. A. Pedrusa.

Justice, Dr. A. C. Lopes Cardoso.

Wer, Senhor H. A. dos Santos Ribiero.

Marine, Senhor R. Paes Gomes.

Finance, Senhor Mocencio Camacho Rodrigues. Colonies, Senhor M. F. da Rocha.

Instruction, Senhor Julio Dantas. Commerce, Senhor F. G. V. Correia, Labour, Senhor J. R. de Lima Duque.

Minister Estraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Senhor M. Texeira-Gomes, 12, Gloucester Place,

Behlor M. Teleffactories, 12, diodected 1 mes, Portman Square, W. z.

2st Secretary, Senhor J. A. de Bianchi, c.B.E., 3s

Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1

2nd Secretary, Senhor J. de Lima Santos.

Naval Attacké, Comm. F. Branco.

Military Attacké, Col. A. I. Ferraz, p.S.c.

Commercial Councellor and Consul-General (London), Sephor O. G. Putler, 22, Taviton St., and Conmit-General

Gordon Square, W.C. 1 Vice-Consul (London), Maj. M. C. V. Hurst, Queen Aune's Mansions, St. James's Park, W.z. Portugal lies in gy"-4s" 8" N. lat and 6 "sy"go go W. long., being 56 miles in length from
N. to S., and averaging about see in breadth
from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains from S. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 5,395,393, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a popu-lation estimated at 9,493,500. The Acces and Madeira are reparded, not as culonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The ighicf predacts are wheat, barley, cats, maine, flax, heatp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, tros. offers, present, largons, citizens. rishds, rice, olives, uranges, lenons, citrons, s, and almonds. There are extensive forests oak, cheesnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cuiti-tion of the vine and the olive being among

the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and hay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of so per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country, others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and sait The imports are manufactured goods hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial manne (rgrs) numbered see steam and ros sailing vessels, with a tourage of 122,726 In 1918, 5,866 vessels, of 3,284,928 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1.854 unles in extent were open for traffic in 1913, and there were 5.945 miles of telegraph line in 1913 For many years the national income was considerably loss than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence - Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about and computatory. Ine peace energive is accou-as, occ. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of r coast-defence ship, 4 pro-tected cruisers, some old pattern gunboats, 4 destroyers, and 2 submarines and 4 gunboats of the Herbaccous limiter type, acquired in England (1920), manned by about 4,898 sailors.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 25, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums. are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coumbra (1291) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1910.

1980-1951. Revenue (estimate) ... "\$119.615, 215 Expenditure (estimate) ..... ×34,679,851 Total debt (1980) ...... ... ... 2,924,044,987 1915.

1988.

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (zgao), goo, s76;

Oporto had a population (1900) of \$15,270.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre. BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, Hon Sir Laucelot D Carnegle, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1912). and Secretary, E. A. Keeling... ard Sec., T. A. Shone. Vaval Astrocks, Capt. Hon. A. R. Ra nsay,

R. W (Paris). Military Atlacks, Col. A. W. B. Baird, C.B. CMG. D.SO (Madrid).

Hon Attacht, Sir J. Williams Druminoud,

Hart.

Commercial Secretary, tientirey Salin. Translator, H. C. G. Oakley . ...... £300 to 400 BRITISH CONSDLAR OFFICER

Lisbon -Cons.-Gon., Sydney J. A. Churchill. M. V.O. V.-Cons., John E. M. Carvell ...

, (temp.), Charles Broughton... The \$ [escudo) is valued at pur at as Sid.; the present Exchange value (Nov as, species 944. 650

w.—V.-Cone., Charles J. Ffrench Duff e and Tapira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos .. Particulo V.-Cons., José P. d'Azevedo Schwid Vice-Cons., Josephin P. Fryxell Vills Real & Santo Intonio Vice-Consul, H. H. Maxwell hinds Vice-Consul, G. H. V. Mercier unchal (Madeira)—Cons., P. J. Staniforth .....£1,275 torth

V. Cons., E. Sarafield

Lounda—Courul, F. E. Brinjes (actg.)

V. Cons.,

Parinjag F. E. Brinjes. Landans—Cone. Agent, A. R. Cadman. Lobito—Vice-Cona., R. A. Duthie (actg.). Sao Thomé—Vice-Cons., E. A. Willmott grepso Marques—Courui-General, H. Hall Hall ... ..... 1,750 Vice-Consul, A. T. Long....... Pro-Consul, H. McClelland ... Beira-Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland (actg.)

Mosambique-V.-Cons., J. B. Taylor, (actg.)
Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul, W. Folliott. Consultant of Consult, W. Folinott (actg.).

Quilimane—V.-C., G. M. Foster (actg.)

Tete—Vice-Cons.,
Consultar Agent. A. J. Correa .............

Mannagao (Portuguese India)—Consul,

H. S. Lane.

H. S. Lane .... Oporto-Consul, Honorius Grant ...... 1,300 Vice-Consul (tempy.), A. K. Spens. Figueira - Vice-Consul, George Laidley
Vianna and Caminha - Vice-Consul,
Manuel P. M de Lemos...... Vianna do Cartello-Pro-Consul, A. M. de Castro. Portuguese Guinea- Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham ....

St. Michael's (Azores) - Connel, G. W. Hayes Vice-Cons., B. C. Morley (temp.)
,, A. G. Fleming (temp.) Fayal-Vice-Consul, G. E Davies.

St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo... St. Vincent—Consul, H. Butler (actg.)..... ., V · Cons., St Jago - Vice-Consul, J. R. da Silva ...

Lisbon, distance z, zzo miles ; transit, so hours.

# PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Gos, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1909 10, £223,000; imports, £1,316,000; exports, £220,000.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square mules and a population of \$0,000. Revenue, 2009-20, £297,300 ; imports, £2,500,000 , exports, £2,700,000.

PORTUGUESS TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7.40 square miles, with a population of 300,000 Exercise, 1910-11, 240,000; imports, £80,000; exports, £64,000.

population of 400,000. Revenue, 2009-20, £60,000; exports, £90,000; imports, £280,000.

SAO THOME and PRINCIPS ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guines (area 442 square miles, population 48,000). Revenue, 1909-10, £186,500; imports, £500,000; exports, £650,000.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of aboos square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 7909-70, \$60,000; exports, £700,000; imports, £7,190,000.

Portuguese East Africa (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, 1909-10. £2,200,000; total trade (imports and exports), £6,000,000.

# Trade of Colonies with U.K.

2025 Imports from U.K...... £2,025,630 £2,626,759 Exports to U.K. ...... 1,528,807 1,003,198

#### RUMANIA.

King, Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865; succeeded his uncle Oct. 10, 1914; mar. Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Edinburgh. Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, born Oct. 15, 1803.

# MINISTRY (June az. 2020).

Premier, Gen. Avareson. Foreign Affairs, Take Jonesco. War, Gen., Rascano. Interior, M. Argetolano.
Public Instruction, M. Neguleson. Fine Arts, M. Octavian Goga. Public Works, M. Valiano. Finance, M. Titulesco. Agriculture, M. Cudalbu. Commerce and Industry, M. Octavian Taslacano. Reconstruction, M. Atanasiu. Labour, M. Trancu Jasi.

Bukovina, Baron Starcia; Transylvama, M. Mocsonyi; Bessarabia, M. Nita.

Enroy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten. tiery in London, Monsieur Michael B. Boeresco (Chargé d'Affaires). Legation, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.

and Secretary, Capt. Costiesco-Ghyka. grd Scoretaries, M. Nano; M. Alexander

Cretziano. Attachés, M. Alexander Constantinesco: M. Nicholas Viadesco.

Military Attaché, Col Douglas Capitaneano. Consul, M. Marcu Beza. do., M. N. Gologan, at Crescent Road,

Norbiton. Commercial Attaché, M. Gr. Michaesca, Hon. Connul-General, Sir Albert. Rollit LL.D.,

3 Mineing Lane, E.C. 3.

Hon. Consuls at Glasgow, Manchester and Malta.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Bouses Revenue, 1940-11, Leason; imports, 1940-101, Leason Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical Dacia, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Daimbe, Africa, have an area of 1,475 equare miles and a population of 1940-000. Revenue, 2999-100, 1990-100. Theisa, and Dniester, whose central point is the ine of the Carpathians. The territory in known as Wallachia, Moldavia, Researabla, Ballovina, Crisona-Maramment, Transpivania, with part of the Banat and of the Dobrudia. The Africa, has an area of 14,000 aquare miles and a kingdom has its origin in the union of the

Danuhian principalities of Walachia and Mol-Januarum principalities of wassous and Activas (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern Bessarable) under the Treaty of Paris (April, 1881). The principalities remained an integral part of the Turkish Empire until 1888, when Prince Alexander John Cura was elected ruler under the superainty of the Porte. Prince Curs abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) the new Principality was recognised as an independent State, and part of the Dobruja (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in segs-sp, and her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier at the expense of war-worn Bulgaria. In the War of spa-sps, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 2927), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities between the protagonists. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the ante bellum area of the Kingdom (83,000 sq. miles) was more than doubled by the inclusion within its borders of Remarable, Transylvania, Bukovina, and part of the Banat of Temesvar. The area of the enlarged Kingdom of Rumania may thus be entimated at manale sq. miles, and the rest population of g.ese,cee has been increased to 27,000,000. The dominating religion is that to sy,coo,coo. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church, but there are many Jews, full political rights being accorded

GOVERNMENT .- The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 8 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (362 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority races. The executive is entrusted to a council of

PRODUCTION -The soil of Waiachia, Bessarable, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe. The wheat crop for 1919 was estimated at 7,000,000 quarters (of 480 lh.). The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maise, millet, harley, rye, heans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, osterials yields seeke crops or maise, wheek, Tyo, ceats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarahia produce wheat, maise, harley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is the Constituents of the American Market Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the Constituents of the of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and flerce summer winter cold and summer heat, and herce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,582,92 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, sait, coallignite, iron, gold, and mics. Manufactures are in their infasor, and the imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Burope; the

exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maise, cats, petroleum, timber, catéle, selt and hides. All estates over 1,333 acres have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE—Service in the Army is universal

and compulsory. In the War of age-ages over geness all ranks passed into the Armies of Eumania, and of this number over ag per cont. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small Navy

on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Dannbe. EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory. EDUCATION is free and nominally computsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,622,795 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jasey, Cinj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of

Commerce was opened in 1913.
COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1913 there were about 7.131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom. There are 19,715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 200 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea port of Constantsa (Dobruja) is linked with the interior by a railway. An International Commission, exercising sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube. has its seat at Galatz.

5,800,000 0,465,000 *lc1	2926 27. £35,830,000 85,830,000 9,000,000,000 £31,000,000 84,200,000
	5,800,000 0,465,000 *lc1

Imports from ! K ... ..... Exports to U.K.

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with an estimated population of 400,000 in 1919 Other towns are Jassy (80,000), Galatz (60,000), Braila (60,000), Plosse (90,000), and Craiova (46,000); in Transplement, Kolozyar or Klausenburg (60,000), Czernovitz or Karizburg; and in Bessarabia, Kishinev, Akkerman, Bender, and Bialtzy.

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION (a4 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest). British Minister, Sir Berbert Guy Dering,

at Scoreury,
d'Afaires)

3rd Scoretary, C. Cradock Hartopp,
Mil. Attacke, Brig. Gen. C. R. Ballard,
G.R.; Assts., Major A. W. Barrett;

C.B.; Aste., Major A. W. Barrett; Capt. A. H. Simpson, M.C. Cousseroid Soc. A. A. Adams, 23 Strads Gen. Gh. Manu (fosts Verde) \$1,000 to 2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OPPIORS

Bucharvet—Consul, L. E. Reyser
Ciuj—Consul, C. A. Goodwin
Cernoretiz—Consul, F. J. Cameron
Breila—V.-Cons.,
Galatz—Vice-Consul, C. Clifton
Shifne—V.-Cons.

Transit, g days.

# RUSSIA.

sident of the Council of Countelearies of the ruple, Valdimir Lithon Ulinaov-Lenin. born

April og, dipe.

Hombers of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conference of the Council conf Proton America, Leon B. Bronstein Tre Proton Afeirs, G. Tobitcherin, Interior, Posts and Telegraphs, Glebov. Justice, Kourky. Public Instruction, Lunakharsky. Pisance, Gouldouski.

The area of Soviet Buscle cannot be stated

The area of Soviet Bussia cannot be stated with accuracy, owing to the ebb and flow of the various conflicting forces. It may, however, be estimated at a second serious conflicting forces are miles (with a population of about accesses square miles (with a population of about accesses square miles (with a population of about accesses) East of the Ural Mountains; and at accesses aguare miles (with a population of about accesses accessed and accessed to the Ural Mountains. Prior to the War of spec-8 the Resease Empire of the Tar Nicholas II. covered more than a gas-see acquare miles, with a population of about algester miles, with a population of about algester miles, with a population of about algester miles, with a population of about algester miles, with a population of the Empire. Republics of Ethonia, Latina and Lithuania, the Southern Republics of Forces, and the Don, the Cancasian Republics of Kubanand Azurbeigen, and the Emsian portion of the Rapublic of Armenia, while the States of Khies and Bothars were dependencies of the Empire.

The Central Government of this vast area

The Central Government of this vast area as an absolute autocracy, the country being regarded as the estate of the autocrat and the public revanue as his private income, from which the expenses of administration were met. Reforms of various kinds were introduced from Reforms of various kinds were introduced from time to time. The peasants, who constituted gap per capt. of the inhabitants, were freed from the condition of sarfdom in 18st by the Taar Alexander II., and land was allotted to them in communal ownership. After the disasters of the Russy-Japanese War of 1894—1895 the Taar Nicholas II. published a rescript foreshadowing a constitutional form of government. In 1895 the imperial Dama (parliament), elected under the tentative constitution, was opened by the Taar, but it possessed little authority and its recommendations were usually ignored, while it was lieble to be dissolved at the will of the Taar. was liable to be dissolved at the will of the Tsar. The government in force at the outbreak of the the government is force at the outbreak of the War in sage was "Constitutional" in name alone, as the limits to the power of the ruler were subject to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former auto-cracy, at the will of the autocrat.

Local Government, on the other hand, was highly developed. In the rural districts (containing 8 per cent of the imbeliants) the village communities elected comming under the presidency of a starouta (mayor), villages being grouped into provinces and thus into governments, with larger elective comolis for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the villagers being grouped by voluntary association into districts, usually corresponding with local into districts, usually corresponding with measure-government area. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the Society and distributed at the Co-opera-tive shops. Municipalities were also adminis-tered by district councils such; the presidency of a mayor, but in many calculation; sutherity.

was overshadowed by the superior authority of

the military governor.

Education was not widespread in the Tan's identification was not widespread in the Tan's identification. The second only the most elementary instruction, and the attendance most elementary instruction, and the attendance in the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the se most elementary instruction, and the attendance was voluntary, while they were closed in rangle districts during the summer months. Secondary schools existed only is the great cities, and the cleven universities had only spece students of both sexes. Fully so per cent. of the peasants (i.e. yn per cent. of the people were fillerate. A rural starouts who could neither read nor write was in no way unusual, and accounts were frequently kept for the local branch of the Co-operative Society by the village schoolmistress or by the priest, the abacus being employed by the shopkeeper for simple additions of mubics and kopeks by means of moveable balls (of different colours) on a wire frame.

For many years a sullen undercurrent of unrest had been noticeable in Russia, particularly among the University students and the educated classes. The movement spread rapidly among the workers and peasants from about the year 1850, and was secretly organised in 1860 as the "Society for the Liberation of the People." The reforms originally demanded were reasonable and neither anti-dynastic nor revolutionary. They were resisted principally because they were regarded as premature. The impatient exregarded as premature. The impatient extremists endeavoured to hasten reform by violent means, and resorted to terrorism and assassination to achieve their aim, which was criticised as a desire to reduce rule to anarohy, and to substitute for existing authority "nothing," as expressed in their nickname. This Nikiliam was kept in check by a large force of Secret Police, whose methods were generally arbitrary and frequently inhuman, arrest on suspicion of membership of a secret society, or of sympathy with Nihilism, being followed by banishment for life or by penal servitude in the mines of Siberia

Involved in the War from Aug. 2, 2014, the military forces of the Taur fought against the armies of the Central Powers with varying success. On March 12, 1917, owing to the avowed hostlity of the Duma, the Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, but the auccessor nominated by him was not admitted to power, and a provisional government was set up under Prince Lvov. On government was set up under Prince Lvov. On hay se, sear, this administration was taken over by a Republican Cabinet under Alexander Kerensky, but Kerensky falled to establish a settled government. Administrative chaos was followed by a debade in the field, and the armies of Russia, hitherto a bulwark of the Allied cause, retreated in panic from the battle line, many of the soldiers abandoning their arms and returning to that homes. returning to their homes

On Nov. 7, 1927, a military revolution transferred the power from the Republican Cablact of Kerensky to "People's Commissioners," appointed by an "All Bussia Congress of Soviets," the Soviets being Councils of delegates elected by workmen, soldiers and pessants throughout the country.

The opposing theories of government were

The Fuar Micholas II, with the Frantiss, Transwitch Alaxis (heir apparent), and the Frincesses (and such fitthful adherent, as remained to them), were corrected by order of the Leyensky (tablest, Ting were sithe-quently captured by the Schlevith add on July 26, 300, the Fuar and his family and attentions were betcheved in odd blood.

known as "Maximalist" and "Minimalist" rule, the Soviets claiming to represent the Maximalists or largest class, the Republican Cabinet being accused of representing only the bourgeoists, or smallest (Minimalist) class. The Maximalists or Bolaheviki' (Bolaheviki' = majority) professed to act in the name not only of the people of Russia, but in harmony with a projected "Federation of the Projektsylets of the Month State of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Month of the Mont the Projetariates of the World."\*

Meanwhile, the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and after granting an armistice they imposed on the Soviet government the crushing conditions of the Treaty of Brest Litousk (March a, 1918), which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by

the Allies

The Bolshevik regime had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Koltohak), South Russia (Denikin), and North Russia (Tohaikovsky), mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German-Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the Soviets against governments which were held by them to be representative of Minimalist rule and of the bourgeoisie they had

pledged themselves to eradicate.

In zero the Soviet armies met with almost universal success in their encounters with the forces from Siberia. Koltchak was driven across the Urals and his armies were dispersed, the leader being captured and put to death. Local resistance in North Russia was strengthened by Allied troops (principally from Great Britain and U.S.A.), and help was also rendered to General Denikin in the south. But the victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the Allied Nations for further military adventures, and the rein-forcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the North, from Odessa in the South, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the "White" resistance to the "Red" (Bolshevik) armies, and by the close of the summer of rese the greater part of Siberia and the Archangel government were included in Soviet Russia. In some war broke out between the Republic of Foland and the Soviet armies, in conjunction with operations under General Wrangel, the successor of Denikin in the South. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger of capture, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland.

Soviet Russia is governed by the President and Council of the Peoples' Commissioners, nominally for the benefit of the People of Russis; but the

Bolshevik propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, but has againd few adherents in democratic countries. The p. inclinal agency for Bolsheyik propaganda abroad is the p. inclinal agency for Bolsheyik propaganda abroad is the international countries. The p. inclinal section of the tanks and counsercial houses of the bouty-countries cannot converted houses of the bouty-countries. Boundary of the countries of the bouty-countries. The propaganda is directed by Kuppel name Countries. The propaganda is directed by Kuppel and the countries of the countries. The countries of the countries of the countries of the countries of the countries. The countries of the countries of the countries of the countries of the countries of the countries of the countries of the countries.

so-called Holshevik, or majority, rule is in effect that of a misority, and in is upheld by an army which contains at least to per cent, of foreign (largely Chinese) mercentries, by methods in every way as undemocratic as those of Thardom, "Liberty" is dismissed as a Bourgeoisis, and freedom of the Press and free speech arp similarly regarded, while the Bodial Hemocratic (Menshevista) and the Salvation Army are, prescribed as "Counter-Revolutionary," Soviet rule has hitherto been accountanted by indicar interior. has hitherto been accompanied by indiscriminate slaughter and outrage; it has not yet been recognised by any of the Allied Powers. Before the War the annual revenue of the

State was about 3,500,000,000 roubles (at the 1914 Tate of exchange 9:455 roubles = £s sterling).
The Soriet budget of 1919 showed a Revenue of
20,349,000,000 roubles for the first six months of the year, and an expenditure of go, 103,000,000 roubles, a deficit for the six months of 29.754,000,000 roubles. The State debt amounted. in 1914, to 8.811.386,one roubles (£931.600.000), against which there was a gold reserve in the State Bank of 1,673.880,one roubles (£931.600.000). In Oct. 1917 the State debt amounted to 38,300.000,000 roubles, including a number of loans contracted abroad, Great Britain being a creditor for the amount of £571,000,000 lent to Russia from Sept. 1913 to Oct. 1917. All internal and external obligations of the State have been repudiated by the Soviet government. In Sept. 1930 particulars were published of an agreement hetween the British Government and Soviet Russia for resumption of trade relations, and in this agreement (so far as its details were made known) the repudiation of the public debt appears to be condoned by the British Government. The internal debt has been increased by many millions of roubles monthly by the indiscriminate issue of paper money. Before the War of 214-8 the paper rouble was worth about as.; on Nov. 8, 1980, the exchange in South Russia was quoted at 135,000 paper roubles. £ 1 sterling and the gold to rouble piece at 200,000 paper roubles. All banks and financial and trading concerns and shipping enterprises have been declared to be the property of the prole-tariate, and the balances and credits have been dissipated by theft or neglect. Private owner-ship of land has been abolished and all real estate has been declared proletariate property.

The harvest of rgrs produced ar.478,322 tons of wheat, as.842,950 tons of rye (the staple food of the peasants and workmen), 10,321,593 tons of the peasants and workmen), 20,321,593 tons of barley, 18,569,386 tons of oats, a,364,006 tons of millet, a,862,206 tons of maize, 37,399,474 tons of potatoes, and 24,465 tons of tobacco; the live stock included (1914) 34,053,000 cattle, 78,873,000 sheep, lambs and goats, 24,995,000

pigs, and 24,973,000 horses.
In 1913 the mineral output of Russia was 59,39,000 tons of coal (principally from the Donetz basin), gold, platinum (337 poods of 361b.), pig iron (7,400,000 tons), copper, quick-silver, sait and lead.

In 1914 the Imports into Russia were valued In 1914 the imports into Russis were valued at 1,100,000,000 coopens resible, and the Exports from Russis at 96,000,000 roubles, a total trade (at 948 roubles=£1) of £217,48,000, the chief imports from the United Ringdom being machinery and cost, the exports to the United Ringdom being machinery and cost, the exports to the United plant of the Company of the Edward Russis and the Company of the Edward Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Russis Rus

There were (1913) of \$30 miles of railway with a gross revenue of \$125,823,000, 125,60 post offices carrying a,623,000,000 lettern, &c., and 476,279 miles of telegraph wire. The principal railway lines are the main European network railway lines are the main European network from Petrograd, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals via Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kole Peninsuh and to Archangel and running south-wards to the Baltic, the Crimes and the Caucasus; the Trans-Siberian Line from Chelya-biusk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Balkal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chite the line grosses the Manchurian frontier Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier cas the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Viadivostock, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovka. The projected Amur Railway, when completed, will connect Stryetensk with Khabarovko, and the Trans-Siberian line will thus connect the western and eastern limits of Bruste on Provide terminal Transof Russia on Russian territory. The Trans-Udspian Railway runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv. Bokhara, Sama-kand, Khokand and Audijan, with a see-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The Orenburg-Tashkent Line, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the The Trans-Caucasian Trans-Caspian system. Line runs through the autonomous Republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, vid Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and via Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julia. There are in European Russia about 150,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which total about onefourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and vessels, a turnier essination of saming vessels, mearly one-third by ratts. In Asiatic Russia there are 85,000 miles of waterway, of which so,000 miles are navigable. Some 175,000 persons were engaged in the traffic (1910), the vessels numbering (in 1910) 4,000 steamers and 23,000 sailing vessels. In 1906 the ships and rafts carried over 4,000,000,000 tons of goods.
The principal ports of Soviet Bussia are Petrograd and Kronstadt on the Baltic; Archangel

on the White Sea, and Ekaterinsk in the Kola River (Murmansk); Astrakan at the mouth of the Volga (on the land locked Caspian Sea); Vladivostok and Nicolaieffsk on the Pacific;

and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka.

On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, was transferred from Petrogram 20 moscow, which had a population in 1914 of about 1,900,000, reduced by famine, assassination and misrule to about 700,000 in 1900. PETROGRAD (before the War "St. Petersburg") the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the New in zysz, had a population in spa of s,oco, ose (estimated at z,oco, oco in spac). Other centres are Saratov (sec, oco), Kazau (zyo, oco), Astrakhan (130, oco), Tula (133, oco), Minsk (110, oco), Nijai Neygorod (sec, oco), Voronezk (90, oco), Orei (98, oco), Vitebsk (35, oco), Kurak (36, oco), and Tarcelary (36, oco). Archangel had about 48, oco inhabitants in ross.

In various districts there are organized Go-vernments, independent of Societ Russis, and in other parts there is organised opposition to

Social rule. The autonomous governments in

# AZERBAIJAN.

Azerbaijan is a Transcaucasian Republic on the south-western shore of the Caspian Ses extending from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia. The area is about 50,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 4 to 5 millions, of whom over 75 per cent. are Muhammadans.

The Capital is BAKU (pop. 250,000) on the ahore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiffis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns Yelisabethpol, Derbent, Kuba and Shemakh Other towns are

The Republic has been formally recognised by the Allied Powers.

# THE DON.

The territory of the Cossacks of the Don. declared itself a Republic in Jan. 1918. Area about 63,000 sq. miles, population (1914) 3,700,000. The Republic covers the greater portion of the valley of the Don, and extends to the mouth of the river at the Sea of Azov. The largest town is Rostov on the Don (pop. 1914, 280,000), and the seat of government is at the former Provincial capital, NOVOCHERKASS (pop. 1914, 75,000). Ataman of the Don (Governor), General Krasnov.

#### ESTHONIA.

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea and on the S. by Lake Pelpus and Soviet Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about so,ecc sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with Soviet Russia), with a population (sees) of shout r,Sec,ecc. A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors, and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, rye, cats, lealer and flar helps the chief crons, and barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, sugar refining, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum. The capital is REVAL (pop. 1914, 170,000) an important Pattic port, connected by railway with Petrograd; other towns are Narva, Hapsa, Pernau, Valk and Dorpat.

The government is administered by the Esthonian National Council, and has been recognised by the Allied Powers and by Soviet

CAPITAL, Reval.

British Chargé d'Affaires (Reval), J. E. r.

Exthonian Chargé d'Affaires (Loudon), Prof. Antonius Pilp.

#### GEORGIA.

A former Kingdom in Transcaucasia, with a history of more than a coe years are State, was gunexed by Russia in rear in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of resz. At the beginning of seas it regained its independence. The Republic of Georgies comprises the termer governments of Tidis and Kutsia, the dis-

Ward.

tripts of Zakatháli, Sodohi, Sakhum and Batum : tiptes of Fainthall, Sodelfi, Sakhum and Batum; the total area (excluding the Province of Lazistan, now Turkish, and claimed by Georgia ethnographically), in about 45,000 sq., miles with a population (agas) of gays, gas. The Republic is bounded on the N. by the Cancasian Mountains, on the S. by Armsenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaigan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. It includes the important Black Sea ports of Matum (approximately provided that the property of the state of the property of the state of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the state of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of the season and Refs. (No. 100 control of Hatum (pop. 50,000) and Poti (pop. 30,731). Other large towns are TIPLIS, the capital (pop. rga4, 386,eeo), Kutais (pop. 85,331), Sukhum (pop. 61,974), Tohisturi, the centre of the manganese industry, (pop. 85,678), Dusheti and Signagi. The Railway system of deorgis extends to gpo miles. The trunk line ggs miles long, connects the Black Sea ports of Pito and Batum with Baku on the Caspian Sea. Batum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe line. The Republic is very rich in mineral resources such as manganese, fron, copper, sliver-lead, petroleum, coal, etc. It has over 500 mineral springs, partly unexploited, among them many containing sulphur and radium agricultural resources are also cousiderable.

Georgia is a Democratic Republic . The executive power is entrusted to a Cabinet of Ministers, and the President of the Cabinet is acting temporarily as Supreme Head of the

Republic. Prendent of the Republic, N. Jordania, born 62. Elected by the Constituent Assembly 1867.

March zath, 1919

Georgian Chargé d'Afaires (London) D. Ghambashidze, 22 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
British High Commissioner at Tifus, Commander Luke, D.S.O., R.A.

#### KUBAN.

In Nov. 1918, anti-Bolshevik elements in the basin of the Kuban river, N. of the Caucasus and E. of the Sea of Azof, proclaimed a government under M. Sazonov at Ekaterinodar. The area includes the river basin, the N. slopes of the Caucasus to Elbruz (on the E.), the river mouth, and the coast of the Sea of Azov, and extends over about 36,500 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 3,000,000. Under normal conditions the Kuban soll not only supports the inhabitants, but enables about one-third of the produce to be exported. The aim of the government is rounion with Russia under a Democratic Federal Government. ERATERINODAR (pop. 1914, 110,000); other towns, Novorossilak (pop. 1914, 70,000), Maikop (pop. 1914, 55,000), and Yeisk (pop. 1914, 53,000).

LATVIA. A Baltic Republic in the basin of the Dvina river and round the Gulf of Riga, practically co-extensive with the former Provincial government of Couriand, the area being about zo,ooc ad miles, with a population (1924) of about 20,000. Oct. 7, 1929, General Biskupski assumed office as Fremier and Becretary for Foreign Affairs.

The seat of government is RIGA, at the mouth the weak or governments as keep, at the mouth of the Dvina river, with an estimated population of syacos, other centres being Libau (100,000) and Mitau (10,000) on the Battic coast, and Dwinak (90,000) hear the Lithuanian frontier, in the south-east.

CAPITAL, Riga.
Chief of British Political and Beonomic Mission, Col. S. G. Tallents, C.B., C.B.E.

Ohief of Military Mission, Maj. A. H. Knomm D.L.O., O.B.E., M.O. Commercial Commissioner (Riga), Was, Peters. TITHUTANIA.

The former governments of Kovne and Vilna and portions of Gradno, Moghilev and Vitebsk were united in agas as the Republic of Lathuanis. The Republic is bounded on the R. by Latria, on the S by the German district of Konigsbess, Poland and Soviet Russia, on the E. by Soviet Russia, and on the W. by the Raitia dea, the test are included in the Republic heirs about total area included in the Republic being about 40,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 5,000,000. The future of the districts of Memel and Tilsit is to be settled by the League Memel and Thint is to be settled by any amount of Nations, as between Lithuania and its 9. neighbour, Poland. The seat of government is Villa, on the Villya river, a tributary of the Niemen (pop. 1914, 210,000) connected by railway with Riga (Latvia), Pstrograd, and Warsaw (Poland); Kovno, on the Niemen, had a population in 1914 of 25,000, other centres being tion in 1924 of 95,000, other centres being Grodno (60,000), Memel, on the Haltic (35,000),

Swalli (30,000), Menier, of the Batte (35,000), Swalli (30,000), and Shavli (30,000). CAPITAL, VILNA. President of the Lithuanian Republic, A. Smetonia (April 4, 1929). Lithunian Chargé d'Afaires (London), A. Tyszkiewicz. British Charge d'Affaires (Vilna), Lt. Col. R. B.

# TARTAR BASHKIR.

The former Provinces of Samara, Ufa, and Orenburg declared their independence in 1918 as the Tartur Bashkir Republic. Samara (capital, Samara ou the Volga, pop. 1914, 220,000) has a total area of 35,200 sq. infles and a population (1914) of 3,700,000; it lies to the E. of the Volga river and is largely agricultural, but includes iron-founding, tanning, brickmaking, and flour milling among its industries. Usa (capital Ufa, at the configence of the Ufa and Relata trivers, pop. 2914, 65,000) has an area of 47,200 sq. miles and a population (2914) of 2,000,000; it lies to the M.E. of Samara, and is largely agricultural and pastoral. Orenburg (capital, Orenburg on the Ural river, pop. 2914, 200,000), E. and S. E. of Ufa, is largely mountainous, but contribute the factural set and the contribute the facture to a salt of the contribute the facture to a salt of the contribute the facture to a salt of the contribute the facture to a salt of the contribute the facture to the facture to the salt of the contribute the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the salt of the contribute the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the facture to the f but contains also fertile low-lying tracts in which agriculture is extensively carried on. Orenburg has considerable mineral wealth which is practically undeveloped.

TAURIDA

In March sass the former government, of Taurida declared its independence as the \*Taurida declared its independence as the \*Taurida Republic.\* The area is za,pas sq. miles, with a population (see ) of see,ees, and the Republic is bounded on the N. by the Dnieper giver and the Province of Richterincelax, on the W. and S. by the Black Sea, and on the E. by the Sea of Asov. The soil is very productive, especially in its southern penthaniar, known as the Crimes (the ancient Tauric Cherachese). The capital is Simpercol (pop. 1924, 62,ees), other towns being Sevantopol (pop. 1924, 62,ees), other towns being Sevantopol (pop. 1924, 62,ees), Kertch (pop. 1924, 62,ees), Theodoxie (pop. 1924, 64,ees), Republica, Relivopol, and Perekop.

TEREE

In Sept. 1916 the Giscannasian Pravince of Terek proclaimed its independence. The Perek Republic has an area of about alloss at miles, and includes a population of about 1,000,000

The S, neighbour is Georgia, the Kuban Republic ites to the W., and the E, boundary is the Caspian Ses. The N. boundary is indeterminate, but the Republic extends over the basin of the Terek river towards Astrakan.

# TURKESTAN.

Tn Jan, and the former Russian Provinces of Ferghams, Syr-Daris, Amu-Daris, Samarkand and Semily schenisk, with a total area of about 4,20,000 at, miles and a population of about 7,000,000, declared their independence as the Republic of Turkstas. The territories of this Republic extend from the Aral Sea in the W. to the houndaries of the Ohinese Republic in the E., and between the River Chu and Lake Balkash on the S. The capital is TASHERED (pop. 1914, 1975,000), other large centres being Khohkand (pop. 1924, 1936,000), and Nashangan (pop. 1924, 90,000), and Nashangan (pop. 1924, 90,000), and Nashangan (pop. 1924, 90,000).

#### UKRAINE

On Nov. ss, sexy, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Eksterincelav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volkynia in "West Russia") was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the Republic of the Ukraine. The new Republic was despoiled by Germany in 2017-28, and until August 2019 was overrun by Bolahevik forces, who were then driven from Odessa and the Ukraine by a rising of the inhabitants. The total area of the Republic is about 174,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 20,000,000. The chief town and seat of government is Kirzy (pop. 2014, 600,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in regra of \$50,000), Kharkov (pop. rgr4, z60,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. rgr4, z60,000), and Zhitomir (pop. rgr4, 80,000). The Ukraine is the great wheat growing district of Russia, and contains large deposits of iron ore and coah Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the War of 1914-8 the exports from the Ukraine (wheat, sugar, hides, bristles and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000 and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000. In March 1929 the Allies recognised the government of the Ukraine. In the autumn of 1919 the Republic broke off relations with the forces of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin and hostilities ensued, with varying fortunes, between the Ukrainian armies under General Wrangel and the" United Russian "armies of General Denikin. A "peace" was concluded in Nov. spr., and in tone the struggle was continued with the armise of Soviet Russia, the trend of the struggle appearing to be entirely in favour of the "Red" Armies.

President of the Ukrainian Republic, Simon Petlura.

#### YAKUTSK.

In May real the vast East Siberian Province of Yakutak broke away from the Republic of Siberia and established a Republic of Yakutak. This sparsely populated area of x, xio, sg; ad miles contained in rera a population of less than management, the chief industry being hunting and trapping in the facest regions and agriculture in this 3. There is considerable mineral wealth.

The capital is YAKUTSK on the Lena river, the centre of the Siberian fur trade (pop. 2924, 20,000).

# SALVADOR, Republic of.

President (1919-1913), Señor Jorge Melendez, assumed office March 1, 1919).
Vice-President, Br. Alfonso Quinonez Molina.
Interior and Public Works, Dr. Miguel Molina.
Foreign Afairs, Dr. Juan F. Paredes.
Frinance, José E. Suay.
War and Marine, Dr. Plo Romero Bosque.

Chargé d'Afaires and Consul-General in London, Dr. Arturo R. Avila, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Paoific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,223 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,27,336. It is divided into 14 departments.

Salvador was conquered in 255 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 252. In 254 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 2564 (revised in 256), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office.

There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about s,300 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santo Ana (8,300 feet) and San Mignel (7,130 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes are frequent, and on June 8, 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917, and a severe earthquake was experienced on April a8, 1919, doing great damage to the capital.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asalguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Ray of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guija, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Hopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west.

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee; sugar is also grown and indigo, rice, &c., are important crops. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, baisam (known as baisam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. The chief imports are cotton goods (from the U.S.A. and U.K.), and leather, hardware, chemicals and motor cars.

A British railway nearly see miles in length connects. Acquitle with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre; and another line is in-engree of construction from the port of La Union to the capital. This has been completed to San Vicente (san miles), whence a motor service to Gan

Salvador has been organised. The principal ports are Acaptula, La Libertad and La Union. There are uso post-offices and sug telegraph offices, with 3,000 miles of wire.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Revenue	1917-18, Ct.040,418	2918-29. £3.206.236
Expenditure	1.095.100	1,499,364
Internal debt	1,085,400	•••
External debt	1,300,000	
Imports	1,374,000 2.230,000 2018.	z,258,539 2,479,960
Imports from U.K Exports to U.K	£290,825	£ ;
CAPITAL, San Salvador. FLAG; Three horizontal	Pop. circ.	65,500. ue, white,
blue. British Le	•	•

British Minister (Guatemala), H. W. Gaisford (Charge d'Affaires San Salvador) ........

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit, sr days vid Puento Barrios (Guatemala).

# SAN DOMINGO. See Dominican Republic. SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (x April and x October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 33 square miles, the population za.e36. There is an army of about x,000. The city of San Marino (pop. x,000 couples the alope of Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 450 AD., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish.

British Consul-General for San Marino, M.

Carmichael (Leghorn).

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain,
Commendatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S.,

34 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

# SERBIA. See Yugo-Slavia.

King, Rama VI., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., born January z, 188c; succeeded October 23, 1910. Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Prince Dewswongse. Encoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotenhary, in London, Phys. Buri Navarasth, 23 Ashburn Place S.W.

Place, S. W. 7. Consul-General, Sir John Anderson, g Whittington

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public schools and 4.227 schools of all kinds, attended by ras, soo children. A University is in process of organisation. Banglack is the only much-frequented port. Over two-thirds of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Banglock, is with the British Empire, and is Bangkek, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong, German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 2012, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. Thetesk industry in the great forcets of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 2012-29 rice constituted Sr per cent, and teak 24% per cent, of the tuted \$1 per cent and teak \$1/2 per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gumy baga, kerceene, sugar, oplum, metals and metal wares, machinery, dc. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. ad velorem. Burms imports tesk and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no impor-tant mineral products as yet. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers and a general adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and, since x805, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. Siam has an army of nearly se,coo men, and a few small gunboate; compulsory military service has been introduced. About z,see miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (see miles N.E.), Nakawn Lampang (400 miles N. of Bang-kok), Petru (40 miles E.); while the northern line is being extended to Chiengmai, and the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 2916. In July, 2918, the southern line was com-pleted to the Kedah horder where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The ourrency is the silver tical, worth about is. 65/d. The Mint was closed to the free-coinage of silver in Nov., 1908. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupes is mose or less current.: The Government issues notes,

1916-29. · 2017-18.

Total Revenue Ordinary Expenditure	£6,337,9 <b>8</b> 0 ; <b>5.</b> 45 <b>3</b> ,417	5,703,791 5,703,791
Public debt	-	6 433,960
Total imports	67,467,537; 9,533,646	C7.939.147
Imports from U.E.		7000

CAPITAL. Bangkok. Population (2019), 542,00

550 800

Reinign	TWALMEN	1

British	Minister,	Richard	Sturgie	Sey-
'mo	ar, m.v.o. (	1 <b>920</b> )		£3,00
	REPUBLIC	COMMULAI	R OPPICE	ML (

B.A., Li.D. Chiengmai—Consul, W. A. R. Wood, C.I.E.

Nakawn-Lampang-Vice-Consul, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.R. Senggora—Consul, F. G. Gorton..... Puket—Vice-Consul, John F. Johns .....

### SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, born (and acceded to the throne) May 17, 1886; married May 21, 1906, H.B.H. Princess Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (born Oct. 24, 1867).

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, born May 10, 1907.

CABINET, Aug. 31, 1980.

Premier and Minister of Marine, Senor Don

Eduardo Dato y Iradier. Forcign Affairs, Marques de Lema. Interior, Conde de Bugallal.

Finance, Señor Don Lorenzo Dominguez Pascual. War, Viscoudi de Eza Public Works, Señor Luis Espada.

Public Instruction, Marques de Portago. Justice, Señor Mario Ordoñez. Labour, Señor Don Carlos Caual,

Ambassador in London, Exemo, Señor Don Merry del Val, z Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. z. Counsellor, Seffor Don Manuel G. Barzanullana. set Secretary, Señor Don Alberto de Aguilar. and Secretary, Benor Don Fernando Valdes. ard Sceretary, Señor Don Luis de Olivares. Attachés, Señores P. J. de Zulueta, E. M. Pena,

Marques de Murrieta. Military Attaché, Lt. Col. Don Luis Rich. Consul-General, Excmo. Senor Don José Con-

gosto, 4e Trinity Square, E C 3. Vice-Cons., Señor Don Fernando Kobbe.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, hetween 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.—9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 2,327 miles—72s formed by the Mediterransan and fog by the Atlanuc and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1914, of so, 356,000 -ross to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges -the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, -the Fyreness, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Geaderrama. S. Morens, S. Novada, Méntes de Tolede, &c. The principal rivers are the Bears, the Early, the Guadina, the Guadarquiser, the Ebra, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated a June, 1896. The principal teems are Madrid (pop., 655,796), Barcelons (Sargary), Valencia (244,594), Swille (184,44), Malagas (194,595), Murcia (194,595), Sangoona (195,595), Carthagena (196,595), Billeso (194,195).

and San Sebastian (58,052); and there are zg other and can some special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special special s country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, cranges, lemons, almends, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the war, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1930 there were 9,430 miles of railway open, and 69,400 miles of telegraph line. The seagoing mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1919, consisted of 474 steamers and 448 sailing vessels over 50 tons, of a total tonnage of 766,208 tons. In 1919, 14.811 vessels of 9,520,196 tons entered and 15,358 vessels of 10,017,056 tons cleared at Spanish ports

Defence -The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1920, 20,000 officers and 218,000 men. War strength: Field Army, first line, 300,000. Second line.

The Navy is being rebuilt and reorganised. and consists of 3 (zg.700-ton) battleships and 3 modern crusers, with z old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also so torpedo-boat destroyers, a4 torpedo-hoats, 4 submarines, and 10 gunboats.

Education, Primary, is nominally computery and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under elerical control, and supervision is lacking Secondary High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. Universities at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Salagossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	1 <b>920</b> 81.
	Prietas.*
Revenue (Budget)	1,842,780,572
xpenditure (Budget) .	2,403,730,313
vational Debt (1920)	18,398,000,000
	1918. 1919.
otal imports .	£24,394,080 £43,505,658
otal exports	37,980,000 58,986,810
Exports to U.K , 1918	£30,649,519 '
opper Manuf . £809.433	Pyrites (iron and
ork and Manu . 408.577	copper) £3,230,525
rapes, Raw 1,820,874	Quickeilver 298,040
uts (inc Almonds) bes. 135	Esperto, &c. 96,093
ranges 5.451,947	Olive Oil 403,294
aisins 369,494	Onions a,005,938
ther Fruit 2014,400	Potetnes g. zac
rom Ore 9,626,314	Silver Ore 44.485
ead and Manu-	Wine 613,467
factures 1,765,572	·

· Pesetas = £s.

796 Foreign	Cour
Imports of British produce and manufact 2928, £3,866.856:—	- 1
Ostriagne & parts. £4.5m Mackinery	795.
FLAC: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow red, the yellow band larger than the others charged with the Royal Arms of Spain).	and and
British Embassy. (Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid.)	1
British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon.Sir Esmé Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1919)	6,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Chas. Wingfield, Military Attaché, Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	800
att Attache, LtCol. W. S. Sanday, D.S. O. 1st Sec., Hon. Mervyn Herbert	
Financial Secretary, G. W. M. Harpley.  Press Attaché, F. B. Deakin	
Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, K.O. B., K.C. M.G., C.V.O. (18312)  Counsellor of Embassy, Chas. Wingfield.  Military Attaché, Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B., C. M.G., D.B.O.  Air Attaché, Lt. Col. W. S. Sanday, D.S.O.  18 t Sec., Hon. Mervyn Herbert.  18 decretary, Hon. John Cecli  18 decretary, J. V. T. W. T. Perowne  18 Financial Secretary, G. W. M. Harpley  19 Press Attaché, F. B. Deakin  19 Commercial Sec. (18 M. Montalban, Madrid), Capt. U. de B. Charles Licoco to  10 do., S. G. Irving  19 Secretary Secretaries, M. H. Bell; R. S.  10 Cornelius; C. S. Fox	1,200 0 700
Chaplain, Rev. E. A. Ommanney, M A Consul (Alcala Galiano, 5, Madrid), F. Oliver	200
Pro-Consul, H. L. Sunderland	
Barcelona—Consul-Gen., A. L. S. Rowley £.	z,800
Burriana Vice-Consul, A. G. Stubbs Denia Vice-Consul, J. Morand	
Anganes— vec-Consul, A. G. Stubbs. Buriam— Vice-Consul, J. Morand Gandia, &c.—VConsul, R. Pomerez Iviza—Vice-Cons., J. S. Lopez. Palama—Vice-Cons., J. Webb	
San Feliu de Guixols-Vice-Cons , Jose	
Sibels — Vice-Consul, L. Navarro Tarragona — Vice-Consul, L. Navarro Torrevieja — Vice-Consul, A. Ballester Valencia — Consul, E. Harker, o. B. E. Bilbao — Consul, A. M. Madden, C. M. G. Vice-Consul, Leonard H. Leach	
Vice-Consul, Leonard H. Leach James Innes	1,300
Castro Urdiales - V. Cons., A. Ybanez Irun-Cons. Agent, Requiel Roca San Sebastian - Consul, A. Budd, M.V.o.	
San Sebastian—Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O. Vice-Consul, A.E.Dawson, O.B. E. (temp.) Santander—Vice-Consul, G. Raine	
Almeria and Adra-VCons., Magnus	1,275
Reginald Walker	
Gijon-Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace Rivadezella-Vice-Con., W.D. MacKenzie Vigo-Consul, Thomas Guyatt	
Harrison Curril and Villagarcia — Vice - Consul, Reginald Walker Corcubion — Vice-Consul, J. S. Ullus Ferrol — Vice-Consul, William Martin Gijon — Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace. Rivadesella — Vice-Consul, D. MacKenzie Vice - Consul, Thomas Guyatt. Vice-Consul, G. A. Higginson Mulaga — Consul, E. Thornton (acting) Vice-Consul, Edward E. Thornton	1,300

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Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel Carthagena—I ice-Consul, Peter Miller

Garrucha-V.-Cons., A. W. Harrison..... Granada-V.-Cons., W. A. S. Davenhill Linares-Vice-Consul, HughC. Holberton Marbella-Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado Mazarron-Cons. Agent. E. G. Pearse ... Porman-Cons. Agent, Juan Rubio de la Torre

Teneriffe—Consul, Thomas J. Morris .....£1,275
Vice-Consul, R. C. Griffiths ....
La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar ...
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Peter Swanston .....
Vice-Consul, Ernest Wootton ......
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid ...

Algeciras - Vice-Consul, J. Morrison ..... Cadız - Vice-Consul, A. E. Browne ...... Vice-Cons., W. S. Hunnisett (temp.) Huctva - Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison Jenz - Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Wil-

Madrid, 1,150 miles, trausit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALKARIO ISLES are an archipolago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca Minorca, Iviza, and Kormentars; the total area is 1,935 aquare miles, with a population (2910) of 325,703. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of about 23,000.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of sislands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 419,809. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Sauta Cruz in the island of Feneriffe.

# SPANISH COLONIES.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa, with a total area of close on 88,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

# Fernando Po.

FERNANDO Fo (Fenando Póo) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 2° N. lat. and 8° 48° E. long., about so miles distant from the west coast of Aftica, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10.800 feet), with forests of oil palm, chony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cuitivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (2, 300 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Fo-ase:—

Annobon Island (Anno Bom), in the Gulf of

Guines, in 2° as' 8. lat. and 30° 33' E. long. The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Baia) is much theoreused by passing vestels, which also obtain water and vegetables from the islanders.

Corisco Islands, comisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Fernando Po-British Vice-Consul, A. C. Reeve (acting).

#### Rio de Ore and Rio Muni-

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between sxº so'-a6° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 130 W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle, sheep, and camels

are brod where vegetation permits.

Rio Muni (of Spanish Guinea) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Coago (x N.-x² xs N. lat.), ettending about sag miles biland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast. Cocua, coffee, and hananas are cultivated, and rubber, palm oil, palm keruels, and other forest produce are exported.

# Spanish Morocco.

On the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish presidios, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 27.565, and the settlement exports goatskins, eggs, and becswar, and imports continued to the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of th beeswax, and imports cotton goods and pro-VISIOUS.

Albucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands.

Peton de la Gomera (or Penon de Velez) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about s miles north of Cape del Agua; population about z,ee

Ifm, on the Atlantic coast of Morneco, about roo miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

Imports to Spanish Colonies from U.K. (1918)

Exports from Spanish Colonies to U.K. (1918)

# SPITSBERGEN.

The Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archi-

. The spailing of the name with a ".s" is a correction of the game riame.

Bear Island (70 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many smaller islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

nood of the main group.

The spittsbergen whate fishery was opened up by Henry Hudson, the navigator and explorer, in the early years of the syth century, and in type as Polar expedition under John Phipps (with Nelson as ship's coxwain of H.M.S. Carcese) penetrated to the north of the archipelago. In 1817 an expedition under Buchan and Franklin wintered in the ice off Spitsbergen, but the archipelago was little more than a geographical term until it came into prominence through recent exploration. Although stated to have been annexed in the 17th century by the Dutch, and in the 18th by the British, no steps were taken in either case to make the annexations effective, and Spitsbergen was regarded inter-nationally as terra nullus until 1919, when its status was under consideration by an Inter-Allied Commission, and it is expected that the archi-polago will be assigned to the sovereignty of Norway. It is also auticipated that the "squatter" claims of various nationalities will be recognised as at present existing.

The archipelago is generally mountainous and there are traces of extinct volcanic action. The highest points are Mount Newton (5,6% feet), Mount Poincaré (5,4% feet) in the N.E., and Hornunstind (4,6% feet) in the S. of the main island. The coast is deeply indented by fjords, of which the largest are King's Bay, Cross Bay, Ice Fjord, Bell Sound, Lowe Sound, and Horu Sound in the W., and Red Bay, Liefte Bay and Widje Bay in the N.; of these, Ice Fjord from the W. and Widje Bay from the N., the heads of which are only about to miles apart, give access to the centre of West Spitsbergen, and are of the greatest importance for the development of its resources.

Spitsbergen lies within 600 miles of the North Pole, but the Arctic climate is considerably influenced by a prevailing S.W. wind; there is, however, no possibility of cultivation. The principal minerals are coal, gypsum, oil and building stones. Carboniferous coal occurs principally in the centre of W. Spitsbergen, the area being estimated at 240 sq. miles, with a capacity computed at 6,000,000,000 tons, while Bear Island contains a greater area, which is stated to be of inferior quality to that of the main land. Steam coal, to the computed capacity of s,000,000,000 tons, and stated to be of the first quality, occurs near Ice Fjord, Green of the first quarty, occurs near let riord, trees, Harbour and Love Sound. In 1917 the coal export was 40,000 tons, and in 1918 60,000 tons (matnly to Scandinavia); the 1918 output is estimated at 100,000 tons. Two or more British companies are concerned in the mining industry. Gypsum (from which plaster of Paris is made) is stated to be abundant, and small quantities of copper have been found Marble, breecia, and other building stones are abundant. There are also supplies of oil shale, and indica-tions of free oil. The archipelago is visited by whalers (but the industry is declining), and by hunters for seal and wild fowl.

hunters for seal and wint fowl.
Certain districts in the main island (West
Spitsbergen) have been named as follows:—
King James Land and New Friesland (W. and
B. of Widle Fjord) in the W.; Sabine Land, in
the centre; and Torell Land in the S. There
are settlements at Longuear "City" (on LogFjord); Davis "City" (on Lows Sound); Green
Harbour (at the S. entrance of Ice Fjord) with a

high nower Telefunken wireless station (erected by the Norwegian Government) connecting with Empope; and Coal Haven (in King's Bay). South, Cape is gap, miles from the Norwegian Opat. Lee Rjord is gap, miles from Tromad, 650 miles from highmanek, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Trainit from Tromad to Green Har-lour (the postal station) 3½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen to 8 days. Aberdeen s to 5 days.

# SWEDEN, Kingdom of,

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., born June 16, 1898; suc. December 8, 1997; sucr., Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, born August 7, 1862 (and has issue 3 sous).

Helr Apparent, Gustaf Adolf. Duke of Skune, Crown Prince, born Nov. 22, 1852; married June 23, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 2, 1920).

CABIRET (October 27, 1920).

Prime Minister, Baron G. L. de Geer.

Foreign Afairs, Count A. H. Wrangel.

Justice, M. Birgen Ekeberg. Finance, M. Henric S. Tamm. Commerce, M. Costa Malm.
Communications, M. Walter Murray.
Defence, General C. G. V. Hammarskjöld. Social, M. Henning Eimquist.
Public Worship & Instruction, M. B. J. Bergqvist.
Agriculture, M. Nils Hansson.
Minuters without Portfolio, MM. Knut Dahlberg and Marten Ericsson.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-tiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna. Legation, 73 Portland Place, W. 1 Counsellor of Legation, Baron Alstromer. and Secretary, W. Winther. Attachés, Count S. Wachtmeister; G. Olden-Mültary Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. Mossberg. Naval Attaché, Comm. D. H. Tiselius. Chancellor, J. Stille.

Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 250 High Holborn,

Vice-Consul, G. Lundberg (acting).

Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. z.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Swadin comprises the captern hair of the capital and as governments, "Lân," with an area of 173,085 square miles, and a population, Dec. 21, 1929, of 3,849,037, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 49 per cent, of the population are devoted to agriculture about seeken where were a second ture, about solloss being owners and so,oco tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat with pleasant undula-tions, rising in the north-west to the Kolen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the the conthern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—cats, rye, barley, wheet—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering oue-half of the surface of the country, and constating of pine, birch, fir:,these are of great importance, supplying timber, sitch, and tar, and also the chief fuel. The mineral products are

extremely rich: iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannesors from being converted into the fluest steel; gold and aliver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, sinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of cost are being worked in Scania. chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, ells, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing roo crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railroads 0.455 miles in length (of which 2.333 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1919; and 45,187 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of as,43 oralized telegraph wires), 182 stations, and 1,875 railroad and 1,880 other telegraph stations (rgr8). There were at the same date 273,492 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 90,000 trained men. The first line can be raised to war strength of about rie, co; second line, 85, coo. The Navy consists of 81 fighting vessels (485 guns), 19 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) Primary Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local Attendance taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) Secondary: Well-developed. schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) Special schools make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) Universities: Lund, Upsala, and a few private faculties.

ror8. IQIQ. Revenue (Budget)\*Kr. 1,641,579,000Kr.964,588,000 Expenditure (Bgt ) 1,641,579,000 946,522,000 Debt (Jan. 1980).... 1,536,000,000

Imports ......\*Kr.758,610,000 Kr.1,833,310,000 Exports .... 1,349,551,000 1,350,433,000 Imports of British produce and manufactures,

1918, £2,619,217.

 
 ('oal, &c
 \$2,052,680
 Iron manufacturus
 \$57,464

 ('ottons
 185,842
 Woollens
 72,041

 Machinery
 24,717
 \*\*\*
 \*\*\*\*
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1918 ... £22,524,531

Machinery .....

CAPITAL, Stockholm Pop. (1920), 415,201. FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, C. A. de R. Barclay, 

ford ....

Military Atlache, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O. . Commercial Secretary, Herbert Kershaw.

At par, the Ornwa = at tid. (2 ree Kroner = 51); the present exchange flor, at 200 is a 2 - 51.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Stockhalm—Consul, S. E. Kay, M.B.E. ...... Vice-Consule, E. V. Zetterlund; E. R. 2,275

Amacus
Amacus
Luled Vice-Consul, K. H. Raikland
Norrkoping Vice-Cons, R. Gohle
Ornskoldsvik V.-Con., Henric Ohrngren
Söderhamn V.-Con., Christoffer Myhre
W. A. M. A. Carrick Sudername V. Con., H. A. Carrick ..... Vastervik Vice Con., J. Emil Haggblad Gothenburg — Cons. Gen., J. B. Browne .... Vice. - Cons. (actg.), Rev. C. H. R. Baldwin

Halmstad—Vice-Conend, T. Schéle ..... Helsingborg—Vice-Con., Carl Westrup Karlskrona—Vice-Con., Gustaf W. Albrecht .....

Landstrona — V.-Con., Einar Petersson
Malmo — Consul, Harry Castleton.......
V.-Con., F. J. Carter \_..........

Uddevalla—Vice-Con., Charles Thorburn Warberg—Vice-Connul, R. C. T. Jobson Ystad and Ahus—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg Stockholm, z,zgs miles; transit, s days.

# SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

\*President (1980), M. Giuseppe Motta. Vice-President (1930), M. Edmund Schulthess. Minister for Foreign Afairs, M. G. Motta. National Economy, &c., M. Schulthess. War, M. Carl Scheurer. Interior, M. Chuard. Justice, M. Haberlin. Finance, Dr. J. Musy.

Posts and Railways, M. Hasb.

Pres. of National Council, (1920) M. E. Blumer. Pres. of Council of States, (1920) M. A. Pettavel. Federal Chancellor, M. A. Steiger. Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), President, M. E. Picot.

Director, International Posts, M. C. Décoppet. Direc., International Telegraphs, M. Emil Frey. International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts,

M. R. Comtesse. Direc., Internat. Railway Ofices, L. Forrer. Director-General of Federal Railways, M. H. Dinkelmann.

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 22 Queen Anne Street, W. z. 24 Secretary of Legation, M. J. I. Isler, Do. & Commercial Advisor, M. Henri Martin. and Secretary, M. Franz Joseph Borsinger. Attaché, M. Leopold Boissier.

Hon. Attachés. MM. E. Stutz; M. Oederlin; W. Preiswerk.

Chancery Secretary, M. Walter Sterchi Counsellor, M. Charles Corragioni d'Oreili. The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal

Republic of Central Europe, situated between as so was as N. lat. and so so zo so R. loui.
It is composed of as Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated as May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3.57,536 in 1953, who are divided between Roman Catholics, so per cent., and Protestants, 50 per cent., Jaws numbering 7,400 and others 15,000. The boptination is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 72 per cent., French 22 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (in the Grisons), 25 per cent. The most important cities are Zurich; pop. (2913) 203,255. Bale 137,125, Geneva 138,668, Berne 26,000 (2915), and Lausanne 65,125. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps. covered with perennial anow and glaciers rising from with perennial anow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,023 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacoo are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests pover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchatel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In rgr4 there were 3,530 nilles of railway in working order, 17,333 miles of telegraph line, 217,403 miles of telephone line, and 2,000 post-offices. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament,

consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 189 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 20,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 18,000 france each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal

Council. Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65-90 days. Subsequently 21 days per am.; then Landwehr, 8 yrs.; x trg., 12 days for dismitd. branches only; then [Landsturm to age 45]. Wer Strength, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm,

Strength, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Hittersky rare in Protestant cantons. (1.) Primary: Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentishing Roman Catholic cantons. Schools are varies. (11.) Secondary: Age nang for boys. Schools numerous sind well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) Special schools make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iii.) Special schools make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) Thirdratics: Bale, Beine, Fribourg, Gensei, Laussame, Zurich, and Reuchâtel.

The President is elected in December, and remains in other from a hange to Dec. the in severally succeeded by the Vice-President.

800	rorngn	Countr	165-
Public revenue Public expenditure Mathonal debt (Jan. 2 Sero) Total imports Total exports Imports from U.K. Exports to U.K. CAPITAL, Berne Pop Flag: Red, with whi	11,353,9  1,  1015.  1016,302,2  1018.  13,073,001iation (19	00 <sup>A</sup> £0,12 90 ·12,83 57,40 19 08 £95,14 50 97,79 114 £ 176	z,00 z6. 0,z8 0,z8 2,00
BRITISH	LEGATION		
Bugoy Extraordinary at potentiary, Hom. To C.V.O. (1339)  and Secretary, T. M. Sard Secretary, N. B. Honorary Attaches, R. Military Attaches, R. Jump. Commercial Sec., J. R. Commercial Sec., J. R.	heo, Russe 	ii, c. n., £ c. Oppenh dey; Cap	oim t. H
BRITISH CONS	ULAR OFF	ices.	
Berne- Consul, Gaston of Voc-Consul, A. Nouchatel-Vice-Consul, A. Nouchatel-Vice-Consul, Geneva-Consul, Hughs VConsul, S. Pro-Consul, Alf. Vice-Consul, Montreux Vice-Consul, Consul, Geneval, Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, C. Maxes, Consul, W. E. Ede-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lucerne-Consul, T. Edg. Lu	Kupfer, Rdonard G. London, Cazenove Goodman d Galland, M Galland, M Galland, M Galland, M Galland, M Galland, M Galland, M Galland antions), E M, Gann Smith ari Haag, Lockett gar Harley, cul Strouge	Chable (acty), O.B.E., d	400 400

#### SYRIA, CILICIA AND LEBANON.

Fice-Consul, A. J. Eastcott.

(temp)

Berne, transit, za hours.

Consul, W. J. Holmes (temp.) . . Vice-Consul, G. H. W. L. Brown

St. Gal?

French High Commissioner, Général Courand.

Under an agreement of May, 1916, between treat Britain and France (known as the Nyker-Proof Agreement) Syria from Tyre to Aleppo, Cibeda (in S.E. Asia Minot) and Southern Armenia (from Sivas to Diarbekir) were to be within the Brench "Sphere of Influence." The Syrian Districts of Damasons, Aleppo, Urfak, Deir and Mosul were to be Independent Arab districts, subject to French influence. Under the anne agreement Polesiase was to be constituted an International Territory from the Lordan to the Mediterranean, and Heijka and Mesopotamia (from Tekrit on the Tigris to the Persias Guill, were to be within the British "Sphere of Influence."

The richorious forces of Gen. Sir E. H. Allenby, in conjunction with Arab levies, under the leadership of the Emir Feisal (son of the King of the Helzs, Arabla), freed the whole of Syria

from Turkish rule in rank, and in accordance with the terms of the Hykos-Pices. Agreement, or French garrisons (under the command of Gen. Gouraud) were placed in certain ettics of Syriation and Lebanon; but Damascus and Aleppe had previously been eccupied by Arab adherents of the Emir Feisal and on March 8, 1988, the "Syrian cogress" at Damascus declared Juzis independent, and the Emir Feisal was rewred King of Syria. The area claimed by the "Syrian Congress" incolded the Lebanon, Palestine and Northern Mesopotamia. The action of the Syrian Congress was repudiated by the Supreme Council of the Allel Powers.

l'inder the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920), Turkey renounced the sovereignts of Syria, Cilicia and Lebanon, and their administration was entrusted to France by the Countil of the Allied Powers, the Sykes-Picot agreement being modified as and where necessary to corres-

pond with the changed circumstances.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and extends from the Arabian Desert in the south : to Khurdistan and Cilicia in the north, and from the Jordan, the Grand Lebanon and Cilicia in the west to Mesopotamia in the east, with an estimated area of 207,000 square miles, and a population of about 3,566,500, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shifte Muhammadans and Druses. "Responsible Government ' has been accorded to Syris and the executive power has been entrusted by the High Commissioner to a Cabinet (formed July, 1923) with Alla-ud-din Bey Druby as Premier, the Cabinet being responsible to Congress. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit and wine, but there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast, while between flyria and Meso-potamia is the Syrian Desert. The principal potania is the syrian lesser in principles. Syrian towns are banascus (est, p.p. 300,600), Aleppo (250,000). Homs (70,000), and Hassah (60,00). The Pilgrima Railway (through Arabia) and the Haifa line (through Palestine), reach Damascus from R., and the Beirnt line from W., the last-named extending northwards (with a westward connexion to the coast at Tripoli) to Aleppo, where there is a junction with the Baghdad railway. Damaseus contains the Baghdad railway. Mosque of the Ommayedes (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes sunually, while the "street valled Straight" (Acts ix, zr) rane B. to W. through the city Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay. Baalhek (Heliopolis), on the eastern slopes of the Anti Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Danascue), are ruins of an to 3rd cantury Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple andthe Temple of Baccium), and In the vicinity of the suins is the largest out stone in the world (60  $\times$  17  $\times$  14 feet), weighing 1,500 toms.

The Capital of Syria is Damaseus.

Britis! Consul-General, Damaseus, Ollicia extends round the Gulf of Alexandrotta, from Lebanon in the south to the And Therus in the north, and from the Beilain Trank river in the west to Urfa in the east, the total area

(which includes part only of the ancient Roman province of Cilicia, or of the Turkish villayet of province or canear, or or the furnism vinayer or Adhma) heing about it ages square inities with a population estimated 320,000. The country is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wood; seeme, etc., and is capable of counterable agricultural development. The principal towns agrentural evelopment. The principal towns are Admis-(4g.000), the former capital of the Twikish vilayet of that name, Marash (90,000), and Alexandretta or Islanderun (20,000), the chief post and an important strategical centre with command of the Bellan Pass.

British Consul-General, Alexandretta,
The Great Lebanon (the former Turkish vilayets of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *The Great* Lebanon, in 1920, extends along the Mediter-ransan littoral from Palestine and Haifa to Cilicia, and eastward to the Anti Lebanon Ridge and to Syria. The estimated area of the Great Lebanon is about 7,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 600,000. The products of the soil are wheat and other grain, and cotton; the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth. The Capital is Beirut (pop. 200,000), other towns being Tripoli (20,000), and Antioch (25,000). The scaports are Tyre, Sidon, Beirut, Tripoli (or Tarabulus) and Latakia. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

British Consul-General, Berrut, R. A. Fontana.

# TURKEY. (The Ottoman Empire.)

Sultan, Muhammad VI. (Wahid Ed-din), b. Jan. za, 1861; succeeded his brother, July 3, 1918. Herr Presumptive, Abdul Medjid Effendi, born June 27, 1860.

CABINET, Oct. 28, 1920.

Prime Minister (Grand Vizier), Tewfik Pasha, Sheikh ul Islam, Nourl Effendi. Forsign Affairs, Sela Bey. War, Zia Pasha. Marine, Salih Pasha Interior, Izzet Pasha. Finance, Rashid Bey. Instruction, Mustafa Reshid Bey.
Public Works, Abdullah Bey.
Justice, Arif Hikmet Pasha. President, Council of State, Mustala Arif Bey. Commerce & Agriculture, Hussein Kiazim Bey. Munister Resident in London (not yet appointed).

Consul-General, London (not yet appointed).

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century. These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (or Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 2453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived or temanis, or teleman (rises, being derived from Othman, or Geman (rises-rase), a notable Tarkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Early and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until view when the Pages of Carlo-

the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876-1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the Treaty of Lausanne (Oct. 13, 1912). These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1923 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Boania-Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the Treaty of London (1913), the north-western boundary of European (1973), the hortz-western continuary or actioposis. Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia, on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey took advantage of the military difficulties of Bulgaria and re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the war of 1914-1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia. Great Britain sent expeditions to dallipoil (which were withdrawn) and to Mesopo-tamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule, while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct. 30, 1918, Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies.

Under the Treaty of Sevres (1920) the boundaries of Turkey are set out and the Ottoman Empire now consists (Nov. 2980) of :-

Turkey in Europe (2,500 Sq. miles) consisting of the city and district of Constantinople, including Lake Derkes (the reservoir for the water supply of the city) with a population of about 1,300,000. European Turkey is separated from Asia by the Bosporus at Constantinople and by the Dardanelles (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 2 to 4 miles —the only political neighbour being Greece, on the west. The custody of the Dardanelles (the gateway to the Black Sea) and the navigation of the Straits, the Sea of Marmora and the Rosporus, is placed under international control. The port of Constantinople (from St. Stefano to Dolma Bagtchi) in European Turkey, and of Haida Pasha, Smyrna, Alexandretta, Haffa, Basra, Trebizond and Batum, in Asia Minor, are declared to be of "international interest.

Turkey in Asia (140,000 sq. miles, estimated population \$,000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor (with exceptions afterwards noted) and extends from the Aegean Sea to abou penetrated northward into Hungary, a great 4.° 30′ E. long, and from the Black Sea to part of which was incorporated with the Turkish the Mediterranean. This area corresponds sourisions mutti sign, when the Passes (Fario sproximately with Anatolis ("Land of the witz freed the country from Turkish rule. In Hising Sun," or Orient) of the Greek historians, bitt part of the former vilayet of Aidin (Smyrna) is assigned to Greece (subject to a plebisette of the lababitanta within g years from 1920), while the vilayet of Konia (about 40,000 sq. miles) is similarly assigned to Italy, and part of Culcia (Adana) to France. In addition, Turkish rmania is declared to be autonomous, and

Euroistan is recognised as independent,
All other territories formerly subject to the Ottoman Empire are declared to be independent of Turkey. The Aegean Islands and the Dode-cancies are transferred to Greece and Italy, Cupcus, Egypt and the Sudan are recognised as British Protectorates, while Suria, the Great Lebanon, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Raifa, and Arabia are acknowledged to be independent

of Ottoman rule.

The Capital of the Ottoman Empire and the principal town of European Turkey is Constantinople (the Roman city of Byzantium, selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328 and renamed by him; became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 264); those of Asiatic Turkey are Scutari in Anatolia (80,000), Broussa (80,000), Kalsarlya (70,000), and Sivas or Schastela (65,000).

The present Sultan is in direct descent from Othman, the founder of the Empire, in whose line the succession is vested, the eldest male representative in the direct succession being the

presumptive or apparent heir.

The Sultan is Caliph of the Muhammadan world, but the outcome of the War of 1912-18 has greatly restricted his title. The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are training schools, and at Constantinople a uni-versity, founded in 1900.

Although the soil of Turkish Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive. Cereals are abundantly produced, cotton, tobacco, and coffee are generally cultivated, and figs, nuts, grapes, olives, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Cattle raising is an important industry. The exports were considerable before the War, and consisted principally of coffee, opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, and ottar of roses. The forests are a source of wealth, and the mulberry is planted for the silkworm The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is industry. considerable, but almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, mauganese, antimouy, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, petroleum, gold, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet-weaving. Before the War the exports were valued at about £Tag,coc,coc annually, and the imports at about £T45,000,000 (£Tzz = £20).
About 60 miles of railway remain und

under Turkish control in European Turkey. In Asia Minor the Anatolian Railways run from Smyrna to Kenia, and thence (as part of the projected Baghdad Railway) to Eregli, and from Haidar to Angora: with other lines these have a total length of about 1,500 miles. There are electric

trams in Constantinople.

Turbish Finances.-Attempts have been made since sees to establish a Parliamentary control over the finances, and budgets have been drawn up and adopted. The chief sources of revenue are direct texas; customs duties, and mono-polies, and from these sources a revenue of about go to a millions (£T) is obtainable on the present basis of taxation. The expenditure (owing to the service of the debt) is at least half

as much again in recent budget estimates, the interest on the debt requiring almost the whole of the revenue.

The General Debt of the Ottoman Empire was stated on Oct. x, pag. at \* Tiss. spo.af\*, and during the War of pag-at loans and advances of \*Tiss. pag. by the Tiss. pag. at \* Tiss. pag. at the total to \*Tiss. pag. by Aug. 3x, upst. The Exyptian Tribute Loan (\* Tir, as, as, the total to total to total to total to total to total to total to total to total to total to total paying it at \* Tiss. pag. gevelusive of indemnities or reparations to the Allies The Debt of \*Tiss. pag. pag. requires Allies The Debt of £T429,000,000 requires £T21,000,000 for interest and administration annually, out of a total average revenue of about £1'32,000,000. There is a proposal for a Joint International Financial Commission to reorganise the fluances of the country.

Imports from U.K. ......£1,814,203 £22,962,868 Exports to U.K. ... 9,672,683 694.715 CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated popula-

tion (1913), circ. 1,200,000.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Constantinople). British Ambassador Designate, His Excel-lency the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C M.G., M.V.O. (x980).

Chief Political Officer, Sir H. H. Lamb, K C.M.G.

Financial Adviser, Lt. Col. R. W. Graves. CM.G., OBR.

and Political Officer, A. Ryan, C.M.G. and Secretary, G. G. Knox.

and Secretary, P. M. Roberts. Commercial Secretary, Capt. C. H. Court-

hope-Munroe. Naval Attaché, Capt. C. M Staveley, C.M.G., R N.

Military Attacké, Lt. Col. I. M. Smith, D.S.O., M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES. Constantinople - Consul - General, A. T. Waugh, C.M G.

Vice-Consul, William Linskill Bond. Beirut—Consul-General, R. A. Fontans. Smyrna—Vice-Consul, E. C. Hole (actg.)

President, British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Baltic States (34-35 Tunnel Han, Galata, Constantinople), Sir Adam Han, Galata, Block, K.C.M.G. Sec. and Treasurer, Wm. Smith-Lyte.

UKRAIME. See RUSSIA.

URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President (1919-1923), Dr. Baltasar Brum. President, Administrative Council, Dr. Feliciano Viera. Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Antonio Buero.

Interior, Dr Gabriel Terra. War and Marine, Gen. Guillermo Ruprecht. Public Works, Ing. Humberto Pittamiglio. Finance, Dr. Ricardo Vecino. Industries, Dr. Lutz Cariglia.

Justice and Instruction, Dr. Rodolfo Mezzera.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extra-ordinary in London, Schor Don Federico R. Vidielli

Legation, 3 Elveston Pl., S. Kennington, S.W. 7.

4 49 = m

set Secretary, Selior Carlos de Santiago. Come.-Gen., José B. Torra, 55-57, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

Consul, Bamon Piriz Coelho.

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Flata, situate in lat, 30°—35° S. and long, 53° 35′—39° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,220 square miles, and a population on Jan. 2, 228, 6° 2,427,447.

rugnay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1725-684 the country formed part of Spaniah South America and underwent many vicinstitudes, during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 29, 2825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of Treinta y Tree), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This country threw off the Brazilian yoke. action led to war between Argentina and Brazil which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828 In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept 20, 1829 The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to sharethe Executive power with the President. This amendment has already caused difficulties.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del flaedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundarigand extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed a,ooo feet. The principal river is the Rio Negro (with its tributary the Y1), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river Uruguay is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about soo miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron. Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the export is at present prohibited. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (9,000,000 in 1908) and sheep (25,000,000 in 1908), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapiri. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked heef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, and bloodstock. The imports from the U.K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,500 miles of railway open (1918), all in British hands, and 4,500 miles of telegraph, with 19,000 miles of telephones. There

letters and packets. The language spoken is
Spanish. 2905-29.
Revenue (Estimate) San est est Expenditure 79,561
Internal
Total
Total Imports (1929)
Total Exports (1929)
Imports from U.K. (1919) 3,530,347
Exports to U.K. (1919) 20,514,597

CAPITAL, Montevidéo. Pop. (2018), 276,998. FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (2229)... £3.2 Naval Attaché, Comm. C. L. Backhouse, E.N. (see Argentina) Chaplam, Canon C. K. Blount, M.A. ...

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

# VENEZUELA, Republic of.

President (1919-1932), Juan Vicente Gomez. Interior, Ignacio Andrade. Foreign Affairs, Esteban Gil Borges. Hactenda (Treasury), R. Cardenas.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Pedro Cesar Dominici, 7 Richmond Mansions, Earl's Court, S. W.

S.W. 5. Consul, London, Paul C. Heyden, 12 Eastcheap, E.C. 3. (Vice-Consul, C. Heyden.)

E.C. 3. (Vice-Consul, C. Heyden.) Consul, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza. Consulates at Birmingham, Cardif, Glasgow, Hull, Newport, and Southampton.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between  $x^0 a^0 R$ , lat. and  $x^0 a^0 R$  lat. and  $x^0 a^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 a^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 a^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 a^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 a^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 a^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ . Lat. and  $x^0 R$ 

Venezuels lies on the north of the South American coutinent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guissa, and south by Brazil. The western benackary is in dispute, the area estimated by Venezuelas in dispute, the area estimated by Venezuelas geographers (sop, age aquare miles) iging bely sean  $v^*_{\alpha\beta} = v^*_{\alpha\beta} form the newly constituted State of

Assessments. Margarita has an area of about venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1498 by Alonzo de Gjeda and Amerigo Venpuosi. the former naming the Gulf of Marassile Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built astituments. of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake, and the name was after-wards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Carácas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under Simon Bolivar, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of Bolivar was a untiring new in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Carácas in 1842. Venezuela, formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 2823-2830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1891, 1892, 1892, 1892, 1892, 1893, 1894, President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcon divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of August 3, spee, under which the govern-ment is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autopomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for four years and ineligible for a consecutive term of office, and a "Council of Government" of ten members (one for each two States), chosen by Congress for four years, its members (by seniority) supplying at need a successor to the President.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Hierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Rierra (15,4so feet) and Salado (13,898 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parims and Pacaraims and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orincoc tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,275 feet) and Duida (8,230 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraginaca (8,330 feet) and Roraima (8,330 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly liance, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the Orinoco, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orincoo is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Matpures Cataract, some

see miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure with its tributary the Portuguesa, Aranca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the Cariquiare. The costal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which Maracaibo, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (ago square miles), south-west of Maracalbo, and Valencia (are square miles), about 2,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The llanes also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but so far as is known they are frequently dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March. Yellow fever is endemic at Carácas, and plague cases have occurred there since roos.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. principal articles of export are coffee (8s,38s metric tons in 1918-19), cacao (18,527 metric tons in 1918-19); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer. Spanish is the language of the country.

Revenue	•. •	£3,759,700 3.085,093
Debt (June 30)		3,479,885 5,243,147
Total Exports		9.784,863
Imports from U.K. (1918)		1,087,070
Exports to U.K. (1918)	•••	423,050

The exchange being about as Bs. =  $\pounds x$  (1918), and me = £x in 1919; in Nept. 1920 the rate was 21 = £1.

CAPITAL, Caracas. Estimated pop (1980), 90,780. FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue hand).

#### BRITISH LEGATION

d'Affaires) Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. S. P. Hendrick, M A.

# BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Ciudad Bolivar-V.-Cons., F. N Aerstein (actg.) Barrancas—Cons. Agent, René Alexander. San Felix—Cons. Agent, E. A. Mathison.

Caracas-Vice-Consul, T. Hor Rees. Carupano-Cons. Agent, A. Franceschi. Cristobal Colon-Cons. Agent, L. McDonald Smith.

La l'unira—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer. Maracaibo—Vice-Cons., John Robertson. Puerto Cabello—Vice-Cons., P. Ramirez Tirado.

# YUGO-SLAVIA

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Peter I. (Kara Georgavitch), b. July 12, 1844, elected (King of Serbis) 15 June, 1903, marred, 1883, the late Princess Zorka of Montenegro.

Prince Regent & Heir Apparent, Prince Alexander,

b. Dec. 27, 1888.

Premier (May 16, 1920), M Vesnic. Foreign, Dr. A. Trumbic.

Minister in London, Dr. M. Gavrilovic.
Legation, 229 Queen's Gate, S. W. 7.
2st Secretary, M. Poolé Karovic.
2nd Secretary, M. Slobodan Jovanovic.
2nd Secretary, M. Donchan Rechitar.
Military Attaché, Col. G. Ostojic, C.v.o.
Asst. do., Major W Jovicic.

The Kingdon of the Serbs, Crosts, and Slovenes is an outcome of the War of 1914-1918, through the fusion of the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro with the Yugo-Slav districts of Austria-Hungary. The area and population of the new kingdom are approximately as under:—

District.	Sq. Miles.	Est Pop.
Serbia	34,500	5,000,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000
Crotia and Slavonia .	16.418	2,700,000
Banat (part)	6,000	800,000
Boxnia		1,630,000
Herzegorina		270,000
Carniola (part)	2,500	350,000
Styria (part)	1,900	350,000

Total .. 86,878 11,600,000

The political neighbours are the Republics of Austria and Hungary on the north, Albania and Greece on the south, Bulgaria and N. V. Greece on the east, and, on the west, the "buffer state" of Fiune Istria Dalmatia and the Adriatio Sea. This "buffer-state" has been constituted by agreement with Italy, and in it Fiume (the former Austrian port) has a special status, and is administered by a committee of five members (two Italians, two Yugo-Slavs, and one citizen of Fiume) In Sept., 1919, and undicial raiding party of Italians, under the leadership of Gabriele D'Annanzio, the soldier poet, seized the port and town of Fiume.

In 1913 Serbia, as a member of the Halkan League (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro), waged a successful war against Turkey, and enlarged her boundaries; but in August, 1913, Serbia and Greece were attacked by Bulgaria, their former aily, owing to disputes concerning the division of the spoils. The second war collapsed in a few weeks through the threatened intervention of Rumania, and ended in the Treaty of Bucharest (Aug. 2, 1913), by which the whole of "Old Serbia" (the greater parts of the Turkish vilayets of Macedonia) were included within the Serbian boundaries. The assassination of the Austrian Heir Treaumptive (June 28, 2914), brought about an invasion of Serbia by the forces of Austria-Hungary and resulted in the War of 1914-1914 Aufring which the whole country was overrun by the forces of Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria. On Aug. 28, 1916, the Serbian Parliament met at Corfu, but in Oct., 1918, the Serbian armies were again in occupation of Nigh, and on Nov. 3, 1918, the capital was re-occupied.

perbla has no scaport, but access to the Adriatic is guaranteed by the Treaty of London (May 13, 1913), over any railways built through Albania.

under Serbian auspices. By a convention with Greece of May, 1924, similar accuse its estatisment to the port of Salomka, on the Augebra; and by the Treaty of Paris (June et., 1924) access the granted to Frame and the Delmatian 19226s. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1923) 650 miles of railway, and (1924) at 1922 miles of telegraph line, with 1,1962 post-offices and 2,325 miles of telephone line.

The Army on a peace footing consists of 30,000 officers and men, the war strength

being about see,oso.

The religion of the state is Greek-Orthedox. Primary education is free and nominally-compulsory, but the attendance does not settled as per cent of the young. The State also make tains Secondary and Girls' High Pohnols. The University is at Belgrade.

The capital, Reignade (Beograd — White Fortress), at the confluence of the Save and Dannie, is a modern city, with electric transways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, the national museum and library, and the old Turkish ritadel. In 1914 Reignade contained about 200,000 inhabitants. Other towns with their (1914) populations are Monassir (60,000), Pristend (44,000), Uskib (32,000), Nish (25,000), and Prilip (44,000).

(ag.000), and rTilip (a4,000).

Montenegro was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire which came to an end after the battle of Kossovo in 1980, since which date it has always claimed to be independent, and it was recognised to be so by the Treaty of Berlin (July 12, 1893). It has an area of 1,800 square miles (including the territory acquired from Turkey in 1913) and a population estimated at 500,000. On Nov. 20, 1918, the National Skupshtina deposed King Nicholas (who had reigned since Aug. 28, 1860), and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia. The capital is Cettinje (pop. 5,000) and the ports are Antivari and Dulcigno.

Croatia, Stavonie, &c.—On Oct. 30, 2018, at the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarien. Kingdom, the National Assembly of the former Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonie proclaimed the complete independence of those provinces, and a National Council was astablished, to which representatives of other filev States (Bozma, Herzegovina, and parts of Austria and Hungary) were admitted.

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 2024, 200,000. FLAG: Red, blue, white.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

British Euroy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to H M. the King of the Serbs Croats, & Sovenes, Sir Charles

the Serbs, Croats, & Stovenes, Sir Charles, Alban Young, K.C.M.C., M.V.O. (2016)... La see Mil. Attaché, Brig. Gen. E. Hoare-Nairne, C.R., C.M.G.

Commercial Secretary, Capt. R. M. Harvey, M.O. 1st Secretary, R. J. Hope-Vere. 3rd Secretary, W. Strang. Secretary to Minister, R. L.B. Bryce,

# BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reignode - Vice Consul, Charles L. Blakeney.
Monastir - Vice Consul,
Oshub - Vice Consul, F. H. W. Sacmehawar Mich.
Zagrub (Agram) - Contut, G. T. Machan.

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 21/2 days.

# BUILDING QUILDS.

As interesting experiment in the building world has been mangurated during the past results the form of Building Guilds. For some years must be form of Building Guilds. For some years peat the principles of the guild system have seen during increasing favour in the labour world; mad to the building industry has now been given the opportunity of putting these principles to a practical test. The supporters of the new system had to cope with the post-war housing difficulties and that a fair trial of the new scheme will lead to an increase in efficiency and an improvement in output. The control of this guilds is vested in the representatives of trade smions, together with representatives of trade smions, together with representatives of the administrative and technical staffs required for the work. Provision is made for a full week or "all-weather" employment, so that workers will not suffer from pay shortages owing to interruptions of work due to inclement weather. It is not desired to run the guilds on a profit-earning basis, but an additional percentage over cost is required to cover losses from the full-week wage system, purchase of plant, etc.

The first guild to start operations was the Manchester Building Guild, a limited company under the Companies Act, which came into existence early in 1920, with the object of contenting for the building of houses for local authorities. After negotiations between the Guild and the Ministry of Health an agreement was reached with regard to the form of contract between building guilds and local housing authorities which the Ministry will approve. The guild agreed to give a definite estimate for each type of house, which must be approved by the Ministry, and the guild's remuneration will be a lump sum of £40 per house to guarantee the full working week, and a further allowance of 6 per cent. On the prime cost of each house to conver overhead charges. The agreement provided that the Co-operative Wholesale Society might be associated in the contract for the purchase of materials, and that the Co-operative Hastrance Society, Limited, on being satisfied with a contract, would insure the local authority against loss under a contract for a premium of one-eighth of 1 per cent.

Following the Manchester Guild, the London District Council of the National Federation of Building Operatives proceeded to the formation of the Guild of Builders (London), Ltd., which is a society registered under the industrial and Provident Rouleties Acts, seg-seg. Similar to the Manchester Guild in the essentials of its working arrangements, the London Guild intends to work for every type of building owner, whether public or private. A large number of building guilds have since been formed throughout the country, affiliated to the London or Manchester Guilds, and it is hoped by the supporters of the new system that a National Building Guild, which will link up all the branches in one organization, will be subsequently established.

# CAPITAL LEVY AND WAR WEALTH TAX.

THE much-discussed question of a capital levy was brought to the direct attention of the House of Commons in connexion with the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the pro-

posal to impose a tax on war-time increases of wealth. An amendment to the motion to appoint this committee was moved, to widen the terms of reference to include an enquiry into a levy or capital for the specific purpose of reducing the National Debt. But this amendment, which received the support of the Labour Party, was defeated by 167 to 6a. Thereupon the Government's resolution was agreed to and the Select Committee appointed. This Committee heard the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, representatives of bankers, stockbrokers, landowners, agriculture, trade and commerce, expert economists and surveyors, the Treasury and the Board of Inland Revenue. The Committee ex-amined a scheme prepared by the Board of Inland Revenue, under which taxpayers liable would be required to furnish returns, to be officially examined and checked, giving parti-culars of their wealth at home and abroad on June 30, 1914 and June 30, 1919. Duty would be payable either in cash or by the transfer of dovernment stock or other appointed securities, and payment might be made by instalments, with interest, over a period of years. The Board submitted for illustration purposes two submitted for illustration purposes two graduated scales of duty, which would have yielded estimated amounts of £500,000,000 and £1,000,000,000 respectively It was estimated that the aggregate of the individual increases of wealth for the whole population of the United Kingdom is £4,180,000,000, and that if the increases in the hands of those persons whose post-war wealth does not exceed £5,000 are excluded, there remains an aggregate increase of £2,846,000,000 in the hands of 340,000 persons Objections were raised to this scheme, and

Objections were raised to this scheme, and several new schemes were prepared in which provision was made for largely increased tax-free allowances. Under the scheme adopted as a basis for enquiry, an abatement equivalent to a percentage of pre-war wealth was to be deducted from the amount of the increase of wealth. That percentage was now where the pre-war wealth did not exceed \$55,000 and diminished by steps until it reached 30 in cases where the pre-war wealth exceeded \$500,000. The rates of duty on the balance started at 40 per cent. and rose by stages to 80 per cent. The number of taxpayers under this scheme it was thought would not exceed \$500,000. The Committee decided that the scheme was practicable and that the burden of taxation would in the main be cast only on those individuals who could most justly be called on to make the sacrifice. As regards the question of practicability in its wider sense of expedience and desirability, the Committee left that tills question was one which could only be determined with regard to national and financial conditions in general.

Following the report, discussion in Parliament was opened by Mr. Clynes moving "... that in order to meet the financial burdens and assist in liquidating the National Debt further measures should be adopted for raising revenue from accommutated wealth." The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his reply declared that as a fiscal expedient the levy is shown to be a failure, and the motion was defeated by sat to 3z.

# TRE CENSUS OF 1921,

THE decennial census of Great Britain will be taken during 1921. The Census Act of 1920 differs

from previous Census Acts in that instead of being limited to a single census it provides that census for Great Britain, or for any part of Great Britain, may be taken from time to time under Orders in Council. The Order may prescribe the date on which the census is to be taken; the persons by whom and with respect to whom the returns are to be made, and the particulars to be stated in the returns. The Act stipulates that an Order may not require a census to be taken more often than every five years, so that apparently a quiuquennial census is contemplated, as this departure from past procedure, i.e., a census every ten years, means that if an extra census is not taken in the fifth year following a decennial census it cannot be taken afterwards without breaking the series of decennial censuses.

The particulars required in the census returns are not all specifically set out in the Act, as has been the case with previous Acts passed in each year preceding the taking of the census, but must be defined by the Order in Council, subject to the limitations laid down in a general way in the schedule to the Act. The particulars in the schedule include—names, sex, age; occupation, profession, trade or employment; nationality, birthplace, race, language; place of abode and character of dwelling; condition as to marriage; any other matters with respect to which it is desirable to obtain statistical information with a view to ascertaining the social or civil condition of the population.

For the purpose of enabling any Order in Council directing a census to be taken to be carried into effect, the Minister of Health (or the Secretary for Scotland) may make regulations (a) providing for the division of the country into districts and the appointment of persons to act in those districts; (b) requiring superintendent registrars, registrars, overseers and assistant overseers of the poor, relieving officers for poor law unions, collectors of the poor rate, and such other persons as may be employed for the purpose of the census, to perform such duties as may be prescribed; (c) requiring persons employed for the purpose of the census to make a statutory declaration with respect to the performance of their duties; (d) requiring the chief officers of public or charitable institutions, or of any other institutions prescribed by the regulations, to make returns with respect to the inmates thereof; (e) with respect to the forms to be used in the taking of a census.

An interesting innovation is contained in Clause 6 of the Act, which provides that if an application is made at any time by a local authority to the Minister of Health, or the Secretary for Scotland, asking that a census may be taken for the whole or a part of its own area, or for the whole or any part of an adjoining area, the required permission may be given if it be considered that the census would facilitate the due performance by the local authority of its statutory duties. Any expenses incurred in connection with the taking of such an enumeration, including the publication of any reports or returns with reference thereto, are to be paid by the local authority by which application is made, and are to be deemed to be part of the general expenses of that authority.

Penalties are specified in the Act for failure to comply with its provisions. The Act does not apply to Ireland.

# DAY CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

An innovation which will have far-reaching efforts on the educational, industrial and social life of the country will be made during see by the opening of compulsory day teachmention schools, in accordance with the provisions of size Education Act of agra. After an "appoint day" all young persons between the ages of a and 18, with certain exceptions, must attend these schools, to be conducted between & s.m. and 7 p.m. Young persons who have attain the age of 24 prior to the "appointed day" will be exempt, and in the first instance the obligation will not apply to young persons between as and is years of age. Only after a period of seven years from the "appointed day" will these latter young persons come within the soaps of the obligation. The "appointed day" will be fixed generally by agreement between the Board of Education and the local education authorities throughout the country, and the Fresident of the Board of Education has stated that he contemplates some time in the autumn of some the date by which all education authorities should have made some provision for compulsors attendance, but that he would welcome any efforts on the part of the local authorities to anticipate this date. In London a number of schools will be opened on or about Jan. z, zeer.

Attendance at a day continuation school will be compulsory for a minimum period of gao hours a year, and in order to enable all young persons to attend the schools employers must suspend their employment and allow them such time, not exceeding two hours on any one occasion, as the local education authority consider necessary, to secure that they arrive at the school in a fit mental and bodily condition to receive full benefit from the instruction given. Instruction will be free, and important powers in connection with the provision of medical inspection and treatment are given to the local education authorities. A large number of business houses have already instituted voluntary day continuation schools for their employees. and those employers will probably wish their schools continued in accordance with the Act. Other employers may desire the local education authorities to conduct and maintain compulsor day continuation schools in premises which they are prepared to place at the disposal of the authorities.

The scheme for London has received a great amount of careful attention from the London County Council during the past year, and representatives of employers and employees in various industries have been consulted as to the most satisfactory lines on which to proceed. The following general principles were approved by the Education Committee of the Council:— (a) With some exceptions it would appear that the most convenient arrangement would be for the young persons to attend the schools for two half-days of four hours each week. (b) Schools should be established near the place of employment rather than near the place of residence.
(c) The curriculum should, as a rule, provide general education for the 24 to 26 age groups, with at least a vocational blas for the 26 to 28 age groups, and in some cases education in a definitely technical or commercial character. (d) Except in the case of seasonal trades facilities for instruction should be continuous throughout the year, i.e., the schools should be open practically all the year, and should also be

open on sturday nortings.

Life hoped by the Council that the corporate life of these schools will be festered by the development of many extraneous social activities, and that sports and games clubs, recreational and social organizations, visits to places of educational interest, rambles, etc., will become astablished. The schools should eventually become in the evening centres of vigorous social life.

# DRUKKENNESS.

THE fear that the encouragement to drink rum whilst on active service would lead to much druskenness after the war appears to be quite unfounded. It is not fashionable to become intoxicated, whilst on the other hand women dripk, and smoke also, in public considerably in advance to the custom of 1913. The advent of Mr. "Pussyloot" Johnson in England, the strengthening of the Prohibition Parties abroad. has raised considerable interest in temperance matters. The experiment of Local Option in Scotland may lead to similar legislative measures for England and Wales. Statustics in regard to drunkenness are hardly satisfactory for purposes It is impossible to count the of argument people who get drunk simply because there is not a means of registering them. The official figures for drunkenness convictions are .-

	England and Wales.	Metropolitat Police Area.
3914		73,689
.2915 · · · · · · · ·		56,979
1926		31,154
1957		18, <b>26</b> 3
2928		10,910
1919	57,948	22,391

The premises licensed for the sale of intovicating liquors for consumption on or off decreased rag induces for consumption on or or decreased from \$4,644 on Jan x, 1938, to \$4,044 on Jan x, 1929. The average decrease per annum since the 1904 Licensing Act came into force was 1,069. In 1939, \$,049 Clubs were registered.

# GAMBLING IN MARKS.

In pre-war days, transactions in foreign oxchanges were for the most part in the ordinary course of trade, i.e., purchase and sale of goods alroad. Violent fluctuations that came with the war gave rise to much speculation, and the lucky gambiers made big profits. Large quantities of rouble notes were bought and sold, and millions of flotes were gradually brought into this country, being paid for at as or less each. To duy, these notes are practically worthless currency. When war ended with Germany trade

gradually against Germany. Then followed the attempt of the Kapp revolution. The number of marks to the £2 rose on the first days of the month thus; Dec. 258, Jan. 287, Feb. 262, March 322. An improvement set in from the German point of view, and on April; the number of marks to the fix fell to 277, and a month later the figure was 220. The Kappist episode had been well used by the speculators to reduce the value of the mark. Throughout to reduce the value of the mark. Infougheut May the improvement in value grew from smo to zee on May s6. The tide turned, ead on June 14 the figure was back to that of May 28, namely 133. Fluctuations were recorded daily, as will be seen from the range of 247 on July 6 and sig on August 31; Sept. 7 had a figure of 170, Oct. 30, 340, and Oct. 30, 352.

The Bank of Germany had been increasing

its note issue almost beyond bounds. In the the note issue almost beyond bounds. In the year ended Oct. 15, 1980, the notes in circulation increased from 20,286,950,000 marks to 62,128,625,000 marks, whilst the gold holding showed little change; on the latter date it was 2,098,593,000. Speculators have not been paying so much attention to the gold cover of the notes. Provided they are able by buying to send up the daily value of the mark or in sellutor, reduced the same well satisfied. Much of ling to reduce it they are well satisfied. Much of the changing is done with borrowed money, the bills and drafts and notes being held as security by the lenders Naturally, whilst there is a continued fluctuation in the value of the mark, commorce is difficult because the seller cannot have any security in regard to the sum he will actually receive.

# HOUSING PROGRESS.

PRACTICALLY norelief has yet been felt from the great shortage of housing accommodation, although measures have been taken during the past year which it is hoped will shortly result in a considerable acceleration of house building The number of new houses which had been completed up to September z last was less than 6.000, including s.000 which were completed with the exception of painting. Shortage of labour would appear to be one of the chief causes of the slowness of building operations, the number of men employed in trades in the building industry for part of the past year being considerably less than half the number employed in 1910, whilst the number of men in the various trades employed on state-aided housing schemes at the and of June last represented a small percentage of the total in the industry, e.g., carpenters, 4'3; hricklayers, 13 s. slaters, 25 s. plasterers, 5 c; painters, 5 c; plumbers, 2 s. Negotiations be-tween the Government and the Resettlement rency. When war ended with Germany trade began, and some hasis had to be fixed for the value of ourrency for exchange purposes. The per value of ourrency for exchange purposes. The per value of the German mark in pre-war times was as as to the £r. It is expected that in due course, when trade resumes internationally and all inflementities have been paid, that the mark of inflementities have been paid, that the mark of the £r. It is expected that in due course, when trade resumes internationally and all inflementities have been paid, that the mark of the £r. It is expected that in due course, when trade resumes internationally and all inflementities have been paid, that the mark of the £r. It is expected that in due course, when trade resumes internationally and sall inflement to speed up house utilities in the beginning of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of a soleme to speed up house of utilities of the Joint Industrial Council of the utilities of the Joint Industrial Council of the part of the middle of september at the beginning of their object the final decision and not been given the time of going to press the final decision had not been given the first of the first of the first of the first of the first of the first of the first of the fir

had been unable to obtain satisfactory tenders from contractors. The number of houses covered by these schemes was 5,695. Sanction had also been given to five public utility societies to build

r,ees houses by direct labour.

The financial difficulties connected with the housing problem have been responsible for the same by local authorities of Housing Bonds, and for the extension up to December 23, 1921, of the period in which houses may be completed in order to rank for the Government grant to private builders. Up to September at plans had been approved for the erection of 19,706 houses by private enterprise, involving an ultimate payment by the Government of £4,773,sga. The number of houses actually completed to that date was 1,507, and the grant paid in respect of these houses amounted to £320,356.

In August last a move was made by the Government to deal with the question of empty houses by the introduction of a Bill providing that local housing authorities should be empowered to hire compulsorily any house suitable for the housing of the working-classes which had been withheld from occupation for a period of at least three months. It was also proposed to give further powers to the Ministry of Health to check luxury building, and general powers to local authorities to provide houses for their own

employees.

The total number of house plans of local authorities and public utility societies approved by the Ministry of Health up to September x8, 1930, was 241,294, the total number of houses in tenders approved was 144,615, and contracts had been signed for 104,287 houses.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT.

THE Industrial Court Act, that received the Royal Assent in December, 1919, placed on a permanent basis the work of the old Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act of November, 1918. Under the latter Act, 930 awards were made by the Interim Court, and on fifty occasions (subsequent to which twelve orders were made) the Labour Department was advised by the Court. engineering trade had an arrangement whereby a four-monthly meeting was held under the Court. The 1919 Act confers powers upon the Minister of Labour to appoint a Court of Enquiry to investigate the causes and circumstances of any existing or apprehended trade dispute. The Court thus appointed has no power in itself to settle a dispute by arbitration. It can only investigate, report and recommend. madent Court of Arbitration is created under Section a of the Act to settle any dispute by arbitration after other means have failed

First important case under the Act was the Dockers' Enquiry. A general request was made by the Port Labour Employers and the Transport Workers' Federation for the investigation of the programme of claims presented by the workmen. First sitting was held on Feb. 3, 1920, and soth, and last on March zz. Enquiry was open to the public; Press paid considerable attention to the evidence; the dockers' case was stated in a remarkably efficient manner by Mr. Bevan. Men wanted Ss. per half-day for eleven half-days per week as a basic wage, plus certain other advan-tages. On the production of the Report of the Court, both sides accepted it and endeavoured to work out amicably the findings. In October,

discussed by both parties.

Second enquiry of note was that in response to a demand from coal tippers of South Wales for a substitution of two continuous shifts for the existing broken shift system that involved night work. Court supported the trimmers, and the employers granted the demand. Up to October, 1980, 300 cases had been submitted to the Courts, and the tendency was for the Courts to recommend that wages had reached their maximum.

#### INSURANCE

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

A PLACE among measures of social reform passed by the present Government must be given to the Unemployed Insurance Act. zoec, which came into force on the 8th November last. Under this Act the total number of persons insured will be ultimately about 12,000,000, including non-manual workers in receipt of remuneration not exceeding in value £250 per annum, compared with about 4,000 covered by the Acts of x9xx and x9x6. estimated that 8,000,000 will be insured under the general scheme of the new Act and ultimately 4,000,000 will come under special schemes which may be set up by industries which provide benefits at least equivalent to those of the general scheme. Compulsory insurance is extended to substantially all persons for whom health insurance contributions have to be paid, except out-workers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service. The employees of local anthorities, tailways, and certain other public utility under-takings, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme are also excepted if the Minister of Labour certifies that they are not subject to dismissal except for misconduct, and are employed under conditions which make insurance unnecessary, but generally the exceptions include only persons who are excepted from the Health Insurance Acts. A distinction from Health Insurance is that workpeople over 70 are insurable, except in the case of Old Age Pensioners, who are excluded from insurance. Contributions and benefits have both been considerably increased and under the general scheme are as set out below.

Contributions :-

	From Employer.	From Employee.	Total.
Men, 18 and over	3½d.	4d.	8d.
Women, 18 and over		3d.	6½d.
Boys, 16 and 17	sd.	zd.	4d.
	sd.	z¹/₂d.	3½d.

For every contribution paid in respect of men and women the State contributes ad. and x3 respectively and proportionate amounts in the case of hoys and girls.

Benefits are at the rate of 13s, per week for men and 13s, per week for women. Contributors under 18 are entitled to half the full rate. No under is are entitied to hair the run race. We benefit is payable for the first three days of unemployment, which constitutes a "waiting period." Thereafter it is payable for a maximum of z weeks in any insurance year, subject to the limitation that the amount of benefit drawn must not exceed the proportion of one week for every six contributions. Before an insured erson can become entitled to benefit, not less person can become envision to person paid in than as contributions must have been paid in the first as months respect of him; but during the first is months

of the Act this condition may be satisfied by the means of 4 constitutions. The Act specifies the other conditions which must also be filled. Disqualification from benefit ensues, faintles. Descriptions from benefit ensure, among other reasons, if (a) normployment is due to a stoppage of work owing to a trade dispute, of to mesonauch, or to leaving employment whentarity without just cause; (b) the insured person it in receipt of sickness benefit, or an among the leaving under a special. old age pension, or benefit under a special acheme.

Insured contributors who have made 500 contributions (or a smaller number if over the ge of 55 on entry into insurance) will on reaching the age of to be entitled to a refund of the amount of their own contributions, less any

benefit paid, together with interest

Special schemes which may be set up by industries which contract out of the general scheme with the approval of the Minister of Labour will be administered by a joint board of Managers representing employers and employees on behalf of the industry or industries conperned, and the form and amount of the contributions and benefits will be determined in the scheme itself, and need not be the same as those laid down in the general scheme.

# HEALTH INSURANCE

The National Health Insurance Act, which The National Relative Insurance Act, which came into force on July 5 last, affected over 13,800,800 male and female workers, and almost all employers. Generally speaking, all manual workers whose remuneration does not exceed £350 per annun, come within the scope of the Act Rate of contributious payable by employers and employees and benefits are increased as existence. follows :-

Contributions.—Apart from employed persons to whom certificates of exemption have been granted (in which cases the employer's rate is gd.), the weekly contribution payable in Great Britain is increased from pd. to tod. in the case of men workers and from dd to gd. in the case of women workers; the workers share, ordinarily 4d. for men and 3d. for women, being increased to 3d. and 4d. respectively. The balance to be met by employers therefore becomes 3d. in each case instead of 3d. In cases where a worker aged 18 or upwards is not in receipt of board and lodging from the employer and the rate of remuneration does not exceed 4s. a working day, the amounts to be deducted from the worker's wages are less than 3d. for men and 4d. for women -- e., where the rate of remuneration is over 3s. but not over 4s. a working day—4d. for men and 3d. for women, where the rate of remuneration is not over 3s a weeking day no deduction can be made from

werking day no deduction can be made from where. Benefits.—The ordinary rates of sickness benefits at the creation was to use, per week in the case of mad, whilst women's rates have risen from 9s. 5d. to use, per week. But before the expiration of use, weeks from entry into insurance and the payment of see contributions, the benefits per week are for men as and for women 7s. 5d. Displement benefit has been increased for both men and writism from 3s. to 7s. 5d. per week, and meternity beheaft, is now as instead of use, under the old Act. Canadorium beheaft, so lar as Great Britain is concerned, estate to be increased among the benefits conterned of season to be increased among the benefits conterned by Part 2 of the Act of 1921, but medical benefit is to

include treatment and attendance in respect of tuberculosis. The total annual expenditure on benefits will, it is estimated, appricable \$30,000,000. It will be seen that the rates of benefits have been increased in greater proportion than the contributions of the workers, sickness benefits for men having been raised so per cent, and for women se per cent, disablement benefits se per cent, and the maternity benefit 32½ per cent, whilst the weakly contributions have been increased by se per cent. for men and 33% per cent for women. Further increases in benefits may accrue in some cases from surplus funds of Approved Societies.

Important new provisions for the payment to Insurance Committees of sums in respect of medical benefit and the cost of administration are contained in Clause 7 of the new Act.

# INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.

A scathing report has been made during the past year by the Board of Trade Departmental Committee, appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Parmour, to enquire into the working of Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies The magnitude of the interests which came under the review of the Committee is shown by the fact that the total amount of premiums received in respect of policies in the Industrial Branches of the companies and societies in the year tool exceeded £3,000.00. the number of policies in existence at the end of that year being about \$5,000.00 whilst the total number of whole time and spare time agents and collectors employed was esti-mated at 70,000. The institutions affected comprised 18 Companies registered under the Companies Acts, and 56 Collecting Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Acts. The abuses to which the present industrial assurance system lends itself, and the extremely unsatisfactory conditions under which it is worked, are fully exposed by the Committee, who are agreed that there is urgent need for many reforms, and recommend that legislation should he undertaken without delay

Industrial assurance, which consists in the assurance of small sums payable for the most part on the death of the life assured, in consideration of the payment of weekly premiums, appeals chiefly to the working classes, and has a possible clientele of about 3,5000,000 persons. It is evident that many millions are assured under two or more policies, and policies on single life are frequently held by different persons. Great laxity has prevailed in this respect, and in spite of legislation the Committee state that it is doubtful whether the practice of issuing illegal policies has entirely ceased. But there is no doubt that in many cases premiums continue to be paid on illegal policies effected before age, to the advantage of the companies and their agents, but with doubtful security to the holders of the policies. The poor return received by she policy holders generally is referred to in the Report, which states that about 44, per cent, of the total premium income on industrial policies is absorbed by expenses and commission, and in the case of companies by dividends to shareholders—in other words, of fast, poor, one paid yearly in premiums by the working-classes, only £14,000,000 back to them, and £11,000,000 are absorbed in expenses and dividends.

The great majority of policies affected large. there is no doubt that in many cases premiums

The great majority of policies affected lapse

within a short time. In the case of one of the largest companies (which, in this commexion, is in no way exceptional) the Committee found that is the ten years, 1903-18, 3,3e,35 policies were issued, while 6,426,323 lapsed. It is probable that the premiums paid on these latter policies amounted to £500,000, practically the whole of which must have been absorbed in new business observed which were added to the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the c charges, chiefly procuration fees and commissions paid to the agents. Taking all the offices together it is probable that lapses of policies in the year of issue, or in the year following, reach an annual total of 5,000,000

The question of nationalisation of industrial assurance was not brought prominently to the notice of the Committee, but they were of opinion that, as the system is constituted, the State could not properly undertake its administration. Their proposals, which therefore contemplate the continuance of the present societies, include (a) the bringing of these under the supervision and control of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies; (b) the extension of the block system of collection; (c) the prohibition of payment to agents of procuration fees for new business; (d) the payment to policy holders of a busines; (a) the haymant to policy loaders of the profits than is accorded to them at present; (a) the securing to policy holders of some return when premiums are not continued: (f) statutory forms of proposals and policies; (g) penalties for assisting in effecting policies without insurable interests; (h) for audit purposes, the employment of a public auditor instead of a person "carrying on publicly the business of an accountant.

# INTER-IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) BY CABLE.

THE devastation in our Imperial Cable lines must be counted as one of the more important outcomes of the recent Great War. The number of lines interfered with meant lasting traffic congestion and delay in those still left intact; but this state of things was almost equally contributed to by (a) the increased demand for communication between different branches of the British Commonwealth, and (b) the wastage in ships. Neither the subsequent return to cable codes without censorship, nor the gradual renewal of cables, at all met the difficulty. Apart from the Home Government and the Dominions carrying on much more communication than in pre-war days, there is a markedly increased tendency on the part of the British communities to converse telegraphically as well as in every other way. Owing to the prevailing shortage of labour and to the cost of materials, the demand has not yet been by any means met-a demand which should proceed apace if we are to achieve the mereased production that is so essential for British Trade and Commerce, let alone high political considerations. Moreover, to recent invention has so far come to the rescue to any adequate extent practically.

In the face of much opposition from the Cable Companies as well as H.M. Post Office, the late Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., in Canada, and Mr. (now Sir Charles) Bright, F.R.S., in this country actively, and for many years, urged the construction of the All-British Pacific Cable, which was eventually laid in ross. This line proved its value times out of number during the war. Its traffic has since remained so large that duplication is now more than ever essentialapart from the strategic objections to reliance on

apart from the strategic objections to reliance on a single fine on any given route.

Again, ever since the Western Union Pales graph Company's America took over the contents, in span, of all our British Trans-Atlantic Carles, our communication with Canada--and, who she Pacific line, with Australagia--has me there as a satisfactory a footing as is desirable from an Imperial standpoint. This danger was pointed to by Sir Charles Bright as soon as the Government (represented by H.M. Environment, descriptions). ment (represented by H.M. Postmaster-Gene was approached, over the transfer of landing rights.\* Had the Post Office refused to transfer rights.\* Had the Post Office refused to transfer these rights to the American Company, the deal —which was quite contrary to national interests —could not have gone through. The Postmaster-General excused himself for agreeing to the transfer on the grounds of securing a reduc-tion of rates in exchange, but no such reduction ever transpired. The War has fully borse out this view; and though one of the two former German Atlantic Cables (interrupted within six German Atlantic Canies (interrupted wighin at hours of the declaration of war) was evertually turned to British account, this has never given much satisfaction. Thus, when, towards the close of 1919, the Western Union Company had repudiated their op years' lease of the Direct United State Cable (originally laid in 1914) on account of its constant inoperation, negotiations for the nurchase of the latter were embarked on account of its constant inoperation, negoniarous for the purchase of the latter were embarked on by H.M. Government, this having for many years, physically speaking, formed a direct Albritish link between Ballinskelligs Ray (Ireland) and Halifax (Canada). This line, like the late German Atlantic Cable, is to be worked as a direct link with the Imperial Pacific Cable, by W M. Post Office—the department, as if by H M. Post Office—the department, as it happens, which, as stated above, had entirely failed to recognise the seriousness of this British Cable falling out of British control, just as it had previously opposed the scheme for an All-British Pacific Cable.

Whilst there has been much talk about All-British ('ables for the last 30 years, it is only since the war that the United States have taken up the same ides. Our cousins over the water, on the other hand—moving more promptly in such matters—have already taken active steps to establish, on a low rate basis, "All-Americau" Cable links with the object of embracing (talegraphically speaking) the whole of the North. Central and South American Continent, as well as for fostering friendly relations between the republics here involved. The United States Government is taking an active part in this matter, being fully alive to the strategic, politi-cal and commercial value of American owned and American controlled cables.

Thus, if we, in this country, are to maintain the position we should hold, as the original pioneers of Submarine Telegraphy, we shall require to act a little more speedily than we have dure to act a nature more specially than we have done of late years. There is some prespect-of this now, for an Inter-Departmental Imperial Communications Committee was established at the beginning of 1916, under the Chairmanning of the Colonial Secretary (Lord Milner).

This was the outcome of a suggestion of a from Sir Charles Bright. By its institution, whereas formerly all telegraphic matters were solely controlled by H.M. Post Office, attended now rests equally and combinedly with all the

<sup>\*</sup> Address to the London Chamber of Chamber Nov seth, resz (L C.C. Tract No. 80).

Government Departments concerned, represen-tatives of which meet periodically to settle things as they arise—whether onnerming Cable, Wireless or Air communications. This Board of Control ought to achieve much in National, Spaning and Commercial interests as well as in Stratigic and Commercial interests as well as in the interests of the British public generally.

# (b) BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The development and application of Wireless Telegraphy under the auspices of the Admiralty (and with the assistance of the Marconi Comcany) was one of the most remarkable features of the war. There is to-day little to choose between the actual working speed attainable through a cable and that, under the same conditions, by Wireless of a correspondingly up-to-date character. Indeed, so far-reaching and important have been the technical developments of this Wireless) method of communication\* since hostilities commenced that it is clearly destined to be surped to something like the same account between distant lands as has already taken effect for marine purposes.

We now need (z) the All-British Wireless Chain without much further delay, (a) every inter-Imperial Cable connected supplemented by Wireless, and (3) a highly-developed Wireless News Service established for the prompt and aynchronous dissemination of news betwixt all branches of the Empire, this being a field for which "Wireless" is especially well adapted.

It has to be remembered that Wireless can in some instances be satisfactorily used and maintained where the same does not apply with a Cable. Moreover, Wireless Stations can usually be more speedily established than a Cable can be

made and laid.

But just as we have talked about All-British Cables out of all proportion to what has been achieved, so similarly, though the Imperial Wireless Chain is becoming quite an old story in theory, nothing whatever has yet been done in the matter. In November 1919 a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Norman, M.P., with fairly wide terms of reference, to go into the whole question: their Report [Cd. 777] was issued in June, but at the time of writing the Government have taken no steps. The Marconi Company have for long been prepared with a separate scheme of a highly enterprising nature, but that also awaits Govern-

ment decision,

Meanwhile, "Wireless" is proceeding apace in the United States, whilst Germany is fast recovering from the war destruction she ex-perienced at our hands over her Wireless Stations.

# (c) BY AIR.

The security of the British Empire seems now to be far more dependent on Aerial Supremacy than on Naval or Military action. This being so, it becomes essential that we should not allow our Air strength to fall below a certain figure. It happens, however, that this strength can be turned to admirable account for other purposes in time of peace, i.e., for the purpose of civil aviation. It should be added that, whilst a fighting air plane cannot readily be converted into a commercial air plane, the latter can comparatively readily be turned to account for the purposes of warfare.

The principal pioneers of the Air were largely instrumental in winning the War. They exhibited much enterprise in the development of aviation; and the position is such at the present time that, unless the Government take some practical steps to keep aviation alive, it will be impossible for it to proceed. Having regard to the enormous amount of aviation that was accomplished during hostilities it may well seem strange that, so far as this country is concerned, Civil Aviation has not yet been made to pay its own way successfully. The reasons are, generally speaking, jointly or severally as follows:—

(a) That for a considerable time—and in a lesser degree still-non-economical war machines were in use; (b) present cost of petrol; (c) lukewarm encouragement of the Post Office, which also fails to take ordinary business methods to bring Air transport to public notice; (d) the public still regarding aviation as somewhat dangerous; (e) the present cost of transport by air; (f) business men are not yet satisfied as to its reliability. So far as safety goes, it will be found on close investigation that the percentage of accidents in the Air are far less than those associated with Road or Rail, and as regards the cost, the enormous saving of time when travelling by air-especially over considerable distances-should be taken into fuller account. This time advantage would be more marked in the case of the mail were the Post Office to establish better connecting arrangements at the terminals

It should also be remembered that a passage in an air-ship (e.g., across the Atlantic) is far less troubled by weather conditions (in the matter of

fog, etc.) than any ship at sea.

These are days when the country needs to be economical; but the Government have plenty of scope for further economy in other directions without exercising a false economy by failing to recognise—as other Governments have donethe necessity of encouraging Civil Aviation in the interests of national trade, as well as, indirectly, for national security. If the Anglo-Continental Air Service is to proceed in a healthy way, the Government must come forward either with some sort of guarantee, or else, as substantially in the case of cables, with a material subsidy. Commercial firms should also show a little more inclination to encourage enterprise in aviation, when it is remembered that a business man can now, thanks thereto, breakfast in London, lunch in Paris, and be back in London in time for dinner.

Looking ahead, however, whereas all methods of communication and transport are of use, the special scope for Aviation would appear to be over great distances, and for connecting up those parts of the Empire which are, at present, ill provided with systems of communication or transport. Here, however, material preparation is entailed in the matter of Air routes, such as must necessarily be carried out by the Air authorities.

Over the War we undoubtedly achieved first place in the Air. On the other hand, both Germany and France, as well as the United States, have been officially far more active in the development of Civil Aviation. In all these other countries, and in Italy, Air lines have been operating remainded the been operating remainded the beautiful day had been operating remainded the beautiful day be been operating remainded the beautiful day be been operating remainded to be been operating remainded to be been operating the beautiful day be been operating the beautiful day be been operating the beautiful day be been operating the beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beautiful day beaut operating regularly day by day. In the United

<sup>•</sup> Special mention should be made of the thermionic oscillation valve, largely originating from the work of Dr. J. A. Floming,  $\nu$  m.s., as Reisstiffe Adviser to the Marconi Company, is addition to that of Dr. Lee De Corest.

States, Aviation has lately been preceeding at a great pace—with a line from New York to Ohteago—and in Germany, metal air planes are the order of the day, that country being also convinced that inture wars will be settled in the air.

It has of late become a commonplace that flagland ceased to be an saland when men learned to fly. The welfare of the British Empire is likely to be considerably influenced by our Air policy. In days to come air stations will be a least as important as coaling stations are now. It may almost be said that in the matter of imperial routes everything is to hand for us, so to speak—seeing that our possessions are dotted, more or less, all over the world. It suiely believes us, therefore, for the various reasons set forth, to take up aviation in earnest.

Aviation should be put on trial, and be regarded for some time from the point of view of what it achieves for the country, its security and welfare—much in the same way as we regard our Navy and Army. This view is already accepted so far as the Air Force is concerned, but expenditure on Aviation generally (to keep it alive) would, as already indicated, serve the double purpose.

#### LABOUR QUESTIONS.

# THE LABOUR PARTY.

THE second Annual Conference after the Labour Party's reconstruction was held at Scarborough, June 28-25, 2020, when 2,200 delegates, representing a membership of 3,300,000, attended, with Mr. W. H. Hutchmson, of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union, in the Chair. The Party, whose membership is open to "all producers by hand or by brain," issued at the Conference a programme that was described as "a lalour manifesto to the nations and the world." The chief points were the revision of the Peace Treaties with a view to speedy and equitable settlement of international disputes in Europe; end of intrigue abroad and interference by military missions in local governments; denunciation of secret agreements and treaties; economic arrangements to cope with the famine threatened in Central Europe; and reconstruction of the basis of the League of Nations. A deputation from the Party was to wait upon the Prime Minister to report the investigations of the Party's representatives in Finland, Hungary and Russia.

Conference re-affirmed belief in 'nationalisation with joint control between the representatives of the producers, consumers, and the State, is the only antisfactory solution of the infining problem." A resolution to join the Third (Missow) International was rejected upon a card vote by a,940,000 to 22,900. The Labour Party thus remains affiliated with the Second (Amsterdam and Loudon) International. A Poolibition motion was defeated by 2,62,000 card votes to 472,000, whilst a resolution, in favour of Local Option was accepted by 2,000,000 and votes to 563,000. Belf-determination was of all armed forces), Egypt, and India. The customary resolutions in favour of various socialistic projects were adopted.

To meet the expenses of political action, it was found necessary to increase the affiliation fee for each member in the societies forming the

Labour Party from ad, to 3d, per sunum, and the new froome was estimated at £45.50 fer the ourset year. England was to be divided into eight distribes, with a responsible organism; for each in order to spread propagands. Henry Labour candidate has to sign the constitution of the Labour Party before he or she is adopted. The Eventive tommittee constats of representatives from trade unions, local societies, and kindred organisations in the Party, and women's societies. The Eventive is dominated by the general workers, miners, railwaymen, sugineers; and textile workers' unions. For the Labour Passes Memorial the sum of £12,000 was collapted by the Party.

At the Annual Co-operation Congress in May, 1920, at Bristol, a Coventry representative proposed that the Co-operative Movement should affiliate with the Labour Party, but an amendment was carried to refer the proposal to the District Conferences in readiness for the Co-operative Congress of 1922.

# THE I.I.P.

The Independent Labour Party (known more familiarly by its initials I.L.P.) was established; at a Conference at Bradford in Jan., 262. The Party has decidedly pacifist tendencies, though it ams at collective ownership. It subscribes to the Second International. The a8th Annual Conference was held at Chasgow on April 4, 1980, when Mr. Philip Snowden took the Chair. There was a loss of £8,000 on the year's working, and an increase in subscription was found necessary. The Party does not appear to be making very great headway, in spite of the fact that its leaders include Mr. J. R. Macdonald, and it owns the Labour Leader, besides controlling a National Labour Press.

# THE COUNCIL OF ACTION.

With the stated purpose of organising a protest against active intervention in the war between Poland and the Soviet Government of Russis, an emergency meeting of the Parliamentary. Committee of the Trade Union Congress, Parliamentary Labour Party, and the Exceutive. Committee of the Labour Party was held on Aug. 9, 1930. A Committee was appointed to give a lead, the committee was appointed to give a lead, the committee being known as the Council of Action. Five members were nominated by each of the bodies mentioned, and eight further labour leaders were co-opted on the following day. Mr. Lloyd George gave the Council of Action an interview on Aug. 22, but the result was not satisfactory to the Council. A special Labour Conference was called by the Coff. At Central Hall, Westminster, for Aug. 23, when 1,044 delegates (689 from trade unions and 335 from labour parties and societies) attended and protested against any was with Russis.

The idea of Councils of Action spread to the country, and in most industrial centres local. C. of A. were formed. It was not a question of election to Councils in any democratic way. Leaders were simply nominated by themselves and friends, and the local Cusnells of Action came into being. They were without powered action except to eall public meetings and estimetery to impress their importance upon the public. Of course, the advanced section of the labour povement saw more in the idea. Orangia of Action were to be another name for local Soviete on the Bussian plan, but they died dewnalmost as quickly as they were formed. The

Government had denied any intention of declaring war, but as war was not declared the Council of Action thinds that they had stopped the was. What the central Council of Action really meant was stated by Mr. J. H. Thomas in his address to the Trade Union Congress on

September 8, 1989:
"Off course of action was hold; that it definitely challenged the Constitution there can be no found. Dangerous as was our remedy, it was instified by the results. . . . Our action does not carry with it an accimation of the Soviet method of government, and many who advocate a Russian peace do not subscribe to its methods. The Council of Action was called into being to secure the complete independence of Poland and peace with Russia, and having done that it will be content with the result of its labours."

British labour tried to enlist the sympathies of the French labour leaders, but the two envoys from London were asked to leave the country by the French Government. The Communist Party attempted to form a federation of Councils of Action during Oct., 1920, and were at the same time agitating against the non-elective manner of choice of members.

#### AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union came into existence on July 1, 1980. Eleven existing trade unions, representing 450,000 members, amalgamated in order to form one union for the industry. The chief Union was the Amalgamated Society of Engineers with 326,000 members; the other societies were Steam Engine Makers, General Toolmakers, Machine Workers, Instrument Makers, Smiths and Strikers, Brassfounders (3), Brass Finishers, United Metal. President, J. T. Brownlie; Gen. Sec. Tom Mann. The change in conditions of employment of engineers was stated as in 1282 50-hour week, with £x \$\sigma\$ wages, and 1980, 47-hour week with £4 7m.

#### LABOUR UNREST.

By the end of Oct , zoso, the total for the whole is of zozo was surpassed in strikes, workmen involved and days lost. Comparative figures are :--

Year	Disputes	Employees (in 000)	Days lost
1905		94	2,470
1918	. 857	1,463	40,915
1913		689	11,631
1918	1,252	1,097	6 #37
1919	2,413	2.750	34,000
OBQI	1,499	798	9,765

(Jan.-Sept. only.)
Wage questions have predominated. Hours of labous, employment of non-unionists and objection to disciplinary action on the part of employers have been responsible for many strikes. An exceptional strike that led to a general lockout began at Cannuell, Laird's works, near theffield. Employees objected to non-union foreman, and a lockout began on Sept. 4, when the Ministry of Labour intervened with a Committee of Raquiry. The year's strikes were dominated by the miners strike of Oct.-Nov., spec, in support of increase of as per shift.

Jain, opened well with the end of the tronmoniders' strike on Jan an, after having been in existence since Sept. as 1999. Increase of sgs. had been demanded, but men esturned after hallot on gs., an amount they could have had in the first instance. 6g. sec were directly concerned, and much unemployment resulted in kindred industries. Much public interest was displayed in a strike of the agenta of the Pearl Assurance Co. for minimum weekly wage of £3. The trausfer of certain men from the Dockers to the Railwaymen's Union resulted in a strike of 5,000 man at Barry.

men at Barry.

In Yeb, the chief strike was that of the Rhondda miners against disciplinary action on part of employers. A 40 per cent, wage increase was demanded by the 5, Wales steel workers, and failing grant the men went on strike, only to return to resume negotiations after xx days idleness. During March, 69,000 of the x34,000 workpeople involved in the strikes were miners. Considerable interest existed in the enquiry into the dockers' claim for better conditions, and the report was published at end of month. April was remarkable for the number of small disputes—the average for the \$4 was less than 3,000 workpeople. Miners were again troublesome, mostly over individuals dealt with by the managements. Unrest was evident again in the cotton industry, when demands were being made for increases of 300 and 350 per cent. on pre-war

May was an average month. There was danger of a strike of vehicle workers in London. Railwaymen in Liverpool were delaying carriage of goods by working strictly to the rule. Purely political matters were being brought before the trade unions, and there was a constant endeavour from this time to use the strength of the trade union movement to influence the Government in regard to Irish and Russian policies. In Scotland zz.ccc joiners went on strike for ss. 6d. per hour Workers during June were still attempting to interfere in workshop practice in going on strike because of the dismissal or punishment of workers. Strikes affected only small numbers of workpeople, the average number affected being less than 500 per dispute. In July the gasworkers went on strike in the provinces in spite of the appeals from responsible leaders, the object being to secure higher increases. The tendency was to make the minimum wage of the unskilled and partially skilled men £4 weekly in all industries. There was an attempt at a general strike in Ireland on political matters. and at the end of July a labour conference of 1,000 delegates in Glasgow decided on a no-rent strike as a means to appeal against rent increases

Political matters entered largely into trade Councils of union matters during August. Action were formed to threaten the Government with a general strike because of a possible war with Russia. Otherwise the strikes were large in number, but concerned relatively few people. A strike of so,ooo textile workers of Oldham who refused to accept the terms isid down by their union was the largest of Sept. The average people affected by the remaining strikes was just over see. There was an attempt at a general strike of vehicle workers (6,500 took part) for an increase in wages. Oct, was very un-settling. The shadow of the miners' general strike loomed in Sept., and the end of Oct, witnessed the long-threatened dispute. Negotiations broke down and industry suffered considerably. Certain of the advanced sections of the labour movement looked to the strike to mean a general industrial upheaval. Happily the rallwaymen and transport workers, who were allied with the miners, were content to mark time and only morally support the miners.

# THE INTERNATIONAL

The International, i.e., the congress of socialist organisations of various countries, dates from ass. The International formed then disappeared in 1872, following the failure of the Paris Com-The Second International came into being in 1868, when suggestions were made by the working class organisations for a Congress. Before anything definite was settled a split occurred in the Socialist section of France, with the result that two rival Congresses were held in Paris in 1889. Negotiations led to co-operation, and in 1891 a united Congress was held in Brussels. International Congresses were held in Zurich (400 delegates) in 1893; London (800) in 1895; Paris in 1900, when an International Bureau was established; Amsterdam in 1900, when the British Labour Party took part for the first time; Stuttgart in 1907, at which the Women's International was established; Copenhagen in 1910 was visited by 887 delegates from 33 nations—the German delegation opposed the idea of a general strike to stop war; Bale in 1918 with 555 delegates from as countries.

Second International - Informal conferences were held in Berne and Lausanne in 1919 with the object of establishing the International. The socialists by parliamentary action carried on the old and Second International. The "socialists by revolution" were headed by L-vin, who established a separate Congress at Moscow known as the Third International. The Second International met at Geneva on July 37, 1920, when Mr Tom Shaw, M.P. took the chair. The delegates numbered, yet of whom as came from gates numbered zeo, of whom as came from Belgium. ('amille Huysmans resigned the secretaryship, and it was decided to transfer the Bureau to London. Discussions took place as to who were the real authors of the War; admission of Germany to the Congress: Bittain's help to the starving, if any, in Central Europe; League of Nations: Socialism, against which resolution the British voted as it was not strong enough; Beigium's resolution to let bygones be bygones in regard to the war; against Sovietism —a resolution supported by T. Shaw, Vandervelde (Belgium), and Scheiderman (Germany), whilst Troelstra and Neil Maclean accused the Congress of timidity. Final session was held on Aug. 6. Next Congress is to be held at Brussels in zgss. The International Committee includes Messrs. Henderson (President), J. H. Thomas, and J. R. Macdonald. A proposal at the British Labour Party Conference to withdraw from the Second International was defeated.

Third International.—A secret Congress was held in Amsterdam early in secret to lay the foundations of the Moscow or Third International. Delegates to Moscow arrived on July 22, 1980, from 28 countries, including Chiua, Japan, Korea and Mexico. The Moscow wireless Japan, Mores and Mexico. The Moscow wireless announced that the delegates "are united with one object and one idea, i.e., through the Third International to establish Communiar régime throughout the world." On July 30 Lenin stated that the "dictatorabin of the proletariat was unthinkable without assault and violence." Zinovieff. (Aprelseum) is President of the Excentive Committee; as such he attended the Halle Conference of the German Socialist Party of Oct. The Conference of the German Socialist Party of Oct. of Oct., 1992. Considerable division exists amongst the Soulalist hodies of the world in supporting alther the Second or the Third International.

# NATIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY.

Scattered groups of communicate west deligibles to London on July 2s and Aug. 1, where we national Communist Party was formed with Mr. Arthur Macmanus as Chairman. The Farty is in favour of the establishment of a water of Soviets or Workers' Councils, somewhat of the lines of those existing in Russia. The Party is a constant of the party in the party of the statement of the machinement on its machinement. It has lines of those existing in Russia. It has far from unanimous on its methods. It has applied for amiliation to the British Labour the applied for amiliation has been refused. The Party, but its application has been refused. The Party supports the Third (Moscow) International, and has a weekly organ, The Communit. On July 20, 2900, M. Lenin sent a message welcoming the formation of the Party.

#### THE O.B.U.

An industrial organisation conceived by prominent Socialists of Canada who hope to effect revolution by means of strike. The idea effect revolution by means of strike. The idea is the organising of all workpeople into one union, the pledge of membership being: "I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that, by the help of God, I will strike against the time of money at any time I may be called upon." Uriah Smith originated the Knights of Labour in Philadelphia in 1869, but the sabotage of the Gould Strike in 1889 condemned the Knights of Labour publicly and the society was dissolved. The chief plank of the Knights of Labour was one socialist organisation for all workpeople. The Socialist Trade and Labour Alliance grew The Socialist Trade and Labour Alliance grew from the remnants of the Knights of Labour in 1893 under the leadership of Daniel de Lion, but in 1903 the Alliance ceased to exist. Its leaders formed the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago in 1905. The One Big Union had its first convention in Calgary in 1919, and a second was held at Winnipeg in January, 1922. In the new Constitution adopted at the second convention the O.B.U. "calls upon all workers to organise irrespective of nationality, sex, or oraft into a workers' organisation." Apparently the O.B.U. was established by the I.W.V. to mislead those Canadian workers who fought shy of the those Canadian workers who fought shy of the I.W.W. A Laiour Church has also been es-tablished by the O.B.U. and the Russian Soviet representatives in America are known to be in touch with the leaders of the O.B.U. At the beginning of seas the O.B.U. had 42,250 members attached to zer units. The total membership of all Canadian trade unions on Jan. x, 1980, was 378,047.

#### THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

THE sixth Lambeth Conference was held during July and August last, when age Bishops in communion with the Anglican Church assembled at Lambeth Palace from all parts of the world to discuss matters affecting the welfare of the Church and other questions of current impor-tance. The subjects dealt with covered a wide field and included the Re-union of the Churches, the Ministry of Women, Missionary Work, Marriage and sexual morality, Spiritualism, Christian Science and Theosophy, and sister-national and industrial questions. Each 46 these subjects was considered by a committee of the Conference and evidence was received from expert witnesses, lay men and women, is addi-tion to clergy. The Commissions reports were then discussed by the whole Conference and a series of important resolutions passed. The most widely-discussed of these resolutions are

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those relating to Re-union. This question was considered by the largest committee ever appelled by a Lambeth Conference, on whose require definite proposals were laid down by the Rishops for the re-union of all the Churches. These proposals have set with criticism from Fros Churchmen, cotably as regards the fundamental conditions of episcopacy and re-ordination and forward.

ties put forward.

In view of prospects and projects of Re-union, they Conference decided that a Bishop is justified in giving occasional authorisation to ministers, not episcopally ordained, who in his jadgment are working towards an ideal of union such as is suggested, to preach in churches within his diocese, and to elergy of the diocese to preach in the churches of such ministers. But no approval was given to any general schemes of intercommunication or exchange of pulpits, or the celebration in Anglican Churches of the Boly Communion by ministers who have

schemes of intercommunication or exchange of subjets, or the celebration in Anglican Churches of the Holy Communion by ministers who have not been episcopally ordained.

With regard to the position of women in the Church, the Conference resolved that opportunity should be given to lay women to speak in consecrated or unconsecrated buildings, and to lead in prayer at other than the regular and appointed services of the Church; and that ordained women (desconesses) should be allowed to read the Hunday services and preach the sermon, with the consent of the Bishop, and to

prepare candidates for baptism and confirmation. Modern movements of thought connected with Spiritualism, Christian Science and Theosophy received a large measure of attention from the Conference, which recognised that new phenomena of consciousness have been presented to us, which claim, and at the hands of competent psychologists have received, careful investigation and as far as possible the application of scientific method. But such solentific researches have confessedly not reached an advanced stage, and we are supported by the best psychologists in warning our pouple against accepting as final theories which further knowledge may disprove, and still more against the isdiscriminate and undisciplined exercise of psychic powers, and the habit of recourse to scances, seems and mediums. As a result of the consideration of the subject of veneral disease the Conference expressed its condemnation of the distribution or use of prophylactics on the ground that they were an invitation to vice.

# LICENSED PREMISES IN LONDON.

The total number of premises licensed for the retail of intoxicating liquors in the Administrative County of London in April, 222, the latest date for which full details in connection therewith are available, was 8,75. The on-licensed premises, numbering 6,097, comprised 4,378 public-bouses, 2,297 beer houses and 35s hotels, restautistic to. The total of the off-licenses was 2,79. The distribution of public-houses and heer-houses is shown in the following table, which gives for each metropolitan borough the total number of houses, population, and the number of acres perchause.

Since the Licensing Act, said, came into operation new licenses have being granted in respect of as premises. Of three we are still licensed, and with the exception of one public-house all are goes or restaurants. On the other hand over

Borough	Borough. P. H's. B. H.'s. Tote		Testal	Per Ho	ouse.
				Pop	Ac
listternes	79	47	126	'1,331	17
Bermondsey		47 86	232	543	6
Bethnal Green	115		201	638	4
Camberwell	162	114	276	947	16
Chelses	60	4	64	1,037	10
Deptford	79	27	106	1,033	15
Finsbury	137	47	184	476	3
Fulham	44	98	78	2,129	24
Greenwich	86	31	229	806	38
Hackney	150	56	1006	1,080	16
Hammersmith	85	24	109	1,115	21
Hampstead	47	7	54	1,583	43
Holborn	117	5	185	405	3"
Lelington	249	70	319	1,026	10
Kensington	133	26	150	1,084	24
Lambeth	237	80	300	914	13
Lewisham	67	33	98	1,641	73
Paddington	97	16	113		123
Poplar	165	115	280	580	8
St. Marylebone .	173	10	182		8
St. Pancras	245	36	28z	777	20
Shoreditch	166	61	287		3
Houthwark	814	53	967		4
Stepney	334		SII	548	3
Stoke Newington	38	8	36		24
Wandsworth	113	63	¥75	1,779	53
Westminster	394		418		6
Woolwich	108		160		150
City of Loudon		9	318		-
Total	4.378	2,357	5,735	766	13

see on-licences have been extinguished during the same period, these comprising 393 publichouses and 574 beer-louses. The amount awarded as compensation for the loss of these licences purports to represent in each case the difference between the value of the premises as licensed and their value without a licence, plus the amount of any depreciation of trade fixtures arising by reason of refusal to renew the licence. The total compensation awarded in respect of the 395 public-houses amounted to £1,091.123, an average per licence of £2,562, or 29½ years purchase of the rateable value. In respect of the 314 beer-houses, £1,093.376 was paid, an average per licence of £3,062, or 42 years purchase of the rateable value.

#### LOCAL OPTION IN SCOTLAND.

THE coming into force on June x list of the provisions of the Act passed in 1913 relating to local option has given the electors of Scotland the opportunity of expressing their opinions on the drink question. For the purposes of the "Act to promote Temperance in Scotland" the country is divided into areas—burghs, wards of burghs, and parishes—and it is provided that if so per cent. of the local government electors in any area sign a requisition demanding a poll, then the local authority shall cause a poll to be taken. Immediately on the Act coming into operation, steps were taken throughout Scotland by the temperance party to obtain requisition forms from the local authorities and the necessary signatures in all areas where licensed premises existed. Organizations were set up throughout the country, with headquarters in flasagow, to carry on a campaign in Lavour of "Ro Hoence," and vigorous counter beasures

were taken by the "Trade." A resolution passed at a conference of the Scottish Labour Party urged all trade unionists to vote "no licence."
Three questions were placed before the electors

in November and December, viz., the adoption of (a) a no-change resolution, (a) a limiting resolution; or (3) a no-licence resolution. The adoption of a no-change resolution means that the discretion of the licensing authority in granting licences shall remain as before the poll. The passing of a limiting resolution prohibits the licensing court from granting a greater number of licensing pertificates than 75 per cent of the number in force at the date of the poll. For the period during which a no-licence resolution remains in force, the Act stipulates that no certificate shall be granted, except in the case of an inn or hotel, or premises structurally adapted for use and bond side used or to be used as a restaurant. In these cases, licences may be granted on the conditions that no drinking bar or other part of the premises is mainly used for the consumption of excisable liquors, and that such liquors shall be sold only to lodgers or residents, or persons taking a meal on the premises, for consumption with the meal. The decision of the electors remains in force for three years, at the end of which period another poll may be taken.

To carry a no-licence resolution requires at least 55 per cent. of the votes recorded and not less than 35 per cent. of the total electorate. limiting resolution is carried if a bare majority of the votes are in favour, and these represent not less than 3g per cent. of the electors. If a no-licence resolution is not carried, the votes recorded in favour thereof are added to those recorded for the limiting resolution. A no-change resolution is desmed to be carried if a majority of votes are in favour of it, or if neither of the other two resolutions is carried resolution carried comes into force on May 28, 1921. At the time of going to press results of the polls were not available.

# MAYFLOWER TERCENTENARY.

THREE hundred years ago the Pilgrim Fathers left Plymouth on their voyage for liberty and landed in New England. The efforts of the Pilgrims, at first in vain, to escape to Holland, their re-union and sufferings in that country, the departure from Delfthaven in July, 2620, the sailing from Southampton on August 5, 1620, of the two ships Maytower and Speedwell, and the subsequent dismissal from the enterprise of the latter ill-fated vessel, the final departure of the Mayflower from Plymouth on September 6, 1600, and the arrival two months later at New Plymouth, the subsequent terrible hardships of the Pilgrims, and the eventual triumphant events and achievements arising as direct results from the expedition, form a chain of events constituting one of the most moving episodes of religious history. Wide attention has been focussed upon these events during the past year by the cele-brations which have taken place in the United Kingdom, the United States and Holland.

A large number of commemorative functions was organised, and pageants, plays and proceswas organised, and pageants, pays and processions have been popular features in a number of towns where homage has been paid to the Filgrim Fathers. Churchmen, of course, have taken a prominent part in the celebrations, and in many churches during September the Filgrims'

struggles formed the subject matter of sermons.
Plymouth, as was to be expected, led the way in the celebrations, and many of our most dis guished men and women, as well as imperiant American and Dutch visitors, took part in the functions, which lasted throughout the second week in September. The Prime Minister, unable to be present through absence from the country, paid his tribute in a letter to the Secretary of the National Free Church Council, in which he said, "Many brave ships have set out from the shores on voyages whose fame will ever live. By no means the least of these was the historic voyage of the renowned Maylower. We have good reason to commemorate the labours and sacrifices of the gallant men and women who sailed on her three hundred years ago. Actuated by a high purpose, they faced the unknown with undaunted courage and cheerfulness, and with abundant and abiding faith. They achieved far-reaching results, which have exceeded all their hopes and expectations, anxious though they were of the greatness of their venture.

"We pay respectful and grateful tribute to their fidelity, to the principles of freedom and democracy, which were alike their inspiration and their guide, and to their lasting contribu-

tion to the cause of human progress.
"We also welcome these celebrations as an opportunity for fostering the good relations which happily exist between ourselves and the great American people, and for furthering and strengthening the bonds of union, amity and cooperation between the descendants and country-men of the Pilgrim Fathers in all parts of the world."

# MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

Proposals to empower county and county borough councils to supply and maintain hos-pitals, and to assist voluntary hospitals out of local rates were included in a Government Bill introduced in the latter part of zeco. Clause II. of the Ministry of Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, as introduced, provides that county and county borough councils shall have power-

- (a) To supply and maintain hospitals (including out-patient departments) for the treatment of illnesses and diseases generally, or for the treatment of any particular illness or disease, or any particular class of illnesses or diseases.
- (b) To contribute, on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Minister of Health, to any voluntary hospitals or similar institutions within their area.
- (c) To undertake the maintenance of any poor law hospitals or infirmaries within their are
- (d) To establish and maintain, or to contribute towards the cost of, or otherwise aid in establishing or maintaining, an ambulance service for dealing with cases of accident or illness within their area

It is also provided that the councils of two or more countles may, with the consent of the Minister of Health and subject to such sandi-tions as he may prescribe, combine for the pur-pose of supplying and maintaining hespitals, to

be managed under a joint committee.

In several districts where institutional economication has been insufficient the establishment of municipal hospitals had been suggested and in Bradford official sanction has recently been

obtained for the conversion of a poor-law infirmary into a municipal hospital. Municipal ambulance services have already been establisted, notably in London, where the London denset council has erected and maintains stations with motor ambulances in various stations with motor ambulances in various station with motor ambulances in various station to the metropolis; and under the Public Hashis (London) Act of 1892 the metropolitan belough councils have power to provide hospitals according to the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of the council of tals and to contribute to hospitals serving that districts. At the time of going to press the Milt had not been read a second time, but it was anticipated that the provisions relating to hospitals would meet with opposition. The chief objections raised to the new proposals of the Gövernment ware that (1) in view of the heavy and increasing burden of the rates, no further spending powers should be bestowed on local authorities at present, and (2) the present difficulties of the hospitals in attracting voluntary contributions would be increased by reason of the possibility of their receiving contributions from local rates.

# PROFIT SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE latest available figures compiled by the Intelligence and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour deal with 116 schemes in operation in the United Kingdom during 1919 A further number of schemes was in operation, but returns were not received by the Ministry from firms whose first bonus payment was not made until rose, and others whose schemes are of such a nature that the amount of bonus cannot be stated. During 1919, 42 schemes were started, this being the largest number started in any one year. The number started during the first six months of the past year, so far as had been ascertained at the 30th June, was 19 The following summaries give particulars of the szs schemes for which returns were received, arranged (a) according to trades and (b) according to the percentage of bonus to wages.

Trade,	No Sharing (or entitled to share)	3	rera lows	18	Bonus to Earnings Average per cent
Agriculture	153		17		
facture) Engineering and Ship-	2,639	10	14	5	11,1
building	8,550	4	7	8	3 *
facture)			16		
Ges Companies	84,880	1	18	6	
Heurance Companies Merchants, ware- housemen and	78,544	•	*	*	0.0
retail traders	6,571				13'7
Metal trades	827				14
Paper making Printing, bookbinding	374	•	Ī	10	ta'g
and stationery	3,726			x	84.2
Textile trades	6,474		27		12.8
Other	5.730	5			8.6
Total	\$6,795	4	18	10	4.0

Roma to Wages. Per cent.	No of Schemes.	No. Sharing in Bonus. 1919.	Amount paid, agap,
Nil	24 6 13 14 6 4 11 13 1 6	* 7,348 11,467 2,819 1,514 1,593 3,119 9,561 481 3,019 8,858	NII. 19,442 45,727 14,713 10,273 18,609 21,748 181,910 6,892 90,307 45,530
Total	116	48,919	399, <b>s</b> 6z

\* The number entitled to participate, if any bonus had been paid, was 31,839.

#### RAILWAY POLICY.

PROPOSALS for the future organisation of the railways in Great Britain have been outlined on behalf of the Government by the Minister of Transport. For England and Wales it is suggested that there shall be five main groups of lines with a subordinate group of the lines in the London district, whilst the whole of the Scottish railways shall be combined in a single group. It is proposed that the five main English groups shall be constituted roughly as follows :-

(1) Southern—combining the South Eastern and Chatham, the Brighton, and the South-Western.

(z) Western—the present Great Western system with the Weish lines

(3) North Western—combining the North-Western, the Midland and the Lanca-shire and Yorkshire, North Staffordshire and Furness.

(4) Eastern- combining the Great Northern. the Great Central and the Great Eastern.

(5) North Eastern—the present North Eastern system and the Hull and Barnsley. Each of the groups will be under a Board of

Management not exceeding as in number. The composition of these Boards is considered to be of the greatest importance, and the downment is of opinion that the present system should be superseded and that the officials and manual workers should have some voice in management. It is therefore proposed that the Board of Management should be composed of representatives (a) of the shareholders, who should form a majority on the Board, and of whom a proportion should hold large trading interests; and (b) of employees, of whom one-third might be leading administrative officials of the group, to be co-opted by the rest of the

or the group, to be co-opted by the rest of the Board, and two-thirds members selected from and by the workers on the railway.

It is not proposed to give to the companies any financial guarantee, but it is suggested that a fexible rates machinery shall be set up which will enable appropriate charges to be levied so that each group will be enabled to earn a net revenue substantially equivalent, on some prevenue substantially equivalent, on some prevenue substantially equivalent, on some prevenue substantially equivalent, on some prevenue substantially equivalent, on some prevenue has to be settled, to the combined set. var basis to be settled, to the combined net revenue of all the companies absorbed in the group. In the event of any surplus revenues accruing from economies, which may be effected, the Government is of opinion that these should

be apportioned between the companies and the Government on a basis to be settled later, the Government's share to be funded for development

purposes, to assist backward districts, to develop light railways, etc.

Further proposals include the setting up of permanent machinery to deal with questions. wages and working conditions, on the lines of the two Boards which have been established temperarily by agreement, viz., (2) the Central Wages Board, consisting of equal numbers of managers and men, with an appeal to (a) the National Wages Board, consisting of 4 managers, 4 men, and 4 users of the railway, with an impartial chairman Certain powers, it is thought, should be conferred upon the Government for the protection of the public, for the economical working of the railway systems and to safeguard national interests is proposed to exclude light railways from the grouping arrangements, and there is no intention of altering the status of the dock undertakings of the country, except to bring railway-owned docks under the same regulations as other docks in certain respects. The future of canals is to in certain respects. The future of canals is to be investigated by a Committee which has been set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., and the Govern-ment will not formulate a policy until the Report of the Committee has been received.

#### RENT RESTRICTIONS.

THE Jucrease of Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions) Act, reso, was passed to consoliate and amend the enactments relating to herease of rent and rate of interest on mortgage if premises, and recovery of possession'in certain lases. The Act applies generally to houses and ousiness premises, or parts thereof, let separately, where either the "standard rent" or rateable value does not exceed—in the Metropditan Police District (including the City of Loadon) £zog, in Scotland £30, and elsewhere £21; and it continues in force until June 24, 2923 except as regards business premises, in which case the date is June 24, 1921. The increases of rent over the "standard" rent authorised by the Act are, in respect of houses, as follows .

(a) Where the landlord has, since August 4 rest, spent money on improvement or structural alteration, he may add to the annual rent a sum equal to 5 per cent. on any expenditure incurred up to July 20, 1920, and 8 per cent. on expenditure since that date. This expenditure does not cover money spent on repairs or

decorations.

(b) Any increase in rates payable by the landlord since the period which included August 2.

rena, may be passed on to the tenant.

(c) To meet the increased rate of mortgage interest, and to provide an increased return on capital invested, an increase of 1g per cent. of the "net rent" is permitted; but in the case of houses overed by previous Rent Acts g per cent. only may be added during the first year cent. thly may be added during the first year from the passing of the Act. These are houses where neither the standard rent nor rateable vaine exceed £70 in the Metropolitan Police District, die in Scotland, and £30 elsewhere. (d) To meet the increased dost of topairs, as per cent. of the net rent may be added where the handlord is responsible for all repairs; or a smaller proportion, which may be agreed or

settled by a County Court, where the landlord to responsible for part only of the repairs.

But on the expiration of three months after the date of any increase under (d) the tension may apply to a County Court for an order to suspend any increase under (c) and (d) on this ground that the house is not in all respectifieres only in the house is not in all respectifieres on the suspension of the suspension in a reasonable state of repair.

The "standard rent" is the rent on August a 1914; or, where a house was not let at that date; the rent at which it was last let before that date; or, in the case of a house first let after August 3. 1914, the rent at which it was first let. The "net rent" is the same as the standard fent except where the latter included rates : in these cases the net rent is the standard rent minus the rates.

It is important to note that no increase of rent is authorised except in respect of a period during which the landlord would be entitled to obtain possession, if it were not for the security of

tenure provisious of the Act.

New provisions with regard to the recovery of possession are included in the Act, notably die dealing with ex-Service men who were tenants, but a wide discretion is left to the Courts in al cases, and no order for possession need be made unless a Court considers it reasonable to do The existence of alternative accommodation need not be shown in certain cases, e.g., where a landlord gave up possession in consequence of his service in the forces during the War.

Business premises within the values given above are covered by the Act with modifications as to security of tenure provisions and a permitted increase in rent of 35 per cent. instead of 15 per cent. under (c) above, making a total

permitted increase of 60 per cent.

#### SILVER COINAGE.

THE great rise in the market price of silver has been responsible for the passing of an Act "to amend the Law in respect of the Standard Fineness of Silver Coins current in the United Kingdom and in the other parts of His Majesty's Dominious." The Act applies to any British possession where the Comage Act of 1870 is in force, but not to any self-governing Dominion unless and until the provisions of the Act are adopted as regards the Dominion by a proclamation of the Governor-General or Governor. new measure authorises a reduction of the fineness of silver in coins from gas fine to see fine that is to say, instead of being composed of a of fluessliver and in of alloy, our sliver coins minted in future will contain one half silver and the half alloy.

One troy pound of standard silver is used for country so shillings, a troy ounce therefore, or colling so sninings, a troy ounce inservore, on this basis, being equivalent to 65 phace, and one ounce of pure silver to 72 phace, and one ounce of pure silver to 72 phace. As for many years the market price of silver was much below these figures (e.g., for the soven years 1995-18, the average price per ounce in the London market was as \$4.), the Government gained by minting, and there was no inducement to melt silver coins, and no restor for the prophiliting the average of the first first coins at the first council for the property of silver coins at the first council for the property of silver coins at the first council for the property of silver coins at the first council for the property of silver coins at the first council for the property of silver coins at the first council for the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property o prohibiting the export of silver coins, etc. But with the rise in the market price of silver during the last three years the necessity for stringent regulations to deal with these matters was realised. A more important question involved by the greatly increased price was the loss occasioned by minting. For instance, if silver had been coined in the old proportions at anarket value prevailing at one time during the past year, the cost of the pure silver alone in as shillings would have been something like \$2 shillings. Under the new Act the troy ounce of silver, which will coin 5:3 shillings, will comprise half an ounce of fine silver, so that unless the market price reaches a figure very much higher than the highest point hitherto touched, the Government's margin of gain in minting will be preserved.

With regard to the calling in of the old, and the issue of new coins, the machinery of the

With regard to the calling in of the old, and the issue of new coins, the machinery of the banks will probably be utilised for these purposes, as has been done in the past, so that the change will be carried through without any inconvenience to the general public.

# TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

TEE sand Annual Trade Union Congress was held at Portsmouth, September 6-21, 1920, with Mr J.H. Thomas, Mr., in the chair. The delegates sumbeyed 949, from 195 trade unions having a membership of 6,494,707. The corresponding figures for the Congress held at Glasgow a year earlier were 850 delegates, 203 societies, 5,252,500 members. First Congress was held at Sheffeld in 2656 and was attended by 123 delegates from 94 societies and councils with membership of

Arising out of the Glasgow Congress a special T.U.C. was held at Central Hall, Westminster, on Dec. 9 and 10, 1919, when resolutions were passed against increase in cost of living and sundry matters after the Congress had decided to support the miners by means of a national propaganda for the nationalisation of the mines. A second Congress was held on Mar. zz, zeso, to consider the result of the propaganda, when it had to be admitted that the public was not yet convinced of the benefits of nationalisation. strike in support of nationalisation was ruled out as impossible by 3.870,000 votes to 5,050,000 and an alternative resolution in favour of "political action by means of intensive propaganda in preparation for a general election carried by 3,733,000 votes to 1,015,000. A third special Congress was held at Westminster on July 23 to consider the situation in Poland and Later on the Parliamentary Committee Ireland. of the T.U.C. assisted in the formation of the Council of Action.

At the Portamouth Annual Congress attention was paid to the formation of a General Staff for Labour. The stated intention was the establishment of a General Council ou behalf of Labour, and a resolution embodying the proposal to establish such was carried by 4.835,eee votes to 2,757,6ee. Stock socialist resolutions were carried; there was a remarkable attack on Mr. Appleton, the General Secretary of the English Trade Union Federation; full support was given to the miners, who were in negotiation with the Government for the sx. per shift wage increase; Mr. Smillle made an attack on the method of electing the Parliamentary Committee, stating that votes of the delegates were a matter of barter between individuals.

#### VICTORY BOND DRAWINGS.

FIRST annual drawings of the Victory Bonds were announced in a special supplement of the London Gasette of June 25, 1920, when the

numbers of bonds in the Bank of England issue to the extent of £2,725,000 and Post Office £75,900 were listed for payment at par on sept. 2 following. Two separate drawings are to be held yearly; i.e., one for the Bank of England issue, which will be completed at the Bank in the presence of the Governor, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and the Comptroller of the National Debt, and the other for the Post Office issue at the P.O.S. B. in the presence of the same officials excepting that the Postmaster-General replaces the Governor of the Bank of England. The smaller bonds are to be drawn in groups, and, those of £1,000 and £5,000 also in separate groups. Drawn numbers are to be published not later than July 1 of every year for bond repayments two months later. The final drawing is to take place in 1976.

#### WAGES.

REMUNEIATION for services rendered has taken quite a different plane since page. A big percentage increase has been given to the skilled and unskilled mechanical workers, and to obtain such there has been almost continuous negotiation between trade unions and employers with the Ministry of Labour intervening. And in a large number of cases there has been a strike before the increase has been obtained. In the year sprf. 5,965,000 workpeople were reported to have had their wages increased by a total of £a,985,000 weekly, or almost zee each on the average. During 1978, 5,647,000 workpeoply received wages increases totalling £a,767,000 workpeople with a weekly increase of £a,687,600 From Jan., 1918, to Sept., 1920, the average miner's weekly increase was £3, engineer's weekly. Generally, the increase has been to meet the additional cost of living, but there is a tendency to increase the standard of living aso. Hours of labour are gradually being reduced from 48 hours to 44 and 47 weekly.

### EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

# ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

THE Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute have recently opened their door to women, and they are admitted under the same conditions as men. The fact that the University of London now grant a Bachelor of Science (Estate Management) Degree has raised the status of the profession very much, and women who enter it will be wise if they aim at the higher and obtain the degree.

The degree is an external one, and can be worked up for while studying for the examinations of the Institute.

There is plenty of scope for women in this new profession, both for those with capital, who can eventually start an office of their own, and for those who only wish for appointments.

for those who only wish for appointments. The first step in entering the profession is to pass the preliminary examination of the Institute or to obtain exemption from it, which is possible for those who have passed one of the recognised examinations, such as the matriculation examination of any university of the United Kingdom. It is then necessary to become a student, or an articled elect to an assistance extate agent, or values. The earliest age to start

as either is sixteen, and the intermediate examination of the Institute cannot be taken under nineteen, but none under twenty-one may be elected as Associates of the Institute, and it is when the woman is an Associate that she is qualified to take an appointment. There is an examination qualitying for the grade of Fellow, but none may be elected as Fellows under twenty-five years of age. The dis-tinguishing letters to be used by those in the profession are F.A.I. and A.A.I., according to whether they are Fellows or Associates. The examinations are held once a year in Loudon.

The subjects required for the preliminary examination are practically the three R.s. For the intermediate most of the subjects are technical, such as law of laudlord and tenant, land surveying, estate accounts, the valuation of dilapidations, and so forth. For the Fellowship very similar subjects are studied as for the very similar sudjects are studied as not intermediate, only more advanced, including "Practical work preliminary to Sale by Auction" Report Writing." "Agricultural Customs," "Sanitation," and several others.
There are so many sides to an auctioneer's and estate agent's work that those women who

study and become proficient will have plenty of choice. Doubtless some branches will be found more suitable to women than others, while much will depend on the woman herself. is a profession that affords opportunity for a country as well as a town career, unlike many which necessitate living in Loudon or's arge town. Women have not had to fight their vay into the estate agents' and auctioneers' world is in some others. But they have been invited to enter and consequently are assured of a welcome, and there is every prospect of it becoming a most lagrative profession for the right class of women. The Institute have prizes that they offer in connexion with the different examinations.

### WOMEN DISPENSERS.

Quite a number of women have entered the dispensing world during recent years. Some have passed the Pharmacoutical Society's Examination and become qualified Chemists and Druggists, while others have contented them-selves with the Assistants' Examination of the Society of Apothecaries. Women who aspire to having a chemist's shop of their own, or to obtaining one of the big appointments open to dispensers, or taking a managership, must pass the Pharmaceutical Examination, but those who only wish to dispense and are not aiming at the highest, need only outer for the "Assistants examination.

It is necessary to have three years' preparation for the former, one of which must be spent in a Pharmaceutical College and to do at least 6 months' practical dispensing for the latter.
Women dispensers are to be found in every

branch of the dispensing world - hospitals, infirmaries, in the wholesale as well as the setail druggist's, and during the War they were to be found on foreign service, as well as in Military and Red Cross hospitals at home. There was naturally a large increase in the number who entered for the "Assistants" examination who entered for the "Assistants" examination during war time, as the certificate could be so quickly gained, and the result is that the special side of the profession is rather overcrowded, but will some right itself. There is still plenty of samps for the fully qualified woman, and those who have started a chemist and druggist shop

have been most successful. The public have become quite used to the fact of women dis-pensers at chemists, so that projudice has been broken down. In their examinations women have won distinction, and in their

women have won distinction, and in them practical work proved themselves capable workers—methodical, neat and accurate. Several women have passed the "Major Examination" of the Pharmaceutical Society, which is very advanced, and is only taken by a comparatively few altogether, as the "Minor Examination" is the qualifying one.

The women dispensers have their own special

societies.

The women who have the highest qualification should by right receive the highest pay, but with women dispensers it is not always the case, and this fact has, in several instances, prevented them from aspiring to the chief examination, knowing that it does not always mean real gain financially.

The cost of training for either examination varies very much, according to the college. For either it is very moderate. A course at a Phar-maceutical College for the "Minor" may be only about £xs, or it may be as much as £6s. For the "Assistants" Examination (or the "Hall," as it is commonly spoken of from the Apothecaries Hall), the fee is as low as £7, and as high as £60. There are few professious that " Hall," can be entered at so small a cost as that of the Chemists and Druggists and the Dispensers; but for the former there is usually a premium to pay to the chemist and druggist to whom the pupil is apprenticed, and under whom he or she does a large share of the three years' dispensing necessary to fulfil the Pharmaceutical Society's qualifications.

# WOMEN POLICE.

The Women's Division of the Metropolitan Police has proved a great success. When it was first started at the end of 1918, it was an experiment and its future depended on the satisfaction it gave during the experimental period that has recently come to an end. The division has been see strong, but its numbers will now be increased, and women police will become a much more familiar figure to the London public.

The work of the division is chiefly connected with women and girls, and it is anticipated that as the numbers increase they will enter many more spheres of work than they have been able to when they were so small a body. Their usefulness in "open spaces" and the streets has been proved many times, their patrol work in cafes, and all they have done towards uplifting the moral tone of where they work has been most beneficial to those they are meant to help. There is a great demand for their services, and doubtless before long all cases connected with women and girls will, as far as the police force is concerned, come under their care.

Already there is a long list of names of women auxious to join the division; only those who are thoroughly suitable have their names put down. None are accepted under twenty-five years of age or over thirty-eight, they must be medically fit and have received a good general education. Recruits undergo three months' training, during which time they are paid.

The officers will always be promoted from the ranks, so that although a higher standard of education will be demanded (university standard

if possible) from them, all must start at the

boftom and work their way up.

The Superintendent (Afra. Stanley) was formerly Superintendent of the "National Union of Women Workers" Patrols" started in one by this body in war time that the Metro-politan Police derided to have a Women's Division especially to protect women and girls from the dangers of the streets and parks. The Superintendent has done much towards faising the present division to its high standard of efficiency; none but the best are accepted as recruits, and the work expected from each woman is of a high standard.

The normal hours on duty are seven, and this includes one hour for rest and refreshment. One day's leave in seven is granted and an annual leave. The time varies according to the rank. The rate of pay is very good, and as promotion is gained it increases in proportion.

Altogether the future of the Division is very hopeful, and judging by the last two years when their activities have been so limited, great things may be looked for from them when the see chlarge into a division of an imposing number.

### HEALTH VISITORS AND INFANT WELFARE WORKERS.

There is a great deal of work to be done among young children by the welfare worker; while that of health visitor is of a more general character. For either employment a special course of training is necessary. For welfare work it is best to start quite young—on leaving school-as then the time can be spared to go right through each branch. The first thing to do is to work at a cieche, where valuable experience is to be gained; while there a salary will he paid to the learner. A course of classes on domestic science and hygiene are very necessary, and also on maternity and child care, so that theory as well as the practical work may be learnt.

At the various polytechnics very useful classes are held, and the more of such subjects a girl is wall informed in the better worker will she be, and the more capable later on of holding a responsible post. The most important part of the training is the time spent at a hospital. The most suitable is a children's hospital. If she goes to a general hospital she will not be able to work in a children's ward only, but will be moved from ward to ward, consequently learning a great deal that is not necessary for her future work. In addition, probationers are admitted at a children's hospital at a much earlier age than at a general hospital.

It is essential for the infant welfare worker to have training in midwifery. When this has been obtained she must enter for the examination of the Central Midwives Board. As none may ait for this under twenty-four years of age, it is a long way off from the young girl fresh from school. All the same she must bear in mind that directly she is old enough she must

gain it.
The training necessary takes six months.
Those outside the infant welfare world may wonder at so much training being required, but it is only those girls who are fully qualified who have the slightest chance of gaining a good appointment. If a girl does not feel disposed to

train very thoroughly it is better not to go in for the work

The appointments are of different kinds. the various infant welfare centres posts are held of superintendents and assistant superintendents. At the hostels for mothers and infants, and at creches, matrons and assistant matrons are appointed. The worker who is not thoroughly well-trained can never hope to rise above being an "assistant."

The health visitor requires a training rather similar to that of the infant welfare worker.

While the health visitor may obtain an appointment in town or country, the infant welfare worker's life will be spent in citles or large towns. The more crowded the neighbourhood, the more probability is there of a crecke or hostel being opened, or an infant welfare centre being started.

#### MASSAGE.

Massage is now a recognised profession. Only a masseuse who has passed the examination of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses has any standing; the qualified masseuse only attends cases under a doctor.

The training undergone has to be of the special nature required by the society, otherwise a candidate is not allowed to enter for the examination, and the school must be "recognised."

It is important for a girl who is thinking of learning massage to realise these important points before starting on her course of training otherwise time and money may be lost.

Twenty-one years of age is the youngest as which a girl can enter for the examination. shortest possible time required to train is sit months. The practical work is done at a hospital and the theory at the school, but the pupils enter at the school only as they work in conjunction with certain hospitals, and the week's work for each pupil is planned out so that they get not less than four hours' practical work on hospital patients per week for three months. The pupils learn a good deal of anatomy and physiology

At the end of their training the examination is in two parts. One is practical (massage), and the other is theoretical, and consists of an oral and written test in all they have learnt at the school, which includes the theory of massage. The examination is held twice a year.

Once a girl has passed her examination, she is able to take a post at a hospital or other insti-tution, or to start a practice of her own, but not to run a school. There is another examination—it is on "Swedish Remedial Exercises"—and those girls who wish to be thoroughly proficient always enter for it. There is yet another, for teachers. To study for the former means six months longer at school, making twelve months altogether. This examination is only held once a year. It is necessary to have passed the first and second examinations and to have taught for more than eight months in a "recognised" school before going in for the teacher's examination.

The appointments open to a trained massense are resident and non-resident, but the most lucrative branch of work is a private practice. A massense who has interest among medical men and starts to work in a fashionable neighbourhood can make a very good income, far in excess of any salary that can be obtained by taking an appointment. Teaching is, again, another branch of the profession that man be made very profitable. It must be very well managed, for the Incorporated Society of Trained Management prioritistly impacts all the achools recognised by them to see that they are up to the becoment standard. Capital is required to start a school.

During the period a girl is training, she will be able to judge to a large extent as to what branch of the profession interests her the most, and certainly when first qualified, if she takes an appointment, the experience gained will be very valuable should she later on set up in practice.

#### WOMEN DOCTORS.

The number of women entering the medical profession the last few years has been very much larger than ever before. The opportunities open to them once they are qualified are so much more numerous than they were even a few years ago. Hospitals that never before the War had women on their staff now appoint them (proving such appointments were not for the period of the War only). In many branches of the profession women are to be found, and in the near future it is anticipated there will be various new appointments to be filled that will be especially suitable for medical women, e.g., in connexion with work among children. The education of the medical student has changed very largely. In London many of the greneral hospitals now admit them to the medical schools, so that those who prefer coeducation need not enter the School of Medicine for Women, but can become students elsewhere. While many have taken advantage of this fact, the School of Medicine for Women continues to he filled with students to its uttermost limit.

The women students show their ability for their work by their successes in their examinations. Whatever medical school a woman enters, her work and her examinations will be the same-to fit her to be admitted to the Medical Register. Five years must be spent at a recognised medical school: she must go through the necessary course of work, and either take a medical degree or pass the "Conjoint Board" (e.g., The Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England), or the examinations of the Society of Apothecaries.

The length of time necessary at a medical school is five years (for the degree a little longer). The fees vary according to the medical schools, and there are examination fees to be paid books, and other expenses, making a total cost of from £175 to £33. It is not every student who passes his or her examinations in five years. It longer time is required the expense is increased. Women can obtain medical degrees at not only the University of London, but in Scotland, Ireland, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield.

There are a large number of scholarships and There are a large number of scholarships and prizes at the various medical schools. The School of Medicine for Women, London, is especially rich in them. Sixteen years of age is the earliest at which a girl can enter as a student at any medical school. The first two to two and a half years are spent hi work in chase rooms and haboratories, so that a student is at least between its and up before the actually enters the hospital itself. This fact overcomes many of the objections against starting their career while so wome. young.

There is undoubtedly a good prospect for the medical woman of the future, but one thing is essential, and it is that those who study for the profession become as highly qualified as possible.

#### WOMEN VOTERS.

A GREAT increase in the number of women voters was proposed by the Representation of the People Bill, presented to Parliament during the past year. The objects of the Rill, as stated in the memorandum thereto, were to confer the franchise on women at the age of mx; to assimilate the parliamentary and local government franchises by abolishing the occupational qualification, and the qualification of women as the wives of local government electors; and to place the whole franchise for both sexes (other than university electors) on a similar hasts of residence. Other amendments of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, were provided for. The main principle of the Bill was contained for. The main principle of the Bill was contained in Clause z -"A person, whether male or female, shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary or local government elector for a constituency (other than a university constituency) or local government electoral constituency or local government electoria area respectively, if such person has attained the age of az years, and is not subject to any legal incapacity, and has the requisite residence qualification." The Bill proposed to sbolish (except in the case of a university constituency) the alternative or business premises qualification for the parliamentary franchise, provided for by the Representation of the People Act, zers, and also the right given in certain circumstances to vote in two constituencies at a general parliamentary election.

The effect of lowering the age for women voters as proposed would be to increase by about 5,000,000 the number of women entitled to vote at parliamentary elections, making the total number qualified over 13,000,000, whilst the total number of men voters would be somewhat less than 13,000,000, women yoters exceeding men voters by about half a million.

On the second reading of the Bill, the Minister of Health stated that the Government proposed to leave the Bill to the free determination of the House, reserving to themselves the right to bring forward amendments in Committee. Personally he was entirely in favour of the Bill. With regard to the work of preparing the register, Dr. Addison stated that the additional cost due to the increased electorate was estimated at between £300,000 and £400,000 per annum. The Bill passed the second reading without a division and was referred to Standing Committee D of the House of Commons, but owing to a considerable amount of opposition made little progress. A special report presented to the House by the Committee stated that they could not with advantage proceed further with the Bill.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPRESATION.

Far-REACHING recommendations are contained in the Report of the Committee appointed by the Home Secretary to enquire into the present system of compensation for injuries to working, (Information as to the schemes in force in countries which have passed Workmen's Compensation laws was given in last year's issue of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, pp. 947-2.) One of the most important questions considered by the Committee was the desirability of establishing a State system of accident insurance in the United Kingdom. State systems have been in operation for some years in many countries, but the Committee were of opinion that the defects in our present system could be largely remedied by the adoption of the following modifications without resort to a State system :-

(s) State supervision of rates of premium of insurance companies with a view to the restriction of their expenses and profits in workmen's compensation business; not more than 30 per cent. of the premium income to be expended in profits, management expenses, and payments for sperious insusgented expenses, and payments to exceed a per cent, of the premium income in any case; the maximum rates to be approved or fixed by a

(a) Mutual associations to be placed under the same obligations as insurance companies as to setting aside funds to meet outstanding liabili-

ties and as to returns, &c.

Government official.

(2) Every employer-other than the ('rown, a local or other public authority, a statutory company, or a householder in respect of servants not employed by him for the purpose of his trade or business, and, under certain circumstances, firms whose payroll for three years averages over £80,000 and who are "self-insurers"—to be required to insure against workmen's compensation risks.

It is proposed that several new classes of workers should be brought within the scope of the scheme in addition to the 15,000,000 workers already covered, among these being persons tion at the time of his accident.

employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose rate of remuneration does not exceed £350 per annum, instead of £350 under the existing law.

With regard to benefits, instead of the present basis of earnings in cases of payments to depen-dents and compensation during incapacity, the Committee make the following recommends.

In fatal cases—for total dependents—

(a) Where a widow is left, £250.

(b) Where children under 15 are left, a weekly allowance of 108 for the first, 78. 6d. for the second, and 6s for every other child; these allowances to be provided out of a Central Fund to which the employer will pay £500 in every case of a workman dying and leaving any children under 15.
(c) Where other total dependents are left in

addition to the above, a further sum not

exceeding £50

(d) Where total dependents are left, not included a widow or children under 15, the sum of £250.

Burial and medical expenses to be increased

to £x5.

In cases of total ineapacity, two-thirds of the average weekly earnings, with a maximum of

L3.
In cases of partial magnesity, two-thirds of the difference between the average weekly earnings before and after the accident; in the latter cases provision to be made for increased payments if wages are increased by upwards of so per cent. in the workman's particular occupa-

#### THE UNION JACK CLUB, Waterloo Road, S.E. z. Tel.: 2522 Hop

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This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may deposit their kit and valuables, where they may obtain at moderate charges a cood meal and a comfortable bedroom, where their every need is studied, and where they are under their own roof and feel really at home.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had faller in the South African War, opened on July 1st, 1997, by His late Majesty King Rdward VII. and handed over to the Regular Services. Membership is limited to Petty Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men on

the Active List of the Regular Forces, but during the War all mobilised men, including those from the Overseas Dominions and Allied Countries, were made Honorary Members. The Club is self-supporting and managed by a Committee, which includes representative members elected by the men themselves Already firmly established before rors, the Union Jack Club was an inestimable boon to Service men in the Great War, during which period alone sleeping accommodation was provided for no fewer than 1,121,328 men and 3,044,800 meals were served, whilst many millions of whom no record was kept passed through its doors for rest and refreshment, many of them straight from the trenches in France. Open day and night, the capacity of the Club was taxed to the uttermost.

Work has been commenced on a considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the recent inspiring services of our gallant fighting forces and to provide the increased accommodation which is so much needed.

### A Kailway Tunnel between Great Britain and Freland.

AMONG the ambitious projects with which engineers of imagination are wont to solace their leisure moments is that of a tunnel connecting England and Ireland, or Sottland and Ireland, or both. The near prospect of the Channel Tunnel has set them thinking, and as they have not to concern themselves, like the promoters of the Channel scheme, with questions of national defence, or possible invasion from the Continent, they are free to devote themselves entirely to engineering considerations.

More than a generation ago the question of an Irish tunnel was taken up by engineering and commercial men on both sides of St. George's (hannel, and it may be convenient to mention here that it was included in the terms of reference of the Select Committee appointed to deal with the problem of Inland Transport. Hitherto the attention of these pioneers has been given to the possibility of horing a tunnel between lister and the south-west corner of Scotland, where, it may be seen from the study of the map, Great Britain and Ireland are closer together than at any other point. Four or five schemes have been prepared for a tunnel under the sea somewhere near this point, where the average depth on the North Channel is about The shortest of all these pro-So fathoms. jected routes is from the southernmost point of the Mull of Kintyre to a point on the rish coast a little to the south-east of Fair Head. distance by sea between these two points is about rg miles, and the sea-bed is one of uniform level. But, as often happens in the affairs of life, the shortest cut is the longest way round. Given the tunnel between the Mull of Kintyre and Fair Head, and more than 100 miles of new railway would still be required to join up the Scottish end with the existing railway system in Scotland and a shorter line to link up the Irish end with the Irish railways. The journey end with the Irish railways. The journey involved would demand of the traveller from London as much time as is required by any of the existing routes. Unless, therefore, the Irish tunnel is to be constructed solely for the use of Scotsmen and Irishmen the route here described must be ruled out of consideration.

Most of the promoters of the scheme fix on Belfast as the ultimate goal to be simed at, and a good deal is to be said for this point of view. The second shortest route is from Portpatrick in Wigtownshire to Donaghades, a distance of as miles. The sea-hed rests upon the Silurian system of rocks, but the unfortunate point about it is that about 7 miles from the Scottish coast there is a sudden drop from Sc to 150 fathoms, which runs for a distance of nearly a miles. Engineers have considered two possibilities in this connexion. They may tunnel at a greater depth so as to get completely under the dip, but this would involve steeper gradients and longer approach lines at each end. They could also swing about the line of the tunnel so as to avoid the great hollow, but this would mean extending the length of the tunnel from as to 40 miles, and an under-water railway lourney of at least an hour.

as to 40 miles, and an under-water railway journey of at least an hour.

A slightly better route is that from Portpatrick to Whitehead. The distance is 23% miles, or 27 miles allowing for the land approach; the greatest depth involved is 120 fathoms, and

the gradient x in gs. A fourth route, and one which has found the largest number of supporters, is that between Wierston Hill and Magee Island. The length would be sy miles of actual tunnel, increased to 30 miles if a dip hit the bottom of the sea, known as Beaufort Dyke, is to be avoided. The land approach would probably mean another 7 miles added to the distance, but against this disadvantage must be set the advantage of a lesser gradient - z in 75 in fact.

More amhitious schemes have at one time or another been projected for connecting Holyhead and Publin by tunnel, a distance of 60 miles; and Fishguard to Rosslare, a distance of 62 miles, for the moment these plans are likely to be left out of account, and attention concentrated on the more northerly tunnels. Many years ago Sir Robert Giffen, of the Board of Trade, who gave evidence before the Financial Relations Committee, said: — "I think the tunnel from Scotland to Ireland should be taken up by the State irrespective of any estimate of profit or loss on the undertaking. . . Looking at the immense trade between the two countries, and the possibilities of developing the tourist traffic and extending the residence in Ireland of people at present living in Great Britain, I think that the effect of making a tunnel would result in enormous commercial advantages, apart from the political advantages that might follow."

This was said before the War, and in any scheme of tunnel building the altered political aspect of the question, and, above all, the enormous rise in the cost of every kind of engineering work since hostilities ceased would engineering work since nostinities ceased would have to be seriously considered. The fro,coo,eac which so years ago was considered to be sufficient for the Wierston Hill-Magee Island tunnel must now be multiplied by x, and will then probably be found to be insufficient. Apart from politics and cost, however, it is clear that the more the two countries can be drawn together the better it will be for both. The mail and passenger services between England and Ireland and Scotland and Ireland would be accelerated and vastly improved. In pre-War days the journey between London and Belfast was 32 to 33% hours. According to calculations made when the under-water way between Scotland and Ireland was most talked about, the tunnel would reduce the journey to abolt, the themse would reduce the journey to rol/2 hours. Glasgow, it was said, could be reached from Belfast in 4 hours, Edinburgh in 5. York in 7, in fact all the important cities and towns in Great Britain would be brought nearer to Belfast by 2 or 3 hours. What this journey by through carriage would mean to thousands of passengers passing between the two countries: passengers passing between the two countries, what it would mean to send goods between the two countries without breaking bulk in the journey, must be apparent to all who consider the scheme without prejudice. We live in the days of marvels, even Irish marvels, and the day may not be far distant when the "horrors of the middle passage are abolished, and passengers can take their seats at Eustou and St. Panoras in the knowledge that they need not leave the comfort of the railway carriage until they can set foot on Irish soil.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.—The eighty-eighth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Cardiff from Tuesday, Aug. as till Saturday, Aug. as. Professor W. A. Rerdman, who succeeded the Hon. Sir Charles Parsons as President, gave an address on "Oceanography and the Sea Fisheries." He contended that the fisherman must become the settled farmer of the sea if his harvest was to be less precarious. It was important to determine the number of fish in our waters, and what was the food value of each of them. Furthermore, we needed to know their habits and movements, and the nature of the elementary organisms on which they fed. As an instance of our ignorance in this respect, he mentioned the incomplete life-history of the eel. No spawning eel had ever been seen, he said. From all the fresh waters eels migrated in the autumn to the coast, and thence to the mid-Atlantic, and we know not how much farther, for the exact locality and manner of spawning has still to be discovered. Professor Herdman suggested that the abundant food supplies which lie at our door should be used to the fullest advantage, and that Cardiff, as a great scaport, might do some-thing for fishery research. The following were the Presidents of the various sections:—A, Mathematical and Physical Science, Ptof. A. S. Eddington; B. Chemistry, Mr. C. T. Hey cock; C. Geology, Dr. F. A. Bather; D. Zoology, Prof. Stanley Gardiner; E. Geography, Mr. J. McFarlane; F. Economic Science and Statistics, Dr. J. H. Chapham; G. Engineering, Prof. C. F. Jenkin; H. Anthropology, Prof. Karl Pearson; I. Physiology, Mr. Joseph Barcroft; K. Betany, Miss E. R. Saunders; L. Educational Science, Sir Robert Blair; M. Agriculture, Prof. F. W. Kgeble. Three citizens' lectures were delivered, Prof. A. W. Kirkaldy on "Present Industrial Conditions"; and Dr. Vaughan Cornish on "The Geographical Position of the Bitush Empire" the Presidents of the various sections :- A, In rost the Association will meet at Edinburgh, under the presidency of Sir Edward Thorpe, and

in the following year at Hull
Author as a Korm of Wealth.—Mr W. J. Peiry
discusses in the Journal of the Manchester
Koypetan and Orientel Society the problem of amber and its association with the megalithic problem. The amber used for decorative purposes in the Mycenean age was, he suggests, found in the Adriatic. In explanation of its value, of its adoption as a form of wealth, he supposes that amber, a solidified resin, may have been associated with the productions of certain trees venerated in Egypt as the source of reginous substances used in munimification and

other death-rites. Anglo-Swedish Ferry Service. - The proposal to establish a regular daily ferry service between Great Britain and Sweden has again been revived. The scheme was originally broached in March, appy, by the Swedish consul for Hull and Immingham, and contemplates a direct train-ferry mmgnam, and concemplates a unert frainterry service between immingham and dothenburg, where suitable harbours for the ferry boats would be built. The uniformity of railway gauge between the two countries is urged in favour at the proposal. The Swedish Government, while appearance of the proposal of the subsequent of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of while approving the scheme, are not prepared to finance it.

Australia and its Population.-In the Geographical Review Mr. Griffith Taylor, discussing

the possible settlement of Australia, says that he sees little hope of the tropical part of the continent becoming prosperous and productive if the policy of White Australia is maintained. The hot, dry climate of the greater part of tropical Australia is best suited to the natives of India. Even if white settlement proved to be resulted by a low process of collectivities. possible by a slow process of acclimatisation, it would only be at the cost of many lives, and at best would take a very long time. Assuming that political difficulties will eventually be overcome, Mr. Taylor estimates that one district in the interior of Western Australia and the Northern Territory, with an area of about 25,000 square miles, is suited for any population The remainder of the area under consideration rice tenantical of the sea under consideration of about 1,400,000 with a density varying from 8 per square mile in the east of Queensland to x per square mile or less in the more arid parts of Western Australia and the inland regions of

the Northern Territory.

Bride's Stone in the Sudan.—Mr. H. A.
MacMichael, in Sudan Notes and Records, describes a curious example of a fertility charm, associated with stone worship, among the Tungur Fur tribe. The stone is known as the "oustom stone," or the "bride's stone," and is brought into use at a birth, a marriage, or the visit of a high official. After the marriage ceremony the bride and bridegroom are made to rub the blood of a sacrificed animal on the stane in the form of a cross If they are too poor to pay for an animal to be sacrificed they offer a pleas of cow-dung. They are then taken to a well, where the celebrant, taking a handful of mud from the pool, daubs it on their foreheads, shoulders, waists, knees, and loins, and bind their necks, wrists, and ankles with green grass.

Cattle Colour and Markings .- Miss F. Pitt, in the Journal of Genetics, discusses the colour and markings of pedigree Hereford cattle. She finds that the breed arose by selection from that that one offeet gross by section from the nondescript cattle of the county in the 19th and early 18th centuries. All colours and markings prevailed, but among them the red with white face, which is still characteristic of the breed, was most common. This pattern probably originated through a mutation which appeared in a dark herd in 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th and 19th 1750, and was kept and bred from as a curiosity. The white face is a dominant condition, while excessive white in modern Herefords is found to be recessive to the typical pigmentation. Modern variations from type are due to the outcrop of recessive characters inherited from the time before pattern selection was practised. Cliff-Dwellers in Colorado —Mr. J. W. Fewkes

has written for the Bureau of American Ethno-logy a monograph on the pre-historic villages, castles and homes of south-western Colorado, having special reference to the Pueblo state of culture in that domain of cliff-dwellers. He says that the buildings indicate communal thought, as they were constructed by groups rather than individuals. He finds no support among archiindividuals. He finds no support among archi-tectural data for the view that the Pueblo people were derived from Mexican tribes, or that their descendants travelled south and developed into the Asteen. The huldings ante-date the coming of the white man. Colliery Warnings.—The author of the anony-mons "Colliery Warnings," telling miners of the existence of atmospheric conditions favourable

to dangerous, situations, has been revealed as Mr. Henry Harriss, late of the Meteorological (Mice. In an article in the Morning Post Mr. Harries stated that he had carried on the work for 3 years, in the face of great hostile criti-cisms. His investigations led him to discover that nearly all the surious colliery explosions had occurred within areas of high barometric readings or anti-cyclones. The Abercame readings or anti-cyclones. The Abercarne disaster of 1876, with a58 deaths, had been preceded by a vast anti-cyclone which had drifted to and fro over Glamorganshire for ten days, during which the enormous weight of the superincumbent atmosphere had caused the roof of the mine to creep and return and great out-breaks of gas to occur. Mr. Harries states that in the years 1851 to 1880, when no colliery warnings were given, explosions caused a total of 7,354 deaths; for the next 38 years, with the warnings in circulation, the total was only 4,799, notwithstanding that the number of men employed below ground had more than doubled 8111CO x580.

Concrete Arch of 400 ft. Span.—The Franklin Avenue Bridge over the Mississippi at Minneapolis is to contain an arch of reinforced concrete of 400 ft. span, which is considered to be the largest in the world. It will consist of two arch ribs, with a rise of 88 ft. The arch will be flanked at each end by an arch of 199 ft. clear span and another of 55 ft. 6 in. span, the total length of the bridge being 1,08s ft. over the abutments. Hitherto the longest reinforced concrete arch completed has been that of 330 ft. span, in the Reorgimento Bridge across the Theer.

Rectricity and Seeds. - Mesars Sutton and Sons, of Reading, have published the results of a number of electrical germination and fieldtests carried out in 1919 with seeds of carrot, swede, cabbage and mangold. The best known process of seed germination, nz, the Wolfryn process, consists in immersing the seeds in a solution of salt and water or of calcium chloride. and water, through which an electric current is then passed. After the seeds have been dried at a temperature of roo' F. they are then ready for sowing. The Reading experiments were designed to test the value of the Wolfryn proccss, and to decide whether the advantages are due to the immersion, to the electrification, or to the two combined. Tests were made with untreated seeds, with seeds electrified by the Wolfryn process, with seeds soaked in a solution of sulphate of ammonia, and with seeds soaked in a solution of sait and water. After immersion the seeds were dried at 100° F. and then sown. The tests do not reveal any advantage from seed electrification, the only exception occurring in mangolds, where the germination of the electrified seed was 94 per cent., compared with 82 per cent. for the untreated seed and 86 per cent. of the seed soaked in the salt solution. In the field tests the electrified mangold seeds yielded

held tests the electrified mangold seeds yielded fas lb per pole more than the untrested seed. Electricity from Natural Steam.—Italy is not a coal-producing country, but it has other sources of natural power, one of which is to be found in the natural steam at Lardorello in Tuscany. The natural steam was first used for pollar heating, and, subsequently, was juried lifts a piston engine, which gave satisfactory figures. Still later a turbo-generator was instabled. Devalopments then took the form of tagthings of a special type. Each of the turbings requires about 77,000lb. of steam per hour, and

this steam is raised in tubular boilers containing aluminium tubes in a sheet-iron shell, the natura steam having a pressure of about one atmosphere, and that produced in the boller of half an atmosphere Each buller produces 13, soolb, et pure steam for hour.

Electric Locomotives in Coal Mines.—Small

electric locomotives for use in coal mines have been sanctioned by the Home Secretary. They are built to haul a load of is to 15 tous on the level, or of 3 tous up a gradient of 1 in 35, and the wheel gauge is so arranged that they will take any track from 15 ins. upwards. The battery-cells by which they are actuated are harved from a not or that up in the upin 5 and 5 charged from a power-station in the mine, and a normal charge is equivalent to a run of as to as nilles. The locunotive has a speed of g miles per hour with a load. It is expected that with the extension of this engine the pit pony will

be largely displaced.

Electrofied Cables for Ships .- The Admiralty are interested in bringing into more extensive use an ingenious device, consisting of electrified cables laid in the approaches to the principal ports, such as Liverpool, for the guidance of ships. Captains of vessels, by the new method, are able to follow the cable at any speed as easily as a street car follows the rails. From the homest the ship "tacks up" the outer and of the guiding cables, the man at the wheel need no longer be troubled by rocks, shallows and currents, or evoh by for. The principle of the invention is that of the electrified cable in use in ovean telegraphy. Electric circulating cables, carefully protected by metal coverings against fraying at the bottom, are fastened to the ground at one end near a station possessing powerful alternators for sending alternating currents.

Eyes Grow Kerner in the Dark.—Mr. Selig Hecht, of Creighton University, Omaha, has conducted a series of researches into the sensitiveness of the eye in the dark. He has pointed out that when a person enters a dark room after a stay in the outside daylight the eye at once increases in sensitivity. At first eye at once increases in sensitivity. At first this increase appears to be slow, but after five minutes it is quite rapid, the eye acquiring a sensitivity several hundred times its initial value. After thirty minutes' solourn in the dark the sensitivity still increases, but inbro slowly than before, and after forty-five minutes or an hour the maximum sensitivity is reached. The final scusitivity varies slightly with different people, but in fully adapted condition the eye is early 5,000 or 10,000 times more sensitive than it was at the beginning

Fish Rings and their Meaning.—Miss Rosa M. Lee, Naturalist Inspector to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, has written a report on the methods by which growth and age in on the methods by the main theory is that each of the rings seen on the scales of many dance is formed in the course of a year, and that danes is formed in the course of a year, and that their number gives the number of years the dan has lived. Other theories ascribe the rings to the influence of temperature, the amount of food, or some other physiological factor. Some Korwegian suichtists believe the growth of the seals is proportional to the length of the figh, shift that the length at the length of the figh, shift that the length at the end of each previous year of its life can be calculated from the first-portional width of winter rings on the scale. The general conclusions to which the evidence and the mathematical tests lead are; (a) That the age determinations can be made with a

considerable degree of accuracy from salmon and seasistance of suggest of source; from samou as the results of certain other species, such as haddock and out, the amount of reliance which can be placed on the results depending to a certain extent on the locality from which the fish is taken; (a) That the growth determinations can be made with a considerable degree of accuracy from the measurements of the scales combined with the length of the fish, using a modified form of the Norwegian method; (3) That the varying influence of food and temperature in the production of winter rings in scales is as yet indeterminate, although certain progress has been made in this investigation by experiments

on plaice and founders in tanks.

Galveston Sea Wall Extension.—An important improvement and extension has been made to the concrete sea-wall, five miles long, which was built about seven years ago to protect the city of disluston from a rejetition of the flood of race. The great flood of race overflowed the top of the defences. It was therefore decided to build a 5 ft. curtain wall along the top, and to extend the eastern end by two miles.

Guadalquivir to be Dammed .- A scheme has been put forward to render the swift-flowing river Guadalquivir navigable between Seville and Cordoba. It is proposed to build eleven dams on the river, similar to that across the Rhine at Chevres, each with an opening of about ten metres, and varying in height between six and ten metres. The cost of the work will be ton metres. The cost of the for its construc-tion will be twenty years. The differences in water level will be overcome by eleven modern locks. Barges of set tons capacity will be able to use the stream, and it will be possible to form convoys of two or three barges and a tug of zso tons. One important feature of the project is that the piles of the dams will be used for the construction of bridges connecting the two banks at eleven different points. At present there is only one bridge over the (inadalquivir in the whole length of zzz miles.

Hair and Eye Colour .- Professor F. G. Parsons in a lecture on "The Distribution of Hair and Eye Colour in the British Isles," to the Royal Anthropological Institute, stated that the index of colour based on hair only was given by Beddoe in 286 as a; 8 dark. His own index showed these subdivisions of percentages—red, 4-8; fair, z; 8: brown, 38 9: dark, 36 6; black, 3 9. The original man had black hair and black eyes. Contrary to popular belief women were darker than men, and even in districts where the population was fairest this held good, but where the population was generally dark there was very little difference. He gave the following representative table of darkness :-

No. of Index Differ Records. Male Fem'e ence.

Differ-Four Northern Counties 1767 a6's 33'5 7.3 Three Eastern Counties 2563 34'4 38's 3'8 Two Western Counties 4057 **683**3 45'5 37'7 46.7 I.S London .....

In Scotland, the fairest populated part of the In Scotland, the terress populated part of the British fales, the women were 8:9 per cent. darker than the men; in England s:2; and in Wales a little over s. Town people were generally darker than country people. In the east and north the hair and eyes usually matched; in the west central districts there was much difference between them. In Wales, where most of

the people had dark hair, they had not dark eyes In those parts of the country where the was the most pure Nordie and Caxor blood, the hair and eyes harmonised, and the reverse was the case where the Mediterranean type was a

strong local strain. A combination of fair hair and blue eyes was to be found in Ireland. "Lustana" may be Raised.—I. M. Emile Bertin, a distinguished French scientist, a member of the Institut de France, and a former Director of Engineering in the French Navy, has put forward a proposal for raising the wreck of the Lusitania, which lies in ago ft. of water off the Old Head of Kinsale, where it was sunk by a German torpede. His plan is to construct a floating chamber 300 yards long by zee wide and so in height, which would be attached to the wreek of the vessel at low tide, by means of Soc steel cables, and so manipulated as to raise the wreck as the tide rose Once lifted and supported by this floating chamber the wreck would be towed towards the shore, where pumping operations might be carried out. The most problematic part of the proposal is the scheme for beaching the vessel. M. Bertin says that, when once the necessary cables have been attached, there should be no difficulty in raising the wick from three to four metres nearer the surface by taking advantage of each tide. (Ince part of the wreck has been brought above the level of the sea the work of the divers would be greatly facilitated. "The difficulty will lie in the fact that no div dock exists which would be capable of receiving both the floating chamber and the wreck," status M. Bertin.

Microbes in Fossilized Amber -- Dr. Galippe, of the French Academy of Science, has discovered a number of micro-organisms in fossilised amber Some time ago considerable interest was shown in the discovery that microbes remained alive for hundreds of years in parchments and papyri, and the question as to whether such microbes still had power to trausmit the virus of plagues such as the Black Death was much discussed. Living organisms incomparably older than the microbes found in Exyptian papyri have been discovered by Dr Galippe, and it is thought that these organisms may probably be among the very early elements possessing life to inhabit the earth. Dr. Galippe's discovery was the result of investigation into the composition of several pieces of fossilised amber Examination showed him that the specimens were full of micro-organisms, which he considers can only have been imprisoned in the amber whilst it was in course of formation. As soon as these organisms were set free from their prison they manifested very evident signs of life, and, when carefully cultivated, developed great activity.

Monny a 3,coo-fon Building.—In the Engineering News Record may be found an account of

the moving of a 3,000-ton building, measuring 93 ft. by 65 ft., over a distance of 435 ft. The new site was first cleared and the foundations laid. The walls of the building were under-pinned with steel needles on timber shoes, supported on twelve sliding ways, and interior concrete columns carrying one-third of the total weight of the building were similarly supported. weight of the british were similarly supported.

The walls and columns were then out away from
the foundations and raised by see jacks. Three
se horse-power hoisting whiches supplied the
pull for removing. The ways along which the
removal was effected were laid only 60 ft. fri advance of the building, sufficient for a day's

haul of ge ft. The entire removal was accomplished in nine stages. Anerica does not have it, all its own way in this respect. A timber and ferro-concrete building weighing up tons, 6e ft. in length, 6e ft. in breadth, and two storeys in height, situated at Burnside, near Glaspow, has been moved about 8e ft. from its original site without any internal disturbance, and even without interruption to the business transacted inside. The cast of demolition and re-crection would have been £, 1,000; the work of removal was about one-third of that sum.

Niegara River and Ricetrioity.—Mr. T. Konnard Thomson, a consulting engineer, has put forward a plan for damning the Niegara River, and thus creating 2,000,000 horse-power of electricity. The structure proposed would be an unmense convex affair which would have a tendency to force the loe over the top in the spring and allow it to slide rather than fall down the other side. The base of the structure yould be about 700 ft. in width, but a large portion of the necessary generating plant could be installed in the interior of the structure. The dam would create a head of xos ft. below the foot of the falls, turning the present rapids and whirlpool into a long narrow lake, but having plenty of possibilities for rapids below the new falls. Thus all the water still going over the old falls and what is now used at the plants near to the falls would be utilised. It is estimated that the dam would cost £20,000,000. The falls would be preserved for the present Mr. Thomson says that if any further great volume of water is taken from the river—and Canada is now taking every drop she can get—there would be nickly greater days of services received.

Nome and the Nerrous System. — Professor Walker, of South Kennington, has been conducting a series of experiments to determine if, in the absence of any ordinary visible signs of emotion in a person, electrical signs of "emotive discharges" can be detected by the galvano-meter. It was found that "large and sudden" electrical responses which are independent of any muscular movement accompany a great many of the shocks and alarms of life. In the first series of experiments strong and disagreeable stimuli were used—s g., an unexpected loud sound, an unexpected burn (lighted match under hand), a disagreeable pungent smell, a painful thought. While muscular movement might be absent, marked electrical reactions occurred. In a Belgian woman who was told to think of her native land-she had seen various episodes of the derman occupation—a very strong re-action followed. The most effective ideas were such as were accompanied by disagreeable or painful emotion. The threat of a burn was often more effective in altering electrical relations than the burn itself. Lighting a match might give a larger effect than the application of a match to the free hand. The apprehension of a bad smell which had just been experienced proved to the particularly effective. The expected prick of a needle produced in some cases more effect than an unexpected prick. Ou Fuel Locemotive.—Oil is rapidly coming

Oil Fuel Locamotive.—Oil is tapidly couling into its over in our industrial life. In May last the London and North Western Railway Company fitted the Watt locomotive for burning oil, and also has since been tried on passenger services of various kinds. The Scaras Oil Burning Company's system was the one installed in the sender of the engine is a tank in place

of the coal. The oil, which is the residuum of patrol, is fed by pipes to the humer in the firebox by force of gravity. It is vaporised by steam as it falls from the feed sipe into a fanshaped receptacle. Not until it it thus vaporised is the oil inflammable. Given the requisite materials a locomotive can be converted from coal to oil-burning in four days. The advantages claimed for the Soarab system are that oil fuel is more easily handled than coal. The laborious task of stoking is eliminated. The engine emits neither smoke hot sparks, and as the combination of oil is almost perfect there are no ashes or dirt to be removed after a run. A train, which requires the provision of, say, yells. Of oul per mile, can be run on about 3sih of oil.

Plants Astern.—Sir Jagadis Bose, at University College, London, explained the creacograph, his own invention, by which plants are mude to record their life-story. Plants, he said, had a conducting tissue analogous to the nervous system of animals, and an experiment with a mimosu showed how its leaves contracted when subjected to shock. A remarkable record was that obtained in investigating the problem of sleep in plants. A shock was applied every hour of the day and night, and showed that from twelve to five o'clock the plant was wide awake, at eight it was getting aleepy, and it went fast asleep until nine a.m., after which there was a slow awakening, the responses to shook becoming gradually stronger after being absent while the plant slept soundly. Under chloroform, he said, the plant was at first excited and eventually died with a marked death tremor due to electrical discharge.

River Ervesus Prevented —An ingenious plan has been devised to protect the banks of the Missouri River against erosiou. It consists of concrete pile jettles which check the current without diverting it or causing destructive eddies. They carry wire cables, to which are attached trees and brush or frames faced with wire netting on the upstream sides. The velocity of the current is so reduced that the materialia suspension is deposited and a bar or sheal thus built up where erosion has occurred or is thicatened. Some of this work has been done near Omaha.

Shell as a Method of Research.—Six J. J. Thomson, in discussing various methods of studying the constitution of matter, suggested that the sense of smell might be brought into use, for even man, who had nearly lost that sense, could detect a minute proportion of come, equal to one in a million. He would like to see an experiment with hounds, whose bustness it was to smell, to ascertain the quality that they were able to detect.

Steel-Making by Scoret Process.—The Morning Post of February 17, 1920, contained a long article from its Paris correspondent stating that three days previously he had witnessed five experiments as a works in the city, each of which involved the production of a ton and a half of "high-class steel." The novelty of the experiments consisted in the fact that the steets were made in some form of "converter" of the Bessener type. Usually this process does not give a sufficiently scientific control of the product to eachle high-class steels to be made. In the experiments mentioned certain "secret "single stances" were added which had the effect of controlling the quality of the metal produced, so that it could be used as a bests for the

manufacture of high-grade alloy steels. The process is said to have been worked out by four intrentors, two of whom are Belgians. It was stated that they had decided not to patent thair method, but to operate it as a secret process.

Stone Age in Ceyton.—Mr. E. J. Weyland, late Assistant Mineral Surveyor to the Ceylon Government, has published an article on the Scone Age in Ceylon, in which he states his belief that there is no evidence that the Veddas passed through a stone age phase in Ceylon, They are assumed to be immigrants from the Indian peninsula, and the Palseolithic age dates from a period long antecedent to their arrival furthe island. The Ceylon implements fall into two groups—that of the hills and that of the lowlands. Pigmy fints are abundant, and Mr. lowlands. Pigmy flints are abundant, and Mr. Weyland believes that they were used mainly in boring bone needles. The Chellean type is represented by the hand-axe, the Mousterian by sorapers, and the Aurignacian by pointed implements with edge triuming.

Stormy Petrel's Courtship.— Mr. Audrey
Gordon gives an interesting account of the

nesting habits of the stormy petrel in British Birds, the result of observations taken during a stay on the Inner Hebrides. He believes that certain weird noises uttered when on the wing during dark and stormy nights, or when the nights are misty, are part of the courtship performances of the males. During this time the birds circle round the nesting area at a great speed. While this is going on an incessant "purring" can be heard from the female birds

in the rocky crevices.

Turbine Record Run.—A world's record in the operation of a multiple-element steam turbine of the cross-compound type was established at the Naragansett Electric Lighting Works, Provithe Naragansett Electric Lighting works, rrovi-dence, Rhode Island. The 45,000 kilowatt turbo generator ran continuously for 25 days at hours 36 minutes. No special preparations were made for the run, during which 51,204,000 kilowatt hours were generated, or considerably more than the whole output of the company for any year before rays. This continuous operation year before rers. This continuous operation was made possible to some extent by an See-gallon

Was made possible to some extent by an esception self-contained lubricating system.

Vulcanising Rubber by the Cold Process.—A new method of vulcanising rubber has been invented by Mr. S. J. Peschey, Lecturer in Chemistry at the Manchester College of Technology. The present method of vulcanising is to heat together rubber and sulphur to a temperature of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the contro perature of about 138 deg. centigrade. It has therefore not been easy to get combinations of rubber with raw materials that will stand so high a temperature. Mr. Peachey's method is one of cold vulcanising. It makes use of the two gases, sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphur dioxide, which react on each other to produce water and free sulphur. Mr. Peachey has found that when crude rubber, either in a solid form or in solution, is treated with these two gases, the sulphur produced by their inter-action vul-canines the rubber. If the rubber be mixed with a waste material, such as sawdust or leather rerape or paper, and the mixture is vulcanised, the resultant materials will serve a variety of methy purposes. Under the old process the heat would have destroyed the properties of the leather, the sawdust, of the paper. The immediate purpose to which the new discovery is likely to be put are the manufacture of linears the heavier kinds of wallanaws and actiloum, the heavier kinds of walipapers, and arti-

ficial leather upholstery. It will also be possible to make one-piece boots without stitching.

Water Distring.—Mr. A. J. Ellis contributes a report on the "Divining Rod" to the publications of the United States Geological Survey. He considers that for all practical purposes the rad" is the properly described and of no subpose. "rod" is thoroughly discredited and of no value whatever in locating either water or mineral ores. Mr. Ellis dismisses the claims of various mechanical "water-inders" as purely specula-tive and quite unsound in principle. In the September number of Discovery, however, the mystery of "downing" was discussed at length by the editor, who decided that the evidence was all in favour of certain individuals possessing powers of this sort.

Water-Power in Canada.-Mr. Leo G. Dennis, Hydro-Electric Engineer of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, has reviewed in the Engineer the situation in regard to water-power development in the Dominion. In 1900 less than see, ooe h.p. was utilised, as compared with a, 383, a40 h.p. now available, sub-divided as follows:—

Ontario	78,600	Nova Scotia New Brunswick Yukon	17,000
Alberta	34,500	Buskatchewan	40

Of a total of 525,000 h.p. installed for paper and pulp manufacture, at least, 475,000 h.p. is derived from hydraulic sources. Canada's potential water-power resources are placed, at 18,832,000 h.p. sub-divided as follows:—

	power		hower
Quebec	6,000 000	Saskatchewan	200,000
Ontario	g,800,000	Nova Scotia	200,000
British Columbia	3,000 000	Yukon	100,000
Manitoba	2 797,000	North West Ter	
Alberta .	462,000	ritories	50,000
New Brunswick	300,000	Prince Edward I	7.000

Water-Poser in Tasmania.-Two articles in the Engineer describes the hydro-electric power works at the Great Lake, Tarmania, situated at a height of 3,350 ft. above sea level. From the southern end of the Lake the River Shannon finds an outlet some two miles west of the bed of the River Ouse, and the two streams flow parallel for some distance. But as the fall of the Ouse is much more rapid than that of the Shannon, the former river, at a point opposite the middle of the lake, has an elevation of zeoft, above it, but a few miles south the Ouse has fallen to more than x,000 ft. below the Shannon. A short connection between the two rivers enables a very high head of water to be obtained. The head-waters of the Ouse will be diverted into the lake, and by this means a total capacity of 70,000 it p. will be available at the turbine shafts. The dam across the southern end of the Great Lake. which impounds the water to a height of m ft. above the sill, will be raised to give an effective

height of 40 ft.
Wettest Place in the World.—According to the
Monthly Weather Review of the United States Department of Agriculture, the wettest place in Department of Agriculture, the wettest place in the world is not, as has been supposed, Cherra-punji, in the Khasi Hills in India, with a mean annual rainfall of 456 ins. That distinction belongs to some of the mountains in the Hawalian Islands. Thus on Mount Waisleale, a peak 5,080 ft. high, there was recorded during the periods August 2, 1917, to March 26, 2234, and May 31, 1915, to August 13, 1917—a period of r.78 days—a total precipitation of a.205 ina., or an average of 27047 ina. per day. In a year of set days this would amount to 476 inches. Other rainy places in the Hawaiian Islands are Puu Kukui, with a seven years average of 369 ina., and one on Hawaiian Island where the rainfall in 1914 amounted to 304 inches.

Myriesa triefyraphy and Telephony.—Considerable progress in the use of wireless for private and commercial purposes was made during use. A practical demonstration of Marconi wireless telephony to and from a Handley-Page aeroplane in flight over the Eastern Counties was made in May. In June Dame Melba gave a concert at the Marconi Company's station at Chelmsford, and hy means of the wireless telephone her sougs were transmitted over a radius of 1,000 miles. In August a business conversation was carried out between Loudon and an Instone-Vimy machine, crossing the Channel to Paris, by means of the ordinary telephone exchange combined with wireless telephony. The Radio Corporation of America are building on Long Island the largest wireless station in the world, by which an immediate message service will be established with France and Germany, and ultimately with Buenos Ayres and other parts of South Americs.

Wood Pulp Substitute.—From successful experiments carried out at Para, it appears that the fibres of a plant known as aninga, which grows freely in the marshy districts of South America, are likely to be of great value as a shetitute for wood pulp. The crops of aninga one every year—are abundant, and the treatment simple It is said that the quality of the cellulose is very good, and that the yield

of paper is so per cent. greater than from Norwegian pulp. One prominent Brasilian chemist asserts that the anings fibre can be treated so as to give a product superior to cotton, inasmuch as the filaments of the latter under the microscope appear twisted, while the Brasilian fibres are quite straight. It is estimated that at least zgo.co tons of anings cellulose could be exported every year, the value of which would be comparable with that of the rubber now exported from Pare.

World's Largest Wooden Dry Dock.—The largest wooden sectional dry dock in the world has been constituted by the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company of Brooklyn. It is built in sections, each complete with separate pumping plant, and in such a manner that a 15,000-ton vessel 475 feet long can be raised by three sections, the whole of the six sections being able to accommodate vessels of 725 feet in length and 20,000 tons burden. Its first great task was to raise the 630-foot steamer Missesota clear of the water, which it did in twenty-five minutes.

X-Ray Thumb-Prints.—Dr. Pilon, of Paris, demonstrated a method of taking thumi-prints by means of X-rays, which was afterwards exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society in London. These "radio-metallographs," as they are called, of a thumb show the lines in the skin and also the shape of the nail and the angual phalange. The method employed is to powder the ball of the finger with salt, which is opaque to X-rays, then photograph it through and enlarge. Finger-print experts at Scotland Yard attach considerable importance to the invention.

### The Nobel Prizes.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (a) Physics, (b) Chemistry, (c) Medicine or Physiology, (d) Literature, and (c) the Preservation of Peace The testator was the Swedish scientist Aifred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 20, 2896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 20, 1902. The awarding

authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics, (b) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(c) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(d) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(e) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse Norrlandsgatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

		LIST OF AWAR.	DS (value about ;	67,500 each).	
) oar	(a) Pursica.	(b) Chemistry	PHYSIOLOGY  PHYSIOLOGY	(d) Laterature.	(e) PRACE.
1910	(J. I) van der } Waals	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	Bureau.
1911	W. Wien	Mme. Curie (Prof. Grignard	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	T. M. C. Asser.
zázs	G. Dalén	Prof. Sabatier	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	Elihu Root.
1913	Prof. Onnes	A. Werner	C. Richet	(Rabindranath )	H. La Fontaine.
2014	M. von Laue	Th. W. Bichards	R. Barany	No award	No award
1915	(Prof. W. H. Bragg) (W. L. Bragg	R.Willstätter	No award	Romain Rolland	No award
1926	No award	No award	No award	V. von Heiden-	No awara
1917	Ch. G. Barkia	No award	No award	(K. Gjellerup H. Pontoppidan)	Comité Interna- tional de la Groix Rouges
292\$ 2929	M. Planck J. Stark	F. Haber No sward	No award L. Bordet	Ne award C. Spitteler	No assertd
Tota	Ch. E. Guillaume	Reserved for 192	1. Krogh	K. Hamsun	To be inverded. Dec. 20, 2900

- 1001

Actions and Amy Augarde).

Actions and Amy Augarde).

Alburth.—Nor 20, 1919. Sacred and Profane Love, a play by Arnold Bennett (Messra Franklin Dyall, George Etton, and J. H. Roberts, and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Hilds Bruce-Potter, and Jeannette Sherwin) Feb 10, 1920 Pygmalion, Bernard Shaw's play revived (Messrs. C Aubrey-Smith and Frank Bertram, and Mesdames Patrick Campbell, Marion Terry, and Agnes Thomas). May rr Vone, by Sacha Guitry (M. Sacha Gutry and Mesdames ) vome Printering and Stranne Avril) Ang. 9 The Unknown, a play by W. Somerset Maughant (Mears, Charles V. France, Basil Rathbone, Carence Blakiston, and H. R. Hignett, Lady Tree and Mesdames Ellen O'Malley, Lena Halling. day, and Haidee Wright) Sept as La Tosea, Victorien Sardon's play (Messrs Lyn Harding, Gerald Lawrence, and Gilbert Porteuns, and Mesdames Ethel Irving and Lucy Wilson)

ATHAMBRA. Jan. 22, 1930 Medora, an operetta by Denn Spranklin, with music by Vada Konem, English libretto by Rupert Hazell, and lyrics by Adrian Ross (Messrs Leslie Stiles, Jamieson Dodds, W. S. Percy, and Leo Stormont, and Mesdames Ada Roeve, Betty Stormont, and Margaret Campbell) June 1 Johnny Jones, a musical play by Harry M. Vernon, with music by Charles Cuvillier and lyries by Clifford Grey (Messrs George Robey, Eric Blore, and Pip Powell, and Mesdames Phyllis Bedells, Ivy St. Helier, and Netta

Westcott).

AMBASSADORS. — Dec 10, 1919. Sylvia's Lovers, a light opera by Bernard Rolt and Cosmo Gordon Lennox (Messrs. Patrick Byrne, Commo Gordon Lennox (Mosars, Patrick 1870e, Joe Nightingale, Heury Calue, and Pitt Chatham, and Mosadames Desirée Ellinger and Estty Chester). May no 1990 Grierson's Way, H. V. Ramond's play reviewed (Messars Franklin Dyall, Arbitose Manning, and Esmond, and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt). April so. The Grain of Mustard Seed, a saturical play by H. M. Harwood (Messars Norman McKinnell, Fred Kerr, Volpa, and Esuless Llewellyn, and Henry Caine, and Fewlass Llewellyn, and Mesdames Grave Lanc, Cathleen Neghitt, and Mabel Terry Lewis). Sept. sp. The White Beaded Bop, a comedy by Lennox Robinson (Mesars. Arthur Shrhait, Sydney Morgan, and Arthur Shields, and Mesdames Sara Allgood and

Armer's metals, and treatment state Angold and Maire O'Neill).

APOLLO. June 17, 1920 Such a Nice Frang Man, a farce by H. K. Maltby (Messus Sam Livesey, Russell Scigwick, and Edward Silk, and Mass Elizabeth Drury) July 22. Cherry, a coster musical comedy by Edward Knoblock. with music by Melville Gideon (Messrs, Wilfred Seagram, Harold Austruther, and Stockwell Hawkins, and Mesdames Marie Blanche, Enid Sass, Doris Patston and Marie Wright).

The following is a list of the principal suggestion in a French play by M. Maurice London productions of the year.

Abstrat.—68. 9. 1920. The Naughty Princes, opera bonte adapted by J. Hastings Rein Haye, Cathryn Young, and Mary Forbes). Relet Haye, Cathryn Young, and Mary Forbes, Edward, with music by Charles Cuyllier (Messra. Bonald Jeans and Charles Cuyllier (Messra. Wild Gesse, a musical contedy by Barde, with music by Charles Cuyllier (Messra. Jack Buchnan and Gilbert Childs, and Morton, and Mesdames Lily 8t John, Yvonne Mesdames Phyllis Monkman, Nellie Brierchiffe. Mesdames Phyllis Monkman, Nellie Brisrcliffe and May Beatty). May 12. Why Marry 7 a comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams (Messra A. E. George, C. Auhrey Smith, and Tarver Penna, and George, C. Auhrey Smith, and Tarver renna, and Mesdames Rosa Lynd and Henrietta Watson). June 26. The "Ruined" Lady, a conedy by Frances Nordstrom (Messrs. Auhrey Smith, Lance Lister, and John Williams, and Mesdames Rosa Lynd, Eva Moore, Evelyn Brent, and Joan Cockram). Sept 29. The Crossing, by Algermon Blackwood and Bertram Forsyth (Messrs Herbert Marshall and Hubert Harben, and Mesdames Irene Rooke and Marjotic Gordon). Oct. 18. The Romantic Age, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs Arthur Wontner, H. O. Nicholson, A. Bronley Davenport, and John Williams, and Mesdames Barbara Hoffe,

Williams, and Mesdames Barbara Hoffe, Dorothy Tetley, and Lottie Venne). COTIT. -Feb 24, 2020. The Young Visiters, a dramatised version of Daisy Ashford's child-book by Mrs George Norman and Margaret Mackenzie (Messrs Ben Field, Harold Austruther, and Law-rence Hamay, and Miss Edyth Goodall). March z. Candida, Bernard Shaw's comedy revived (Messrs Bruce Winston, Nicholas Haunen, Lewis Casson, and Rugh Bayly, and Meadames Sybli Casson, and Rugh Bayly, and Meadames Sybli Thorndike and Pamela Page). Juna 23. The Old House, by Richard Pryce, based on the novel, Candlelight, by Mrs. Dudency (Measrs. Malcolm Cherry and Frederic Worlock, and Mesdames Gertride Elliott, Clare Greet, and Suzanne

Sheldon)

CHTERION.—Nov. II, 1919. Lord Richard in the Panty, adapted from Martin Swapne's novel by Syduey Blow and Douglas Hoars (Messra. Cyril Maude and George Shelton, and Mesdames Lydia Pilbrooke, Connie Ediss, Elizabeth Polluck, and Nellie Bowman).

DALY'S.—May 25, 1920. A Southern Maid, a musical play, by Dion Clayton Calthrop and Harry Graham, with music by Harold Fraser-Simson (Messrs. Bertram Wallis, Lionel Victor, Claude Flemming, and Mark Leater, and Mesdames José Collins, Gwendoline Brogden, and

Dorothy Monkman).

DRURY LANK .- Dec. 26, 1919. Cinderella, panotmime by Frank Dix and Arthur Collins, with music by J. M. Glover (Mesara, Will Evans, Stanley Lupino, Harry Claff, Du Callon, and Arthur Conquest, and Meadames Marie Blanche Florence Smithson, and Lily Long). June 24, 2005. The Garden of Allah, by Robert Hichens and Mary Anderson (Mesers, Godfrey Tearle, Basil Gill, Gordon Harker, Denier Warren, and Arthur Lewis, and Mesdames Madge Titheradge and Pepita Bohadilla).

Pepita Bongulia.

Duga og York's.—Nov. 21, 1939. Le Bourpoole
Gentithomme. Molière's comedy (Messiques
Gaston Ougier and Saint-Vallon, and Mesdames
Edmée Dormeuli and Georgette Debrzy). Nov.

25. Le Malade Imaginaire (M. Gaston Ougier and Enid Sass, Doris Patston and Marie Wright).

COLERUM.—Merch 15, 2500. The Truth About the Russian Danava, 147 Sir James Barrio the Russian Danava, 147 Sir James Barrio the Man, Remard Shaw's play revived (Messra (f. M. Lowne, Basil Foster, Reman de Lange, and William Lugg, and Mesdames Robert Loraine, Gerald Lawrence, Arthur Rarssvina and Noranne Rose).

COMEDY.—Jan. 5, 2500. His Happy Home, a farce by H. V. Willoughby, founded upon a sieurs Gaston Ougier, André Randall and George de Warfaz, and Mesdames Rambert and Georgette Debray). Jan. 6, 1980. Les Plaideurs (Messieurs André Randall, George Desplas, and Roger Treville, and Mesdames Georgette Debray and Rambert). Feb. 16. Kitty Breaks Loose, a and Hambert, feet, in the grant stick (Messrs. Arthur Whitby, Eric Cowley, Leslie Howard, and O. D. Roberts, and Mesdames Helen Haye, Mary Peter, and Ethel Newman). April 13. The Government Inspector, Gogol's comedy, translated by T. H. Hall (Wesers, Maurice Moscovitch, Claude Rains, and Leyton Cancellor, and Mes-dames Mary Grey and Jane Amstel). June 3. Madame Sand, by Philip Moeller (Messrs, Basil Madame Nama, by Fillip Mobile? (Messra, hash Rathbone, Hubert Harben, Frank Cellier, and Bdgar Kent, and Mesdames Patrick Campbell and Haidée Wright). July , Brown Sugar, a comedy by the late Lady (Arthur) Lever (Messra, Eric Lewis, Martyn Roland, and Herbert Marshall, and Mesdames Edna Best, Henrietta Watson, and Margaret Halstan). Oct. 23. Prisoilla and the Profligate, a comedy by Laura Wildig (Messrs. Frank Denton, A. G. Poulton, and Cyril Raymond, and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Madeline Seymour).

EMPIRR.—Dec. 26, 1919. The Red Mill, a musical comedy by Henry Blossom, with music Musical Comedy by Henry Mosson, with musical by Victor Herbert (Messrs. John Luxton, Ray Kay, and Little Tich, and Mesdames Amy Angards, Ivy Tresmand, and Gladys Simmonds). Feb. 18, 1930. Sunshine of the World, operetta by Gladys Unger and K. K. Ardaschir, music by U. Cuvillier (Messrs Randie Ayrton, Martin Iredale, and Alfred Clark, and Miss Clara Simons). April 7. Irene, a musical comedy by James Montgomery, with music by Harry Tierney (Messrs. Robert Michaelis, Robert Hale, and Pat Somerset, and Mesdames Edith Day, Margaret Campbell, Winnie Collins, and Daisy Hancox).

GAIRTY.—March 25, 1920. The Shop Girl, revived and brought up to date by Arthur Wimperis and Herman Darewski (Messrs. Robert Nainby,

Alfred Letter, Thorpe Bates, and Roy Royston, and Mesdames Evelyn Laye, Gladys Homfrey, Kathleen Hilliard, and Nancie Lovat).

GARRICK.— Nov. zz. zgrg. The Eclipse, a musical farce by Fred Thompson and E. Phillips Oppenheim, with music by Herman Darewski and Melville Gideon, and lyrics by Adrian Ross (Messrs Alfred Lester, Morris Harvey, Farren Sontar, and Arthur Hatherton, and Mesdames Teddie Gerard, Dorothy Monkman and Dorothy Hanson) May 3, 1920. One Night in Rome, a comedy by J. Hartley Manners (Messrs. Arthur comedy by J. Hartley Manners (Measrs. Arthur Wontner, Henry Vibart, and Barry Baxter, and Masdames Laurette Taylor and Lynn Fontanne).

Sagt. 3. The Dancing Man, a farce from the Emash of P. Armont and Jacques Bousquet (Measus. Jack Buchanan, Reginald Bach, Ben Mald, and Ronald Squire, and Meadames Violator Tree and Auriol Lee). Sept. 28. The Right to Strike, a "play of to-day," by Ernest Hutchinson (Messra. Holman Clark, Lauderdale Maitland Bassett Roe, Charles K. myon, Leon M. Lion, and Olaf Hytten, and Mesdames Marjorie Day and Lilian Christine).

Leaus, a "war anecdote," by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. M. R. Morand, Charles Groves, Hylton Allen, and Henry Kendall, and Miss Renée Kelly). Sept. a8. Every Woman's Privilegs, a comedy by J. Hastings Turner (Messrs. C. M. Hallard, Basil Rathbone, and Herbert Ross, and Mesdame Marie Löhr, Helen Rous and Vane Featherston).
Oct. 30. Fidors, Sardou's tragedy revived (Measrs. Basil Rathbone, Allan Aynesworth, Henry Vibart, and William Stack, and Mesdames Marie Lohr and Ellis Jeffreys).

HAYMARKET.—Feb. 3, 1920. Tea for Three, a comedy by Roi Copper-Merrue (Mesars. Standey Logan and A. E. Matthews, and Miss Fay Compton). April 22. Mary Rose, a play by Sir James Barrie (Messrs, Robert Loraine, Norman Forbes, Ernest Thesiger, and Arthur Whitby, and Mesdames Fay Compton, Mary Jerrold, and

Jean ('adell).

HIPPORRIME.—June 16, 1980. Jig-Saw, a revue by Albert de Courville, Wal Pink, and Bdgar Wallace, with music by Frederick Chappelle and Edward A. Horan (Messrs. Stanley Lupino, Laddie Cilff, Fred Allendale, and William and Gordon Dooley, and Mesdames Winnie Melville, Nancy Gibbs, and Daphne Pollard, and the Dolly Sisters).

HOLBORN EMPIRE. — March 15, 1920. Tom Trouble, a "North Country" comedy by John Burley (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and Lewis Casson, and Mesdames Syhll Thorndike and Clare Greet). April 19. The Showroom, a comedy by Lady Bell (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and Jack Anderson, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and

Helen Ferrers).

Kinosway.—Dec. 31, 1919. In the Night, problem play by Cyril Harcourt (Measrs, Reginald Owen, Affred Drayton, and Leslie Faber, and Miss Jessie Winter. March 16, 1990. Sinners Miss Jessie Winter. March 16, 1980. Sinners Both, a drama by Herbert Thomas (Mr. Herbert Thomas and Miss Frances Ivor). April 9. First Lore, farcical comedy by J. Leslie Sparkes, and Miss Frances Ivor). April 9. First Lore, farcical comedy by J. Leslie Sparkes, and Malcolm Moffat, and Mesdames Kate Yates and Phyllis Joyce). May 19. Within the Law, Bayard Veiller's play revived (Messrs. Carence Blakiston, Dennis Wyndham, Kenneth Kent, and Harold Anstruther, and Mesdames Rdyth Goodall and Marjorie Day). Sept. 14. The Dodsy, adapted by Osmond Shillingford and A. I. Ellis from F. Molnar (Messrs. Henry Caine and Dennis Wyndham, and Mesdames Suzanne Sheldon, Alice Mansfield, and Mary Merrall). Oct. 19. The Brave and the Fair, a comedy by Cicely Hamilton (Messrs. D. A. Clarke-Smith, H. 8t. Barbe-West, Frederick Irving, and Reginald Nugent, and Margherita Yorke). Hilde Sims, and Margherita Yorke).

LITTLE. - Feb. 24, 1920. Munsee, a war play by Edward Knoblock (Messrs. Dawson Milward, Arthur Pusey, and H. O. Nicholson, and Mes-Tree and Auriol Lee). Sept. as. The Right to Arthur Pusey, and H. O. Nicholson, and Messelva Mors and Dorothy Lane). April 6. Sept. as. The Right to dames Eva Moore and Dorothy Lane). April 6. Other Times, a comedy by Harold Brighouse Olaf Hytten, and Mesdames Marjorie Day and Class. Lawson Milward, Hubert Harden, H.O. Nicholson, Cyril Raymond, and Arthur Pusey, and Mesdames Mary Merrall, Madge Stuart, a Comedy by H. V. Esmond (Messrs. Dawson Milward, Hubert Harden, H.O. Nicholson, Cyril Raymond, and Arthur Pusey, and Mesdames Mary Merrall, Madge Stuart, a Comedy by H. V. Esmond (Messrs. H. V. Esmond, J. R. Tozer, and James Dale, and Mesdames Mary Merrall, Madge Stuart, a Dorothy Tetley, and Mesy Brough). May 6. Husbands for All, a farce by Gertrude Jennings (Messrs. Campbell Gullan, Malcolm Cherry, and Mesdames Dorothy Minto, Gore). May 48. A Marriage of Convenience. Sydney Grundy's adaptation revived (Messrs. Gullanol" Sesson: How to be Happy, G. H. Gand Faber, and Lawri de Frece, and Mesdames Marie Lore, The Hand of Death, a drama by André de Faber, and Katakiesn Gordon Lee). July 28. French Sybil Thorndiks), and Oh Hell! a revue by Reginald Arkeil and Russell Thorndike, wish music by Athert Fox (Miss Sybil Thorndike). Sept. sy. What Did Her Husbiend Say! a comedy by H. F. Maktby (Messrs. Jack Farquhar and Fred Eastman, and Miss Dorothy Minto), and The Medium, a drama (Miss Sybil Thorndike).

LTCRUM.—Dec. as. page. Dick Whittington, pantomime by Newman Maurice, with music hy il, Sullivan Brooke (Messrs. George Bass, Edd yoy, and Daley Cooper, and Masdames Mabel Lait, Edith Drayson, and Nan Hearne) Marché, 1988. Boy of My Heart, a melodrama by Walter Howard (Messrs. Mec Fraser, Leslie Carter, and Bassett Roe, and Mesdames Helen Temple, while Selvers and Mesdames Helen Temple, Annie Saker, and Alice Bowes) July 14 My Old Dutch, by Albert Chevalier and Arthur Shirley (Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Charles Fawcett, and Eric Lugg, and Mesdames Alice Bowes and Dalsy Maynard).

LYRIC.—June 9, 1920 East is West, a comedy by Samuel Shipman and John B Hymer (Messrs. Frank Petley, George Nash, and Ronald Squire, Frank Petiev, George Nash, and Robass square, and Medames Iris Hoes and Helen Robs) July 24. A White Man, E. M. Boyle's romance revived (Messrs. Frank E. Peticy, Berbert Leonard, Peter Wiser, Drelincourt Odium, C. F. Cooke, and A. G. Poulton, and Miss Rose Ralph). Aug, a., On Our Selection, an Australian play by Steele Rudd (Messr. Bert Balley, Graham Pookett, and J. Soott Leighton, and Mesdames Eva Guildford Quin and Maureen Dillon)

NRW.—Nav. 10, 1919. Lettle Women, a play by Marian de Forest, founded on the book of Louisa M. Alcott (Messrs. Leslie Faber, Sydney Paxton, and Antony Holles, and Mesdames Katharine Cornell and Henrietta Watson). Dec 18. Peter Pos. Sir James Barrie's phantasy revived (Mears. Philip Easton, Allan Jeaves, G W. Anson, and Charles Trevor, and Medames Georgette Cohan, Renée Mayer, and Phyllis Georgette Cohan, Renée Mayer, and Phyllis Joycob. Jan. 5, 1920 Mr. Prim Prases Bil, Comedy by A. A. Millie (Messrs. Dion Bouclecult, Ben Webster, and Lesile Howard, and Mesdames Irene Vanhrugh, Ethel Griffies, and Georgette Cohan). Feb. 5. Carnival, adapted from Italian by H. C. M. Hardinge and Matheson Lang, Chessrs. Matheson Lang, Dennis Nellson-Terry, and H. R. Hignett, and Miss Hilda Bayley). Feb. 22. Othello (Messrs. Matheson Lang, H. R. Hignett, Arthur Bourchier, and Murray Carrington, and Mesdames Hilda Bayley, Hutin Britton and Betty Belloc). July 23. 17th Leave it to You a light comedy by Noel Coward (Messrs. Holman Clark, Douglas Jefferies, and Noel Coward, and Mesdame Kate Cutler, Stella Jesse, Muriel Pope, and Zamé Wynne). Sept. 5. The Wandering Jew, and Eanie Wynne). Sprit. 9. The Wandering Jew, a drama by E. Temple Thurston (Mr. Matheson Lang and Mesdames Hutin Britton, Lillah McCarthy, Ethel Carrington, and Dorothy Holmes-Gore).

Oxford.—March 1, 1920.—The Better 'Ole re-vived (Messrs. Martin Adeson and Tom Woott-well). April 2. The Man who Came Back, a drama by Jules Eckert Goodman from the story by

hy Jales Eckert Goodman from the story by John Fleming Wilson (Messra. George Relph, Henry Wenman, and Alian Atwell, and Mesdames Mary Nash and Lilian Bratthwaite).

FALACE—Dec. 23, 2029. The Whitriefty, a revue by Albert de Courville, Wal Pink and Edgar Wallace, with music by Frederick Chappelle (Messrs. Morrison Exrey, Jack Morrison, Charles Withers and Don Barolay, and Mesdames Maisic Gay, Dorma Leigh, Emma Trentini, and Wanda Louis. Loon).

PAVILION. -- Sept. 4. 1980. London, Paris and New York, a revue by Arthur Wimperis and London, Paris and Revines Derweit (Messers Nelson Keys, Arthur Revines Darewit (Messers Nelson Keys, Arthur Roberts, tharles Heens, Hugh Waksheld, Robert Quinsait, and Abert Brune, and Messesses Nellie Taylor, Georgia O'Ramey, and Laura de Santelmo, and Maurice and Leonora Hughes).

PhayHoush.—April 3, 2528. My Ludy's Deese, Edward Knoblock's play revived (Mesers. Mal-colm Cherry and John Tresahar, and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Rithel Coloridays, and Joan Vivian-Rees) Aug. 31. Wedding Bells, a comody by Salishnry Field (Messra Owen Nares, Will West. George Carr, and John Deveroll, and Medsames

(Hadys Cooper and Edith Evans).

PRING'S Nor 3, 1999. The Mikado, by Gilbert and Sullivan, revived (Mesars. Henry & Lytton, Frederick Hobbs, Derek Oldham; and Leo Sheffield, and Mesdames Nellie Briercliffe, Bertha Lewis, and Helen Gilliland). Nov. as, Patience, revived (Measra, Lytton and Sheffeld, and Meddames Nellie Brieroliffe, Sylvia Cecil, and Bertha Lewis. Pec. z. The Yeomen of the Guard, revived (Messrs Lytton, Sheffield, and Oldham, and Mesdames Elsie Griffin, Catte, Nellie Brieroliffe, and Bertha Lewis. Dr. 30. Princess Ida, revived (Messrs Lytton, Oldham, Sheffield, James Hay and Gordon Cleather, and Mesdames Cecil, Lewis, Briercliffe, and Marion Brignal). Jan. 6. 1920. Trial by Jury and Tek Pirates of Penzance, revived (Messrs. Sheffield, Lytton, Arthur Lucas, Sydney Granville, James Hay, Hobbs, and Cleather, and Mesdames Lewis, Griffin, Briercliffe, Cecil, and Catherine Ferguson). Jan. 23. The Sorverer, revived (Messra, Lytton, Sheffield, Oldham, and Cleather, and Mesdames Lewis, Gilliand, and Anna Bethell). Jan. 20. 11.M.S. Pinafore (Messra, Lytton, Sheffield, and James Hay, and Mesdames Lewis and Griffin). Feb. 17. Pretty Peggy, a musical comedy (Mesers. Austin, Wilfred Seagram and R. Heaton Grey,

and Messlames Lorna and Toots Pounds).
PRINCE OF WALES.—Feb zo, zoss. The Young
Person in Pink, a comedy by Gertrude Jennings
(Messrs. Reginald Rach and Leslie Howard, Lady Tree, and Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother, Mary Brough, Mabel Terry-Lewis, Helen Haye, and Joyce Carey). Aug. as The Blue Lagon, adapted by Norman MacOwan and Charlton Mann from H. de Vere Stappole's nevel (Measrs, Harold French, Edward Rigby, Allan Jeayes, and Roy Byford, and Mesdames Faith Calli and Madeline Robinson).

Celli and Madeline Robinson).
QUEEN'S.—Jon 30, 1980. Mr. Todd's Experiment, a comedy by Waiter Hackett (Messis.
Owen Nares, Fred Kerr, and E. Holman Clark, and Mesdames Marion Lorne, Doris Lloyd, Marie Polini and Meggie Albanesi). iMarch 30. The Pold, a comedy by Lady Townshend (Mesars, Sydney Paxton, Godfrey Tearle, and Holman Clark, and Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan and A. B.

Clark, and Mesdames Hilds Trevelyan and A. B. Tapping). Sept. 22. A Pair of Sizes, a farce by Edward Peple (Messra. Percy Hutchison, and Sam Livesey, and Mesdames Pollie Emery, Jessie Winter, and Esies Stranach).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—Nov. 3. 1950. Seeson of Grand Opera in English opened with Verdi's Othello (Messra. Frank Mullings, George Milber, and Webster Millar, and Mesdames Jesume Brois and Edith Clegg). Nov. 27. Perceylal, first performance in English (Messra: Frank Buillings, Norman Allin, Foster Edwardson and Hestert Langley, and Miss Gladys Ancrem? Dec. 36. Hönnet (Messire: Martin Harvey, Frei Ross, H. O. Nicholson, and James Dale, and Mesdames

N. de Silva and Miriam Lewes). Jan. as, 1922. The Galy Way, revived (Messra. Marin Harvay William Staok, James Dale, and Fred Grove, and Masdemes K. de Silva and Marie Hemingway). Feb. as, Season of Grand Opers in English, inaugureted with Pareifel (Messra, Rdmiund Burks, Norman Allin, Herbert Langley, and Walter Hyde, and Miss Gladys Anorum). Feb. as, The Fuir Medic of Perik (Messra. Webster Miller and Walter Hyde, and Mesdames Sylvia Nells and Behth Clegg). May 10. Season of Grand Opers inaugurated with Le Bohime (Messra. Thomas Burke, Herbert Langley, Edouard Cotreuil and Ernesto Badilli, and Mesames Maris Konszeova and Madeleine Collins).

Royalfy.—Dec. 16, 1929. Cherley's Aunt, revived (Messra. William Kewshaw, James R. Page, and Rydney Compton, and Mesdames Add Kerner, Kathleen Grace, Betty Williamson, and Agatha Kantish). Jan. 21, 290. The Admirable Orientos, Sir James Barrie's play revised and revived (Messra. Dennis Radie, Alfred Bishop and John Astley, Lady Tree and Mesdames Julis James. Ann Desmond and Rylvia Oakley). June 8. Ny Lady's Dress, Edward Knoblook's play revived (Messra. Dennis Radie and John Treeshar, and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and John Vivian-Rees). Sept. 16. The Romantie Foung Lady, a comedy by G. Martines Sierre, English version by Helen and Harley Granville Barker (Messra. Dennis Radie and Harry Furpiss, and Mesdames Joyce Carey, Barbara Gott,

and Mary Rorke).

37. JAMES.—Jan. 9, 1930. Julius Cosar (Messra. Henry Ainley, Basil Gill and Milton Rosmer, and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite and Esmé Beringer). March 27. Uncle Ned, a comedy by Boughas Murray (Messra. Henry Ainley, Randle Ayrton, G. W. Anson, and Claude Rains, and Mesdames Irene Rooke and Edna Best). May 36. The Mystery of the Yellow Room, adapted by Hannaford Bennett from a story by Gaston Leroux (Messra. Franklin Dyall, Richolas Hannen and Arthur Pusey, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Daisy Markham). July 13. Daughters of Eve. a comedy by "Eita" (Messra. H. A. Saintsbury, J. H. Twyford and H. Halladay Hope, and Mesdames Kathleen Saintsbury, Rena Davise and Constance Robertson). Aug. 17. His Lady Friends, a comedy by Emile Nyitray and Frank Mandel (Messra. Charles Hawtrey and James Carew, and Mesdames Jessle Bateman, Atthere Seyler, and Masdeline Seymour).

Athene Seyler, and Madeline Seymour).

37. MARTIN'S.—Dec. 1, 1919. A Dear Little Lady, a comedy by Geoil Whitehead (Messra, Fred Kerr, Faul Arthur, Alex. Scott-Gatty and Reginald Bach, and Mesdames Peggy Primrose and Muriel Pope). Dec. 20. Once I'pon a Time, a fairy play by Laura Wildig (Messra, William Stack, Dennis Wyndham, Tripp Edgar, and Kewlass Llewellyn, and Mesdames Eetty Fair, Dorothy Fane, Elsie Stafford, and Margaret Scudamore). Jan. 21, 220. Pompey the Great, a Grama by John Massfeld (Sir Frank Benson, Messra, Henry Twyford, Harold Neilson, and A. S. Cookson, and Mesdames Constance Robertson and Emmé Biddle). Fib. 2. Hamlet, revived (Sir Frank Benson, Messra, S. A. Cookson, Matthew Boulton, Harvey Adama, and T. G. Balley, and Mesdames Constance Robertson and Emmé Biddle). Fib. 12. Judy, a light comedy by Errout Denny (Messra, Dossid-Cathony and Lasile Yorkon, and Mesdames Iris Hooy, Mary Merrall, and Joan Mesdames Iris Hooy, Mary Merrall, and Joan

Vivian-Rece). Feb. ap. Over-Standay, adapte by William Huribut (Mesers. Citye Brook and J. E. Boberts, and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Belga Furrers). April 21. The Shin Game, a play by John Galsworthy (Mesers. Edmund Swens, Athole Stewart, and George Elton, and Mesdames Helen Hars, Mary Clare and Mesers.)

Athole Stewart, and George Elton, and Mesdamesi Helan Haye, Mary Clare and Meggie Albaseai). RAVOY.—Feb. 6, rase. Peter Ibetson, dramatic version of George du Maurier's novel by J. R. Raphaol (Messya Basil Rathobae, Gilbert Mare, William Burchill, and Leonard Calvert, and Mesdames Constance Collier and Jessie Bateman). April 9. Paddy the Nert Best Thing, a comedy adapted from Gertrude Page's novel by W. Gayer MacKay and Robert Ord (Mesra. J. H. Barnes, Ion Swinley, and Clive Currie, and Mesdames Peggy O'Nell and Betty Fair). SCALA.—Nov. 17, 1790. O'Hello (Messas. F. J. Nettlefold, H. A. Saintsbury, and Henry Bedford, and Mesdames Nettlefold, Ethel Griffies and Florence Lecteron). Dec. 20. Fifmalla, a

SCALA.—Nor. 27, 2929. Othello (Messra. F. J. Nettlefold, H. A. Saintabury, and Henry Bedford, and Mesdames Nettlefold, Ethel Griffies and Horence Lecleroq). Dec. 20. Fifmella, a musical fantasy by Barry Jackson and Basil Dean, with music by Norman Hayes and Harbid Samuel (Messra. Roy Roston, Alfred Heather, George Elton and and Roy Byford, and Mesdames Primrose Morgan, Vera Lennox, Minnie Rayner, and Roha Maude). Jan. 30, 2326. When Knights were Bold, revived (Messra. Bronnley Challenor, Colin Johnston, and John K. Allan, and Miss Marjorie Bellaira). March & Society Limited, a musical play, by Arthur Brauscombe, with music by Arthur Carrington (Messra. Arthur Roberts, Bromley Challenor, Hugh Buckler, Aubrey Fitzgerald, and Wheeler and Hayes, and Miss Marie Dainton). May 27. The Vellow Cockade, a drama by Bromley Challenor and Wilfrld Stephens (Messra. Arthur Stratton, J. Forbes Enowles, and Norman Partreige, and Miss Docothy Hanson).

SHAFTEBBURY.—April so, 1980. The Little Whipper, a musical conneyly by O. Harbach and B. Dudley, with music by Rudolph Fritals (Messra. Davy Burnaby and Eric Lewis, and Mendames Jily St. John and Lena Halliday). June sa. Oh! Julie, a musical comedy by E. Firth Shephard and Lee Banson, with music by H. Sullivan Brooke and Herman Darewski (Messra. Harvey Welchman, Fred Leslie, Davy Burnaby and Morris Harvey, and Mesdames Ethel Levey, Neilie Brierolifie, Gladys Ffolifott, and Mai Bacon). Oct. a. The Great Levey, a romantic comedy by Leo Ditrichstein and Frederick and Fanny Hatton (Messra. Maurice Moscovitch, A. E. George, Morgan Seltas, Frank Randall and William Ricciardi, and Mesdames Virginia Fox Brooks and Ruth MacKay). STRAND.—Nov. 29, 1919. The Orimon Albid, a detective play by George Broadhurst, Joundame

a detective play by George Broadhurst, founded on the novel by Octavius Roy Cohen (Messra, A. E. George, Herbert Bunston, Robert Manlachian, James Lindsay and Louis Heetor, and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew, Mary Robson, and Florence Wood). March 15, 1922. Come Out of the Kitchen, a comedy by A. E. Thomas from the story by Alice Duer Miller (Messra, Frank Denton, Frederic Worlock, and H. Athol Fords, and Mesdames Gertrude Elilott, Barbara Gott, and Molly Hamley-Clifford). June a. Tigher, Leon Quartermaine, Alan Jeayes, Giftern Frank, and Herbert, Ross, and Mesdames Kyrle Elizand Herbert, Ross, and Mesdames Kyrle Elizand Rese, detective play by A. E. W. Masse, and Korman Page, and Mesdames Kyrle Bulletin Rese, defective play by A. E. W. Masse, and Korman Page, and Mesdames Kyrle Eliza

Hutin Britton, and Miriam Lewes). Oct. 4. King Henry the Fifth revived. (Messrs. Murray Carrington, George Cooke, Stanley Lathbury, James Dale, Chris Walker, and Baliol Hollowsy, and Mesdames A. B. Tapping and Ethel and Warwick)

VAUREVILLE.—March 26, 1922. Just Fancy, a revus by Arthur Wimperis and Herman Darevist (Messra. Walter Williams and Ralph Lynn, and Masdames Margaret Bannerman, ivy Tresmand, and Betty Chester).

VICTORIA PALACR. - Dec. so, 1919. Where the Rainbow Ends, children's play revived (Messra, Rdward Cooper, Clifton Anderson, and George de Warfas, and Mesdames Stella Bonheur, Sun-

day Wilshin and Eileen Orton).

WINTER GARDEN.—Nov. 14, 1919. Sakuntala, Ralidasa's Indian drama, translated by Laurence Binyon (Messra Arthur Wontner, Caleb Porter, Bruce Winston and Gordon Balley, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Colette O'Neil). Sept. 18, syon informatic and voiette O'Neil). Sept. 18, 1920. A Night Out, a musical play, adapted by George Grossmith and Arthur Miller from the French comedy, with music by Willie Redstone and lyrics by Uliford Grey (Messrs Leslie Henson, Fred Leslie, Austin Meiford, and Davy Burnaby, and Mesdamee Phyllis Monkman, Lily 81, John and Plas Mesdamee. St. John, and Risa Macfarlane).

WYNDHAM'S.—June 15, 1900. Daddalums, a comedy, by Louis Anspacher (Messrs. Louis Calvert, Ernest Hendrie, and Francis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Transis Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Lister, and Mesdames Edyth Olive and Agnes Thomas).

Sept. z. The Prude's Fall, a play, by Eudolf Besier and May Edginton (Messra, Garald du Maurier, Gilbert Hare, and Franklin Dyall, and Mesdames Nina Boucleault, Emily Brooks, and Lilian Braithwaite).

THE STAGE AND PHONIX SOCIETIES produced THE STAGE AND PHENIX SOCIETIES PROMOVED the following:—Nov. 24. 2929, at the Lyric, Hammeramith, The Duches of Malf. by John Webster (Messra Robert Farquharon, William Rea, Ion Swinley, and Micholas Hannen, and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt); Dec. 25. at the Court, The Reprodute, by Henry James (Messra Nicholas Hannen, Brember Wills, Ben Field, and Herbert Bunston, and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Meggie Albanesi and Suzanne Sheldon); Jan. 29. 2920. at the Shaftashury. Jan. of Memories and at the Shaftesbury, Joan of Memories and There Remains a Gesture, by Willson Disher (Measrs, William Armstrong, Nicholas Hannen, Leon M. Lion, and Brember Wells, and Mesdames Joan Vivian Rees and Ramiert); March ag, From Morn to Midnight, by Georg Kaiser, trans-lated by Ashley Dukes (Messra. Brember Wills and V. Tarver Penna, and Mesdames Rhoda Symons and Edith Evans); April 22, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, The Fair Maid of the West, Thomas Heywood's comedy (Messrs. Murray Kinnell, Baliol Holloway, and Herbert Bunston, and Miss Violet Graham); June 14, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, The Steamship Tenscity, by Charles Vildrac, translated by Harold Bowen (Messrs. J. H. Roberts, Basil Sydney, and Frank-lin Dyall, and Mesdames Florence Buckton and Nell Carter).

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To associations approved by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Government offer support by means of grants from a fund of a million sterling which has been placed at the disposal of the Department of Scientific a id Industrial Research (see page 50). British Boot, Shoe and Allied Trades, Technical

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of Mesars. W. B. Peat and Co., zz Ironmonger

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and Ireland, Incor., Kingsway House, W.C.; Sec., A. B. Ball.

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Glass Research, se Bedford Square, W.C.;

Glass Receptch, so Bedford Square, W.C. : Sec. E. Quine, B.Se. Scottish Shafe Oil, Scientific and Industrial, 138 Buchanan Street, Glasgow; Sea, H. E. J. Conscher.

Pre-war conditions having, more or less, obtained during the past year, music in England has some into its own. Opers, headed by the Covent Garden Season, has been well supported, both in London and in the Provinces; restivate have taken place; and concerts, several of which were of some note, made life agreeable for nusical amateurs. English compasers, if still phings for recognition, were afforded opportunities of showing their quality, and amongst the performers from other countries were a dozen or so whose better acquaintance is desired.

Cosen's Genden.—The Royal Opera, unfortunately, was not the Royal Opera of half-a-dozen years ago. The special cachet, to which singers of the first rank contributed, was lacking; and the audience and its strangs get-up seemed out of place, the stalls often suggesting the nighty of the home rather than a Covent Garden tenue. Signor Badini, a bartione, certainly was an acquisition to the Company, and Mr. Joseph Hislop, a tenor who had sung in Stockholm, enjoyed a well-merited success M. Dinh Gilly, who made his reputation during former seasons, was as welcome as of old, his fine expressive voice and intelligent acting creating as good an impression as ever; and Miss Mignon Nevadas, whose fresh, flexible voice, and complete understanding of the roles she interprets are so valuable an asset to the lyric stage, was heard to considerable advantage. But it must be confessed that the important name-part in Orphée 'was none too happily cast, and that the hard, thin voices of the new sopranos scarcely justified their engagement. Mistakes such as these are inexcusable.

The repertoire was very much on the old lines, since novelties, alsa, seldom pay for their production. The management, however, produced three short operas by Paccini: "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica," and "Gianni Schichi." "Suor Angelica" failed to arouse enthusiasm, but the other two, happily, were well received. Donizetti's entertaining "Don Pasquale" was revived; and though the score contains much that one would like to hear again, the opera did not prove to be a successful venture, only being accorded one solitary performance. Perhaps sufficient exponents of the art of the decane could not be found to make a success of the revival: The majority of those who formed the cast certainly did not do full justice to the engaging strains.

Other Operails Fentures.—A renumerative season was given by the Carl Rosa ('ompany at the Lyceum, during which a version of Dante and Beatrice was produced. The new work, however, did not suggest that its composer is destined to iffurninate the operatic stage. Luckity, the troups had its long list of established favourities upon which to fall back, and these drew large and appreciative audiences. The Directorate, which has no fewer than four companies "on the road," has acquired the old Turner's Opera Company, thus reducing competition. The Fairbairn-Milne Company also had a successful London season, at the Surrey Theatre. Like the Carl Rosa, it relied for support upon the standing dishes of the past. A novelty, "The Tempest," by Mr. Nicholas Gatty, gained much approbation for its obver ordestration. Indeed, Mr. Gatty seems to possess a horn sense of orchestral possibilities, for he arrives at his variety without having recourse to the hissare, and, at the same time, he avoids the obvious, which generally is another name for the banal.

The Company also was fortunate in having the co-operation of Mr. Fairbairn, whose ideas lipon stage management, accusery, and customes commend themserves to all who consider that tradition should be tempered with discretion.

Mention may be made of the O'Mara' Operation which tradition the receiver the receivers.

Mention may be made of the O'Mara' Opera Company, which, touring the provinces, gives performances of works suited to the need of its supporters. In this respect, the management displays wisdom. If a public cannot be found for all that is hest in opera it is well to give one's patrons exactly what they want. Failure to do so spells financial disaster.

During these various seasons there was considerable heart burning amongst. British composers of opera whose works were not accepted for production. Unfortunately, for the aspirants, managers cannot afrod to be philanthropists. For years past they occasionally have relaxed their sound business principles—at the expense of their pockets. Mr. Charles Manners, for example, during his super-active career as an impressive, offered prizes for homemade efforts, and produced them regardless of expense. And the result? They seldom survived the initial performance, while those critics who were in a position to judge of their merits found that the few pleasing pages in the score had-unhappily—already been introduced—into less recent scores. Not for a moment was plagraism intended; it was a case of two great minds having thought first.

Much the same thing happened to-day. The would-be British composer of opera is not sufficiently well acquainted with the music of his confrience, past and present, to be capable of checking what he has composed with what they have composed. Until the amirant is better informed, his attempts at originality are, it is to be feared, doomed to failure.

be feared, doomed to failure.

The "Promenade" Concerts.—The "Prothenades" at the Queen's Hall, as of old, have attracted music-lovers from the most distant parts of London; no suburb was too reconditions to send its musical contingent nightly to Langham Place. In fact, many a City clerk, rather than miss some particular item in the programme, would dine in town, subsequently hieting him to the evening's "Prom." People living in the outlying townlets and villages used to "assist," the discomforts attendant upon facing a dreary journey home in the dead of night vanishing at the thought of the pleasure in which they had participated. The devotion and enthusiasm of these pligrims, in short, knew no bounds. Students also attended in large numbers, for they wisely recognised that a capable slager and an impeccable solo instrumentalist provide the best of all chief-tlessops.

The programmes were much as in comeryears. One heard everything that had been heard before, and much that one would like to hear again—and again. The novelties, as usual, proved to be disappointing. Still, they were afforded every chance of "making good," for the admirable Queen's Hall Orchestra did, full justice to them. The composers usually have mistaken musicianship for musical feeling—two totally different tilings. The music, which has survived the changes in taste and these hillorations which are dear to the modern composer, has been founded on melody—jura and singles. That is why the God-gives gealing of the immortal Mozart remains an oasis in a wilderness of perplexing, or, at the best, learned

The most popular nights undoubtedly were those devoted to Wagner. At the commencement of the season there was some discussion in circles which mix music with patriotism as to whether "Wagner nights" should be supported. whener wagner nights should be supported. The insufficient course that German compositions had no right to figure in an English programms was put forward by illogical persons and taken up by their adherent. As, however, no successor to the gorgeous "Tannhäuser" overture, or to the various excerpts from the Williams on the various streets from the will will be found, and as these indispensible component parts of a promenade concert work known to bring money to the lox-office, common-sense triumphed. It may, by the way, he pointed out that Wagner, though a German of the Germans, was very much "agrin' the Government," with which he maintained a more place likelong foul. Adving his country, he or less life-long fend. Adoring his country, he could not tolerate many of its institutions.

The singers, as in former years, seldom were of the first rank, though the native-born instrumentalists again proved to be all that one could have wished. No country, in fact, produces better teachers of instrumental playing than does Hagland. The same, however, cannot be said of the people who profess to teach singing; with a few notable exceptions, they themselves

are in need of instruction.

Other Concerts .- Among those who returned to the scenes of former triumphs was Madame Calvé, incomparable as of old. Although many moons have waxed and waned since she first was heard in England, time has dealt lightly with her voice, the quality of which scarcely is impaired, even if the upper notes are not what they were a few years ago. The charm and fascination of her singing are as remarkable as ever, while the singer's fine art remains. That Madame Caive's last recital should not have been better attended was regrettable, since an artist of her calibre seldom appears in London. Possibly the concert was badly managed, good management being indispensable to a good house.

Madame d'Alvarez was heard upon many occasions, and if this popular contracto did not always sing music worthy of her attainments, she at least sang herself into the good graces of her hearers. Miss Suggia, a very clever and accomplished 'cellist, was extremely well re-ceived; and Mr. Heifetz, an American volinist, created a well deserved 'urors, recalling the acclamations which used to greet Kubelik.
Mention also may be made of the recitals given by Miss Gladwys Newberry, who appeared to considerable advantage. Her well-directed voice and interpretative ability did justice to some interesting songs by Ravel, Rhené-Baton, Cyrli Scott, and Poldowski, who was represented by his ever-welcome "Mandoline." Countless recitals, too, were offered by performers whose equipment was inferior to their ambition,

Indeed, it is to be feared that the majority of these ill-advised beginners must have lost heavily over their unhappy ventures; few of them even secured the "good Press" at which they aimed. But so long as concert agents persuade unfledged students into tempting fate will these unsatisfactory recitals continue to he given.

Other entertainments included innumerable " hallad concerts," which, like their predecessors during the fleeting decades, and for obvious reasons, do not call for criticism. Engineered with a view to advertising "all the latest songs" they served their purpose. The Queen's Hall Symphony and Saturday concerts were well attended, a clever and original orchestral piece by Miss Dorothy Howell, a new comer to the ranks of composers, being performed thereat. It had a great success, and was repeated upon

several occasions.

Festivals.—The musical year has been remarkable for various Vestivals. The Handel Festival took place at the Crystal Palace, the choir, under Sir Frederic Cowen's experienced conductorship, paying the necessary attention to those lightand-shade effects which were so necessary to good choral singing The "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt" were performed, and there was the customary "Selection Day." The attendance, too, was satisfactory, the audience being drawn from all parts of the kingdom. Glastonbury also had its Festival, when a setting of the Arthurian Legend was included in the programme, and to the gratification of its hearers. Worcester rose to the occasion with its three Choirs Festival, and Mr. Damel Godfrey was indefatigable in his direction of Bournemouth's musical affairs.

Other seaside towns, both large and small, maintained their reputation for competent orchestral playing. In some instances a lack of strings was ingeniously made light of by utilising clarmets, and often with excellent effect. At the same time it may be pointed out that vaunting ambition o'erleaped itself in the case of an enterprising bandmaster who attempted the "Taunhauser" overture with a band which possessed no violins! The effect of the famous descending chromatic scale passages can be better imagined than expressed. However, his intentions were commendable.

Winter Music.-The winter brought back to London several foreign artists who had appeared with varying degrees of success during the spring and summer concert sessons. The customary orchestral concerts took place, being well patronised, and there was some activity in operatic circles. The majority of the critics, as usual, showed how dangerous a thing a little learning may be, their pronouncements often being more original than reliable.

For the rest, the musical year, all things con-

sidered, has been a satisfactory one.

GROBGE CHOIL.

### WHITAKER'S PEERAGE. Published in January, 1921,

will contain the New Year's Honours and (in addition to the Royal Family, Peerage, Privy Council, Baronetags and Knightage) a list of Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood, Commanders and Officers of the British Empire, Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, Members of the Royal Victorian Order, and Companions of the Imperial Service Order.

# Meteorological Zummary (British Isles), 1919-1920.

THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster, Kew and Kensington Palace) barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level.

	Tun	PERATURE.		RAMP.	ALL.		nessume. a Level.)	WIND.	Sundande.
Movins.		Diff from normal, 1891-1915.	Days,	Amount.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Prevalent Direction.	Percent.
rgtg November  December  pao Jannary  February  March  April  May  June  July  August  Septembet  October	43 8 43 3 44 7 47 9 50 2	3'5 below 4'1 above 4'0 ., 4'3 ., 5'0 ., 8'3 ., 3'7 ., 1'4 ., 3'0 below 3'2 ., 0'7 above 5'5 .,	19 24 16 11 16 21 13 9 17 7	inches. 1'17 3'11 2'34 0'58 1 26 2'75 0'55 1'36 3'59 1 76 3'35	inches. 1.18 below 1.13 above 0.58 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 below 0.65 1.11 above 0.63 below 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10 above 1.10	29'83 29'93 30'23 29'94 29'73 30'07 30'05 29'94 30'11	o'16 below o'11 ;; o'24 above o'00 o'31 below o'07 above	SW SW SW SW	10 7 25 33 38 44 42 38 36 36

### The Bear's Meather (British Isles), 1919-1920.

NOVEMBER z, 1919, TO OCTOBER 31, 1980.

(1919) November was very cold, with frequent hall and snow, and many sunless days. Fogs were rare, and there was only one gale of a general character. Ground frosts and hoar frosts were frequent and often severe. The rith-reth was a particularly cold period, the minima at many places being the lowest Novemher readings for at least go years In Scotland as a whole the mean temperature was the lowest on record for November. The highest maximum reported was 63 at Killaruey on the agrd, the lowest minimum being - to at Braemar on the 14th. In the English Channel the lowest reading was 31 at Jersey on the asth. Ramfall, as a rule, was less than usual in amount, but the rainy days were more numerous. In the Midland counties only x 6 ins. fell on ao days. Sunshine was in excess of normal in Scotland and Ireland, but in defect in England. The sunniest district was Ireland S, with a daily average of a 1/4 hours, while the cloudiest was the Midland counties, where, with the smallest rainfall of any district, the average daily sunshine was only 11/4 hours. Solar halos were frequent. The Zodiacal Light was seen at Oxford on three days, and Aurora was seen in Scotland on four days The highest wind velocity reported was 72 miles per hour in a gust at Quilty on the sard.

December was dull, rainy and mild, with equent gales Temperature was above the frequent gales werage except in Scotland, but the differences were nowhere large. The highest of the maxima was 570, reported from several stations, while the lowest reading was 11 on the 26th at Braemar. Rainfall was normal in Scotland N., but was more than usual in all other districts. in some places the excess was very marked, and at Rothesay the total for the month, zr zo ins., was the greatest amount recorded in any month at that station over 120 years. The number of rain days was high, many stations reporting as or unwards. Snow fell frequently in Scotland, but only in a few places did it lie to any considerable extent. Hall was fairly frequent, and thunderstorms occurred on several days, the most widely spread storm being on the 4th. Bright sunshine was in defect over Eastern England and the Channel Islands, but in excess maximum, 62°, was the highest reading we elsewhere. The suppliest station was Bublin, in February for at least of years. Rights

with a daily average of s're hours. chester there were only seven hours' bright sunshine throughout the month, and at Hull only one hour. The Zodiacal Light was seen in Jersey on the 19th and in Oxford on the sist. Aurora was observed in Scotland on various dates, in Ireland on the 18th, and at Oxford on the goth

(1900) January was mild, wet and windy. There was cold weather during the earlier part of the month, when temperatures fell to zao in Scotland and to 16° in England, but later the weather became very mild, and during the week ended the 17th the mean temperature was above the average in all parts and by as much as 8.5° at Wokingham. as 8.5° at Wokingham. Strong gales were re-ported on several occasions, and on the syth, at Quilty, on the West Coast of Ireland, a gust of rro miles per hour was recorded, which is the highest on record in the British Islands. The mean temperature of the month was successful and normal in all districts except Scotland N. and highest reading recorded during the month was 63° at Colwyn Bay on the 17th, while the lowest was 14° at Braemar on the 3rd. Rainfall was above the average in all districts, the total fail in Scotland N. being half as much again as usual. At Fort William the total fall for the month was 15.8 ins on 30 days. In spite of the excessive rainfall, the amount of bright sunshine was on the whole in excess, and in Jersey the mean daily amount was a 65 hrs. Solar or lunar halos were seen on za days, and Aurora on 21 days. Thunderstorms were reported on the 9th, 12th and 31st, the storm on the 31st being accompanied by heavy hail.

February was mild and, except in the north and north-west, dry. Gales were rare, the most notable being between the 9th and zxth. The strongest gust, however, was recorded on the zst at Paisley, 74 miles per hour. Temperature was above the normal in all districts, and by as much as 3.6° in England N.W. The highest reading reported was 64° at East Ham on the 18th, while in Jersey the maximum for the month was only go. The lowest reading was 18° at Garforth, near Leeds, on the 5th. At Moltham, Yorks, the maximum, 6s°, was the highest reading recorded in February few at least as when the Billian and the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the

and Iraland N., but was below elsewhere. In Scotland N. the total was almost double the average, while is the Roglish Channel it was less than one-fourth of the usual amount. There was great differences in the amounts at individual stations. Thus Aberdeen had a total of res that, while at Kingussic, in nearly the same latitude on the western coest, the amount was 19 ts ins. Sunshine varied from a daily average of see hrs. in Soutland N. to 3 es hrs. in the English Channel. The sunniest stations were Jackey, with a mean of 3 so hrs., and Ramagate, 3 so hrs., and Ramagate, 3 so hrs., and Ramagate, 3 so hrs., and there was a wide display of Aurora on the sath.

Narch was unusually mild, with a marked absence of cold drying winds, and but few gales. Temperature was above the average in all districts, the excess ranging from e-g<sup>2</sup> in Ireland S. to 4-z<sup>2</sup> in England E. The highest reading reported was 6g<sup>2</sup> at Woking on the soth, while the lowest was zg<sup>2</sup>, which was observed both at Leadhills (Lanark) and at Wokingham (Berks) on the 9th. Rainfall was above the average in all districts except England E. and S.E. and the English Channel. The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal was z-Bugland and Wales, zg<sub>2</sub>; Sotland, zg; Ireland, zg<sub>2</sub>; and British Isles as a whole, zg<sub>2</sub>. There was much anow during the first half of the month, and in the Midlands on the z4th-zgth snow lay to the depth of a foot. Sunshine conceded the average in England E., S.E. and the Midland counties, but was normal in Footland E., and was in defect in other districts. The suaniest district was England E., with a daily average of 4-66 hours, and the sunniest station was Felixatowe, with a daily mean of 5-4g hours. Halos were not very numerous. The Zodiaoal Light was observed averal times, and Aurora was seen over a wide area on the

and. Aurora was seen over a wide area on the sead, accompanied by a magnetic storm.

April was dull, unsettled, and wot, with but little strong wind. The strongest force in a gust was pa miles per hour, which was reported on the seth both at Faimouth and at quility. Temperature was above the was ago in Rigiand, but was normal or below apormal in Scotland and Ireland. The differences from normal were, however, not large. The highest reading reported was 66° at Woking on the sard and asth, while the lowest reading was sar at Esk-dalemuir on the Sth. In the English Channel the lowest reading was 46°. Rainfall was above the average in all districts except Scotland N. The excesses ranged up to 25¢ ins. in the Midland counties, in which district many stations reported amounts exceeding twice the average. The large totals were due to the per-sistency of the rain rather than to exceptionally heavy falls, for there were only five stations at which falls of x in. or upwards in as hours were responded. Sunshine was less than usual in all districts except Scotland N., and in the Midland counties the daily mean duration was only one-half the average. At Buxton the daily mean was only 25 hours, while at Castlebay, in the Mebrides, it was as high as 5.79 hours. Solar halos were seen on several days, but the "Sediscal Light, which is mustly frequestry elsected in the spring, was reported on three-occasions only. Fogs were rare, and there were several thundersborms.

May wee wet in the north and west, but warm

and dry in the south-east. At first the weather generally was cool, but after the rith it was mild, and from the seth for about a week it was very fine. During the last days of the mouth it was cloudy, with thunderstorms and very heavy rains. There was a severe gale on the 3rd, when much damage was done in Leyland (Lancs) and in Dublin, the maximum gust velocity being ys miles per hour at Southport at 6 a.m. Temperature was above the normal in all districts, the differences ranging up to 3 x in England E. The highest reading reported was \$5' at Eye (Northants) on the 3th, while the lowest of the minima was an on the 1st at Bellingham (Northumberland) and at Eskdalemuir. Temperatures below 32' were noted in all districts except Ireland S. and the Euglish Channel. Rainfall was less than usual in England E. and S.E. and the English Channel, but above in the other districts. Some very heavy falls were noted, among them being 4½ ins. in 3 hours at Elkington, near Louth. Disastrous floods resulted, and great damage was done in Louth and elsewhere. Sunshine was in excess in the eastern districts, but in defect in other parts. In England E. the daily average of sunshine was 7 & hrs., and the daily record at Yarmouth for the four days asnd—25th exceeded 14 hrs. per day. Fogs were rare.

June was notable for its many thunderstorms, its marked absence of strong winds, and its few hot days. Till the reth the weather was dry but cold, with severe ground frosts in places, and at nearly every station the lowest reading for the month occurred during this period. Taking the month as a whole, the temperature was slightly above the average in all districts. The highest reading reported was set at Raunds on the ryth, and the lowest was sy' at Braumar on the gith. Rainfall was deficient in Scotland, Iroland and England E. and N.E., but was in excess elsewhere. Some heavy thunderstorm rains were reported. Thus at Beading, on the ryth, rea ins. fell in ag minutes, while at York, on the 18th, e. ag in. fell in se minutes, followed half an hour later by e. 79 in. in so minutes. Sunshine was more than average in Scotland, England N.E. and in Ireland S., but was less than usual in other districts. The mean daily duration varied from sys hrs. in Ireland N. to Sey hrs. in Scotland N. The sunniest station was inverness, Orkney, the aggregate for the month was 33 hrs., the largest in June for a years. At Belasound, Shetland, on the 18th, the record for the day was 175 hrs. For was experienced towards the end of the month A very fine solar halo was soon on the 18th, on which day nine mon were injured by lightning at Holensburgh.

July was dull, wet and cool, with but little strong wind and practically no gales. The strongest wind reported was as miles per hour in a gust at Paisley on the 13th. Temperature was below normal in all districts, the defect being greatest, 23°, in England S.W. The maximum reported was in many cases lower than in May or June, the highest reading being 30° at Yarmouth and at Geldeston on the 17th. On the other hand, the lowest readings were in most places higher than those in May or June, the lowest of all being 30° at Bracmar on the 7th. On the 5th at noon the reading at Beason (Gron) was 15° lower than the reading at Beason (Gron) was 15° lower than the reading at Beason (Gron) to lead the same sime. Rainfall wis in

excess in all districts, and in England S.E. the total collected was double the usual amount. At Sheepstor, Devon, the total fall was gap ins, and the Observer reported that the month was the very worst July he could remember. Sunshine was more than usual in Scotland N. by nearly : hr. per day, but in all the other districts it was below the average and in England N.W. it was less than two-thirds of the normal amount. The sunniest station was Felixstowe, with a daily average of 6½ hrs. Halos were observed on 8 days. Thunderstorms were reported from all parts of the country except the north-eastern counties of Scotland.

the north-eastern counties of Scotland.

August was dull and cool, with but little strong wind. Temperature was below the normal in all districts, the deficiency being greatest—3.4°—in England S.E. Summer temperatures were rare, the highest reading reported being 78° at Southend on the 8th.

Low minima were reported from most stations the lowest being 78° at Braemar on the stations, the lowest being 32° at Braemar on the seth. At Kew the minimum on the sast, 43°, was the lowest reading recorded there in August since 1891, while at Falmouth the minimum on the same day, 45°, equalled the "record" for that station for more than 50 years. Rainfall was less than usual, except in Scotland E and W. In Scotland S. and in England S. W. E. and W. In Scotland N. and in England S.W. the total recorded was not much more than half the usual amount. Thegeneral rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal was:—England and Wales, 59; Scotland, 55, Ireland, 62; and the British Isles as a whole, 68. At Worksop the total for the month, 664 in was the smallest total in August for 45 years. There were, however, some heavy individual falls, causing floods in places. Thus on the 3rd, 2 so insfell at Cockburn Hill, near Edinburgh, in 3 hrs. Sunshine was deficient generally, the daily mean in England N.E. being nearly an hour and a half less than usual. The sunniest station was Guernsey, with an average of 8 5z hrs. per Thunderstorms were not frequent; during one on the rath, at Tenbury (Glos.), there was intense darkness with heavy rain, and hail the size of marbles.

Ham on the 1sth to 27° at Brasmar on the 281.

Ham on the 1sth to 27° at Brasmar on the 281.

Temperatures of 20° or below were reported in all districts except the English Channel, where the minimum was 27°, the maximum being 27°. In some cases the variation in temperature was very rapid. At Wokingham, Berks, the maximum on the 181 was 26°. Rainfall was below the normal in Scotland, England N.E., N.W., 288 S.W., 281 and in Ireland S., but above it in the other districts. The number of rain-days was nowhere large, but there was much daw, wetfog and mist, which gave the month its character for dampness. Sunshine was above the normal in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, 281 in Scotland Detween the Sth and 281 and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 in Scotland between the Sth and 281 in Scotland between the Sth an 8th and sand, and also on the latter date in Ireland.

October was sunny with little rain except in Ireland, but with much fog and mist. The first few days were unsettled, and there was a gale with heavy rain on the 3rd, when a gust velocity of 67 miles per hour was recorded at Valencia.
For the rest of the month there was but little
strong wind. Temperature was above the
normal in all districts, the excesses ranging from rae in Scotland E. to 36° in Ireland N. The highest reading reported was 36° at Brighton on the 9th, while the lowest was 29° at Bracmar on the soth, and at West Linten on the a3th.

Rainfall was less than usual except in Ireland, where it was considerably in excess. The number of rain days was small in all parts, and in Eng-land E. and S.E. amounted only to g for the month. In Scotland N. the total fall was less than one-third of the average. In spite of the low totals some heavy local falls were reported, and there were disastrous floods in Aberdeenand elsewhere in consequence. Sunshine was above the average in all districts except the Midland Counties, Scotland W., and Ireland S. In Eugland E. the daily mean exceeded the average by a'18 hrs. and resched as per cent. September was damp, with very variable september. When the september was damp, with very variable temperature. Gales were experienced on the temperature. Gales were experienced on the temperature. Gales were experienced on the temperature. Gales were experienced on the latter date. The mean temperature differed but little from the normal, the greatest variable tittle from the normal, the greatest variable tittle from the normal, the greatest variable duration. The Zodiacal light was seen in Jersey on 7 days, and Aurora was obextremes, however, ranged from 8c° at East served in Scotland on 5 nights.

#### HARNESSING THE SEVERN TIDES.

The Daily Telegraph of Nov. 85, 1920, announced that the Civil Engineering Department of the Ministry of Transport had worked out a scheme for the construction of a barrage in the estuary of the River Severn, from which it is estimated that 200,000 electrical horse-power per day could be generated at a cost of little more than 3/d per B. of T. unit. A similar scheme was noticed in WHITAKES ALMANACK for 1920 (p. 772) and the potentialities of the water-power to be derived therefrom ware estimated. The Ministry of Transport develops the barrage from the point of view of transport facilities across the estuary and of shipping facilities above the line of the Sexers Tunnel, in addition to the provision of electrical power from the tide-driven turbines. The Daily Telegraph adds a list of the world's greatest water-power installations, for parposes of comparison, as shown below:—

Scheme

Scheme

Ontario Power Co. ....

Kinlochleven (Scotland)

766

### Storms and Floods in 1919-20,

(sars) November 6. Fierce gale in Nova Scotis, much damage done. is. Heavy snow, 8 ins. deep, in Paris. 27. Severe drought in Australia and in South Africa; in the latter country is was the most severe drought ever experienced there.

December 6. Good rains in Australia. 20. Extensive floods in Flanders. 25. Flood at tootamundra, Australia, railway between Sydney and Melbourne partly washed away. 23, Avalanche at Davos-Platz, the first experienced there for persons injured. 29. Heavy floods in France 38. Drought broken by heavy rains in Victoria and New South Wales.

(1980) January z. Blizzard across Esthonia, thousands frozen to death, 300 dead found in one forest including babies frozen to death at their mothers' breasts. a. Severe floods in Paris, feine rose as it. s ins, above the normal, the highest ever recorded, 15,000 persons thrown out of work. 2. Floods in Holland, 150 millions of bricks destroyed as well as several factories. 21 Furricane over France causing much damage Frequent avalanches in Northern Italy causing many deaths. sa. Serious floods in Frequent avalanches in Northern Raiy causing many deaths. zs. Serious floods in Tuscany causing much danage. Avalanches in Switzerland. zs. Flood waters in Rhine and Moselle reached a higher stage than any recorded during zso years. zs. Floods in Budapest, houses washed away. zs. Dyke burst in North Brahant, causing very severe flood and the loss of thomsands of exite. of thousands of cattle.

February a. Storm in Newfoundland, waves reached the top of a tower soo ft. high and encased it with ice 9 ins. thick. 3. Cyclone at Cairns, North Queensland, a whole forest razed, damage estimated at £200,000. g. Great gale and blizzard in New York, few lives lost but much damage done, traffic practically suspended for a fortnight. 15. Heavy snow in Jerusalem, 39 ins. deep, the heaviest fall for 60 years. 20. Floods in south of France. 25-26. Very heavy rain in Madeirs, 2 g ins. in 48 hours. 28. Snow storms in Newfoundland, an express train timed to do a journey in so hours took 3 weeks over it.

March 7. Heavy gale in New York. 9. Hurricane in the Black Sea causing loss of American Red Cross steamer with 500 wounded soldiers. 15. Tornado in Kentucky, sohool house blown into an adjoining field, 30 persons injured. 17. An avalanche at Bernina, fiwitzerland, fell on a an avananche at Bernina, fiwitzerland, fell on a train, 2 persons killed. 19. Bed storm in Quebec, much damage done. Severe blizzard in western provinces of Canada, only three telegraph poles left standing in a stretch of 9. miles. 38. Tornado near Chicago, causing 256 deaths, thousands of persons injured. 38. Tornado in Georgia caused 25 deaths. 31. Severe floods in North Auckland.

April so. Tornado in Alabama and Tennessee. damaging several townships and causings deaths.

3. Violent oyolene at Nanligani, Bengal, causing 33 deaths.

3. Violent tetrms in Malay peninsula, an,000 rubber tress blewn down on one estate.

and great damage. 14. Terrific thunderstorms with hail and rain in central Spain, railway tracks washed away, lowlands inundated, great damage to full crops. sr. Great heat in Rome, maximum 9s", the highest reading recorded in May for 8e years. Se. Very heavy storm in the department of the Olse, near Paris, houses unroofed, much damage to crops, many cattle killed, hall over zs uns. deep. The drought which had continued since Christmas in Queens. land, New South Wales and Victoria was broken at the end of May by good rains. Losses due to the drought in 1918 and 1919 were returned at 348,878 cattle and 7,028,852 sheep.

June z. Very heavy rain at Mansfield, Central Germany, water 6 ft deep in the streets. 19. Violent thunderstorm in Belgium, 4 persons killed by lightning, and great damage done 21. Cloud burst in Naples causing much damage, streets flooded to inches deep. At the close of the month there were violent storms among the Pyrenees, causing loss of life and much damage to property. At Albany, West Australia, lat. 35° S., snow fell for the first time on record.

July 5. Extensive floods in New South Wales, interrupting traffic on railways. 7. Floods in north-west Australia, causing damage estimated at £50,000. za. Snow fell at Buenos Ayres, the second fall within 300 years. zx. Great floods in Vancouver, many thousands of acres in the Kraser River Valley ruined. The Matsqui dyke bruke, flooding ro,000 acres more and causing danage estimated at £00,000. 25. Thunderstorm with heavy rain at Barcelona, city flooded, 6 persons killed. 25. Typhoon at Luzon, Philippine Islands, thousands of persons rendered

August a Great floods at Jamshedpur, near Bombay, causing over see deaths. 9. Heat wave in America, temperature of zee in the shade is Connecticut, the hottest day for 40 years. 28. Tremendous floods in Japan, whole towns and villages being overwhelmed. 20. Land slide in Philippines owing to rain, causing the death of or persons. as. A great wave swept over Odomari, Japan, causing destruction of 370 houses and the death of 200 persons.

September 8. Very heavy rains in South Germany causing floods and much damage, towns isolated for days. 12. Severe storm of wind, rain and hall in Niagara fruit district, causing great damage to orchards and vineyards. 20 Lightning struck seven oil storage tanks at Tampic, and set contents on fire, causing great damage. 24. Torrential rains in the Engadine. causing severe floods, Ever Vedeggio rose nearly to feet in less than an hour. 24. Fierce storms in North Italy, crops badly damaged, railway station flooded, much loss.

October 7. Abundant rains in Argentina, greatly benefiting the crops. 22. Serious floods in the South of France, with loss of life and nuch damaga to properly. 27. Recurrence of floods in South of France, with much further as,000 reader trees blown down on one estate.

May a Great gale in Oklahoma, the town of assuring a good whist harvest. 3s. Fleods in Peggs almost totally destroyed, many deaths!

Perpignan, rivers overflowed their banks.

Staghounds:—England, 9 packs (see couples); Ireland, 2 packs (see couples),
Forhounds:—England and Wales, 25 packs (over 4,800 couples); Scotland, 20 packs (see couples); Ireland,
29 packs (590 couples).
Harriers >= England and Wales, 45 packs (656 couples); Ireland, 25 packs (800 couples).

PACE.	Coupt Es.	Master	Kennela.
		Stachounds (20 couples or m	ore),
rks and Bucks			Be-nhams, Waltham St Lawrence, Ber Exford, Tiverton, Gatebeck, Rendal, The Lodge, Brooks, Norwich, New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants, Ashbaums, county, Masth
rks and Bucks von and Somerset needsle and Ovenholme	36 36	Col W Wiggin .	Exford, Tiverton.
rwich	20	Mr. J. E. Cooke	The Lodge, Brooks, Norwich.
w Forest ard Union	20 20	Mr O. Thursby	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants, Ashbourne, county Meath,
ird Union	20	Mr T 11 Moore	Ashoourne, county meath.
		Foxhounds (40 couples or mo	re).
heratone aufort's (Duke of) dale lyoir	50 50	Major H Hawkins	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire, Bedminton, Glos.
dale	67	Lady Masham	Low St., Bedale, Yorks.
lvoir	67	Lady Masham Major T Bouch Earl of Barbeley	Woolsthorpe Grantham, Lincoln.
rkeley cester ackmore Vale ankney amham Moor	40	Major T. Bouch Earl of Herkeley Major Heywood Lonsdale, b.s o Major J. W. Digby, b s o. Col. Willey, c n.c., M. P.	witheriey, Alprescone, Warwiczshire. Badininton, Glos. Low Mt., Redale, Yorke, Woolsthorpe Grantham, Lincoln. Berkeley (astle, Glos. Stratton Andley, Bicester, Oxon Chailton Horethorne, Sherborze, Dorse Blaukney, Lincoln.
ackmore Vale	42	Major J. W. Digby, p 8 o.	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorse
ankney	40 40	Col. Willey, Cu., o, M.P	'mai ton riorentorne, sterborne, Dors Blanktwy, Lincoin. Brambam Fark, Boston. Browlessey Park, Lincs. Caxton, Cambridge Cattstock, Dorchester. Sandtway, Northwith Whaddon Lane, Cheltenham
ooklesby	40	Earl of Yarborough	Brocklesby Park, Lines.
mbridgeshire	40	Mr D Crossush	Cattustock, Dorchester
	<b>20</b>	Mt J Tinsley	Sandiway, Northwich
taweld taweld (North)	59	Capt. M. W Muir	Whaddon Lane, Cheltenham Roadway Warrenter
ttesmore	43 47	Earl of Lonsdale	Baileythorpe, Oakham, Rutland
	40 40	Mr W J Gresson	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worgester.
mex	45	Mrs. C W Fernie	Medbourne, Market Harborough.
riile's tswilliam's (kart) tswilliam. The liler's, Major (V W H)	52	Karl Fitzwilliam .	Medbourne, Market Harborough. Grove Kennels, Barnby Moor, Retford
tawilliam, The	40 47	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam Mauer W. F. Fuller	milion, near Peterborough.
iners, major (v v ri / . irth	44	Major L. A Jackson	Bracknell,
amorgati	44 45	Mr R H Williams	Llandough, Cowbridge, S Wales.
afton .	50 45 50 45 60 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	Cant. R. B. Braum.	Chipping Norton, Over
eythrop olderness	\$6	Major C Wilson, D 10	Etton, near Hull,
confeld's (Lord)	50	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
iddleton's (Lord)	1 <b>45</b>	Lord Middleton	Birdsall, Malton, York.
olderness seonfield's (Lord) eynali iddletan's (Lord) otts, Nouth	40	Col. R L Birkin, D.s.o	(ledling Notts
	40	MPUKKIGG	Milton Ernest, Heds.
ickeridge	40	Mr E E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford
ortman	go	Sir C. E. Frederick, Bart	Brixworth, Northampton
norm	45	Mr. A Bennett	Wellow, Newark.
merset (West)	48	Col D. F Boles, Mr	Carhampton, Taunton.
athwold	42 40	Major Jessop	Belchford, Horneastle,
medale	40	Mr J. C. Straker	Htagshaw Hank, Corbridge,
merset (west) schwold schorlishire (North) rhedale scrwickshire orosatershire	40 42 46	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton, Warwick
orcestersmre	48	Capt. H. Whitworth	Chaiton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dors Shankney, Lincoln. Bramham Fark, Boston. Bramham Fark, Boston. Bramham Fark, Boston. Bramham Fark, Boston. Bramham Fark, Boston. Bramham Fark, Boston. Cattstock, Dordineter. Cattstock, Dordineter. Stallevithorne, Cakham, Rutland Groome, Severn Stoke, Worcester. Ballevithorne, Cakham, Rutland Groome, Severn Stoke, Worcester. Harlow, Essex Medbourne, Market Harborough. Grove Kennels. Barnby Moor, Retford Milton, near Peterborough. Cricklade Bracknell. Liandough, Cowbridge, S Wales, Paulers Pary, Towcester. Chippung Norton, Oxon. Ritton, near Hull. Estevant Harlow, Stoke. Bracknell, Melton, Tork. Gedding, Notte Milton Enrest, Beds. Bryanston, Blandford Breat Pellam, Buntingford Britall, Melton, Northampton Browon-Soar, Loughubrough. Wellow, Newark. Carhampton, Taunton. Belehford, Horncastle, Trwetham, Broke-on-Treat. Bragshaw Hank, Corbridge, Kinston, Warwick, Fernhill Heath, Worcester. Acomb, York.
	•	•	,
rodench's (Duke of)	50	Sociand.	St. Boswells Rowhurshahtre
necleuch's (Duke of) glinton's (Bari of) nlithgow and Stirling	42	Duke of Buceleuch, E.T Earl of Eglinton Mr. J. H. Rutherford	Eglinton, Kilwinning, Ayr. Golfhall, Corstorphine,
	•		
* #**		Ireland	in the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of th
shallow liver County liker likere likere sherick sastic spersy mited Hunt set Meath	1 #	Mr. J. S. Shepherd	Blackrock, Hallow, county Gork, Cranghwell, county Galway, Jugninstown, Raga, county Ethinson, Brownstown, Ethicany, Lucashire, Adars, county Limerick, Nucantatown, Asias, Tullamanin, Federat, Tipperary, Tullamanin, Federat, Tipperary, Xucolografin, Hallsoon, county Cork, Chilson, Mullingar.
A	43	Major Talbet-Pensonby	Jigginstown, Nage, county Kildage.
Dency	42 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 4	Mr. J. Bell	Brownstown, Kilkenny.
eata	45	Brig. Gen. E. W. Powell	Nugentatown Kells
indicated at a second-order			

### Close-Times for Game, Wild Birds, and Fish.

CLOSE BEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c. IT is filegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive) :--

GAME	England.	Scotland.	IRELAND.
Stack Game	n Dec. to	zz Dec. to	zz Dec. to
or Reath	rg Aug. (31 Aug. in Somer- set, Devon, and New Forest).	29 Aug.	s9 Aug.
Bustard	a Mar. to	None.	zz Jan. to
	2x A11g.		ar Aug.
Deer, Male.	3z Aug. None.	None.	31 Aug. 2 Jan te
	1	l	9 June
	None.		Michaela.
Male			to g June
*Grouse or	us Dec. to	zz Dec. to	11 Dec. 1
Red Game	zz Aug.	xx Aug None.	ss Aug.
·Hare	None.	None.	20 Apr. to
	1		' IZ AUY T
*Heath or	None.	As "Muir- fowl"	zz Dec. to
Moor Game	1	fowl " As "Wild Binds "	ur Ang.
Landrail.	As "Wild	As "Wild	zz Jan to
*Muirfowl.	None.	ax Dec. to	Ix Dec. to
or Ptar- migan		zz Dec. to	19 Aug.
*Partridge	. Wab. to	Feb. to	. Feb to
· m· v· rage	37 Aug	or Aug	ST AUG.
*Pheasant	Fab to	Feb to	Fah t
Literation	an Nurst	3x Aug. s Feb. to 30 Sept.	as Sent
	ייול שנו סב	in various co Dublin, 1 Mar 1	30 mcpu.

It is also unlawful to kill the game marked \* on

a Hunday or Christmas Day. In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no closetime is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1860 to 1908, from a March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between a March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and gs. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £2 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—see next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilds the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked 1 to be omitted.

American quail.	Kittiwake.	Scout.
Ank.	Lapwing.	Sealark.
Avocet.	Lark.	Seamew.
Bee-cater.	Loon.	Sea parrot.
Bittern.	Mallard.	Sea swallow:
Bouxie.	Marrot.	Shearwater.
Colin.	Merganser.	Sheldrake.
Cornish chough.	Murre.	Shoveller.
Coulterneh.	Night-hawk.	Skua.
Cuekoo.	Night-jar.	Smew.
Curlew.	Nightingale.	Snipe.
Diver.	Oriole.	Solan goose.
Dotterel.	Gwl.	Spoonbill.
Dunbird.	Ox-bird.	Stint.
Dunliu.	Oyster-catcher	
Eider-duck.	Peewit.	Stonehatch.
Fern-owl	Petrel.	Summer snipe
‡Fulmar.	Phalarope.	Tarrock.
‡Gannet.	Plover.	Teal.
Goatsucker.	Ploverspage.	Tern.
Godwit.	Pochard.	Thicknee.
Goldfinch.	†Puffin.	Tystey.
Grebe.	Purre.	Whaup.
Greenshank.	; Razorbill.	Widgeon.
‡Guillemot.	Redshank.	Wild duck.
Gull (except	Reeve or Ruff.	
black-backed)		Wimbrel.
Ноорое.	Sanderling.	Woodcock.
Kingfisher.	Sandpiper.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of zos, but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the Gazette. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild hirds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

#### HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. nated as he does the encounters of Parliament.

I November is the recognised date for the opening of the for-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for does hunting or stalking varies from about 2s Aug. to rs Oct. for stags, and from se Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in

rega the sale of hares or leverets in Greet Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to foreign hares. The statutory close season for hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from r April to as August.

#### ANNUAL CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumtries). The close time for salmon (including all migratory flah of the genus salmon) begins, for nets, on x Sept., and for rods on x Nov.; for both nets and rods it ends on x Feb. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from x Sept. to x May. By an Act of xgoy the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than x Nov., with a minimum of xs4 days, and for rods not later than x Dec., with a minimum of gs days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows:—

		1
Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Frome		a Aug. to as Feb
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb	r Oct to a Feb.
Hampshire!!	31 July to 1 Feb.	a Oct. to r Feb.
Severn000	16 Aug. to ,, **	
Wye		16 Oct. to ,,
Taff and Eig	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr
	i Sept. to is Feb.	a Nov. to 25 Feb
Dart	17 Aug to al Feb.	r let. to
Ayron		15 Nov. to 14 Fuh
Yorkshire		16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Exe	"t Sept. to t Mar.	so Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seiont Tamar&Plym.	11 13	1 Nov. to ,,
Lak, Ribble,		a Nov. to
Wear	40-1700	Nov. to a Mar.
Teign	40-4	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Towy Dee		14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex)	,, togranar.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney.	,, waxapr.	Nov. to : Apr.
Conway		16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Stour (Kent) .		Nov. to : May
Lune		4.0 10-5
Edeni	rosep. to ro Feb.	16 Nov. to 18 Feb.
Dovey	14 Sept. to20ADP.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & T'rridge		., toga Mar.
	15 Nept. togsMar.	
Dwyfach	, to : Mar.	is Nov. to i Mar.
D'rwnt.(Cum.)	,, tomMar	,, toxo Mar.
Cleddy	,, toggMar.	z Nov. to z Feb.
Coquet	,, toeghiar.	,, togrJan.
W. Cumberlad		14 Nov. toze Mar.
Ogmore	" to zo Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	" tors May	, to 15 May
Axe	se Sept. to 30 Apr.	so Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	soSep. to : May	30 NOV. to a May
	ar Sept. to 4 Apr.	
Fowey	DE NOV. to ,,	., ,, 66

No fresh silmon may be sold between 3 Sept. and s Feb., accept such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must, be clearly marked with the word "Salmon. Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between r Feb. and 3 Nov., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between r Feb. and 3 Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3 Sept. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the caur probands lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, i.s., salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a batt in salmon angling.

II. SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, sp Aug. to so Feb., and, for rods, r Nov. to so Feb., except

as follows ....

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay*	Rub	len *
Add, Aray, Eckaig N. & S. Esk, Fyne Ruel, Shira	, z Sept. to 15 Feb.	r Nov. to rg
Rivers of Rute	ditto	16 Oct. to 15
Conon	. –	16 Oct. to ag
Awe, Beauly, Spey Dunbeath, Lossie	. –	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Brora, Helmsdale Kyle of Sutherland	-	z Oct. to zo
Halladale, Strathy Naver, Borgie Hope, Polla	-	z Oct. to zz Jan.
Forss	.)	nov.tozaFeb.
Bervie, Carradale Fleet, Garnock Girvan, Howmore Inner, Ioraa, Ir vine, Luce & river of Islay, Orkney Harris, & Uist	re Sept. to 24 Feb.	r Nov. to 24 Feb.
Ythan	ditto ditto	Nov.tozoFeb.
Annan, Ugie	ditto	Feb. 16 Nov. to 24
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	Feh. 16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Nith Urt,		Dec. to as Feb.
Thurso	.	Pob.
Findhorn	=	110ct toreweller.
1 W COU	Feb.	Jan.

\* Except Earn, rode, a Nov. tolgs Jan. \* wist

III. Instant. The close-time applies to both capture and sale of salmon and trout. The netting close-time must never be less than and days, that many variations have been made, which it is impossible to specify in detail fame; the following list shows the general close-time (all dates inclusive) in force in the various districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different. The second column lates the unit of chilinterial columns are supported in the second columns. gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the districts, which include all rivers, do., within the respective coast-limits :---

District.	Coast Limits.	ClT. Net. Cl -T Red.
Dublin	Skerries	r6 Apr tox Nov. to
Wexford	1 4.0	x Feb. 31 Jan. 26 Sept. to x Oct. to 32 Mar. 24 Mar.
Waterford	Kiin Bay	16 Aug to 2 Oct, to 3x Jan. 3x Jan.
Lismore	Helvick Head .	31 July to 30 Sept. to 1 Feb. 1 Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H.	rs Aug to r Oct. to
Skibbereen	Galley Hend to	30 Sept to x Nov. to 30 Apr x Feb. 26 Sept. to x Nov. to
Bantry	to	16 Sept. to 1 Nov. to
	Crow Head to	Do. s Nov. to
1	Lamb Head to	26 July to 25 Oct. to 32 Dec. 2 Feb
1	Bray Head .	z Aug. to z Nov to z6 Jan. z6 Mar.
	to	so July to z Nov. to 31 Jan.
	Hags Head to Cashla Coast-	z Sept. to z6 Oct. to zg Feb. 3z Jan z6 Aug. to z Oct. to
Conneniara	Guard Stn .	3r Jan. 31 Jan.
Baltinakill	Slyne Head .	s Sept to s Nov. to
_	ı to	25 Feb. 32 Jan. Do. 2 Oct. to 30 Apr.
	1 143	13 Aug. to 11 Oct to
Sligo	Coonsmore	26 July to 2 Oct. to 32 Dec. 32 Jan. 29 Aug. to 20 Oct. to
Bally- shannon	to	ag Keb. ag Feh.
Letter- kenny	Rossan Point to	2 Feb. 31 Jan
London- derry	Malin Head	za Apr. 1 3z Mar.
1'	Downhill	a Feb. so Feb.
1	•••	20 Sept. to 1 Nov. to 16 Mar. 31 Jan. 13 Aug. to 16 Oct. to
1	to Clogher Head .	12 Feb. so Feb.
minimum.	to Skerries	iz Feb.

#### WEEKLY CLOSE-TIME

In England and Wales net-fishing for salmon is prohibited from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, with an extension to 48 hours in certain districts.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and red-fishing on Sundays.

In Ireland, from 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between a Oct. and 'a Feb., except (a) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 12 Sept. to 32 March; and (a) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked \* the close-time applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales from a Oct. to z Feb. :-

... a Sept. (rods a Oct.) to ag Feb. a Sept. to 24 Feb ¶ x Oct. to as Mar. \*Eden \*Unk Tyne \*Wye ... a Oct to 24 Feb. "l'aff & Ely so Sept. to z Feb. \*Cleddy \*Ogmore 30 Sept to so Feh. \*Teign ... oct to a Mar. \*Exe 15 Sept. to 29 Feb. (sa Sept. to ax Feb (evcept \*Seiont1 Anglesey, 13 Feb ) 15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Chai in Crummock and

Derwent (Cumb ) Buttermere, Nov to 30 June W. Cumberland a Sept. to so Mar

Teify, \*Avon (De-von), \*Conway; x Oct. to a9 Feb \*Norfolk ## .

Adur, Cuckm're, Rother r Oct. to 31 Mar \*Hampshire+

Clwyd and Elwy, a Oct. to so Feb "Dart Camel, Fowey 66

\*Rsk, \*Tees, r Oct. to 15 Mar \*Ayron .....

\*Severn, Towy, || \*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rhymney, a Oct. to z Mar. Tamar & Plym ..!

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from In Scotland there is a cose-time for trout from 15 Oct. to a Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 21 Jan. Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 2 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or the new transfer and constitute that the same transfer and consistence that the same transfer and consistence that the same transfer and consistence that the same transfer and consistence that the same transfer and consistence that the same transfer and consistence that the same transfer and consistence that the same transfer and consistence that the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer a

other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH. By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1876, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only, share Amesbury as Oct. to 32 Mar.

† Char close-time throughout district 2 Nov. to 2 Mar.

§ Oct. to 2 April for B. Duddon, and as Sept. to 32 Feb. for R. Bela.

§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow 8 Oct. to 32 June from R. Gwill to G W R. Bridge.

§§ Oct. to 32 June from R. Gwill to G W R. Bridge.

§§ Oct. to 33 June from R. Gwill to G W R. Bridge.

§§ Oct. Thursday praceding thood Triday, whichever date is the earliest

is the earlier.

If In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only;
elsewhere in Norfolk close-time for nets so Rept. to as Jan

19 Into Lake 46 Rept. to 24 Jan

char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from as March to ry June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of  $\mathcal{L}_{a}$  for a first and  $\mathcal{L}_{b}$  for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of empted from this close-time with the sanction to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towydistricts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela and Severu as regards pile; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severu as regards fish other than grayling. For cels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in ampland from x Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from xx Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or cel fry, are protected between x Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between xs. May and 30 June. Certain other local close-times exist for freshwater fish, under local Acta or bye-laws.

### PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4% inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (vide infra), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs

that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spaws is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

#### CLOSE-TIME FOR OYBTERS. 11 1804

There are also local regulations for the profec-tion of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Cyster; Crab, and Lobster) Act, 287, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Sootland, but not for Ireland, from 15 June to 4 Aug. ; and for all other kinds of oysters except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-flahing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French dahermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the but noth rowers usually agree to suspent one close season till 150 June in each year. In Ireland, taking cysters from licensed heds is larceny; and by 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 105, no cysters may be taken between 2 May and 2 Sept., though this close-season has been varied in the following cases:— Estuary of Suir..... I Jan. to 30 Sept.

Trales Bay ..... Galway Bay and Carlingford Lough .....

Strangford Lough ..... 2 Mar. to 32 Aug. Achil Sound, Clew Bay... 2 April to 30 Sept Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays .... 2 May to 32 May.

t Mar. to 30 Sept.

z Jan. to 30 Nov. a April to 30 Sept.

### Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES -A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own euclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gam" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, saflors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or scaring brus of kinning verning on such land, opersons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "yermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 405.
FIRSHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in

England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to

fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwant, Severn, and Wye and in Norfolk licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like, instruments range from \$ 20 downwards in England and Wales, and from \$ 30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower

districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

"Dee, 40/-; "Eden, "Derwent, "Exe, Fiampehire, "Wye, "Lisk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; "Lune, "Ribble, Clwyd & Elwy, "Conway, "Dovey, "Teify, Avon (Devon), "Dart, "Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), "Yorkshire, "Tees, "Tyne, 30/-; "Dwyfach, Towy, 31/-; "Seiont, Avon, Brut & Parret Ake, "Camel, "Powey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ognore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; "Keset & Esweit, Rhymney, "Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamel & Plym, 10/-; "Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; "Ouse (Sissex), Wear, Coquet, Ouckmere, Bother; Adur, 8/-.

# Fishery Bistritts, Boards of Conservators, &c.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of qualified by ownership of lands or fasheries of the laws of close season, do., for samon and a certain value; and representative members, freshwater Fisheries Acts, 188s to 1907, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1908, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authorithm and Fisheries as the central authorithm are are also members representative of fresh-

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
Eden	Coast Lustes of Distract.  Sark Foot to Seaton  Seaton to St. Bees Head  St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point  Havering Point to Warton  Warton to Blackpool  Blackpool to Formby Point  New Periodyn to near Meliden Church	F. W. Soal, Carlisle.
Derwent	Beaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	Bt. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
Kent and Bela	navering Point to Warton	B. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
Lane	Warton to Blackpool	J T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
"Entropie	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
TD69	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Johnne, Unester.
mrwy and Clwyd	Menden Unuren to Knos Bay	r. w. Grimsley, St. Asapn.
"Conway	Knos bay to R. Aper	C T. Allard, Lianrwst.
Seiont	to Twom w Para Point in Anglaray	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Deside Ah	Lianalhaiama Point to Cricolath	David Jones Portmedon
Pare	Crissiath to Convalle	I) O Device Doloally
Awron	Carrey Tinor to New Quey Head	E I. Jones Aboragem
Taifu	New Oney Head to Dines Head	J A nous Ponttwelly Llandysen
+Cleddy	Dinas Read to St. Gover's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverforducst.
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny.	Portheawl to Cold Knap	S. H Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Homas Trus Navment (March
*Usk	Blackpool to Formby Point New Brighton to near Meliden Church Meliden Church to Rhos Bay Rhos Bay to R. Aber [Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Pare Point, in Anglesey] Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth Criccieth to Cynvelin Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head New Quay Head to Dinas Head Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head St. Goven's Head to Worm's flead Porthoawl to Cold Knap Cold Knap to Bute Dock Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill Ty ton y Pill to Colna Pill Collister Pill to Cone Pill	morace Lyne, Newport (MOII ).
•Wye	Collister Pill to Conference Pill	Major Phillips, D.S.O., Wormbridge House, Hereford.
*Severn	Oone Pill to Avon Battery Avon Battery to County Boundary North Coast of Devon West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point Peel Point to Rame Head Rame Head to Stoke Point Stoke Point to Start Point Start Point to Hope Ness Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	J. Stallard, Worcester.
†Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	E H Baladon, Barnstaple
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Poel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, Lostwithlel.
Tamar and Plym	Raine Head to Stoke Polit	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.
Avon (Devon)	Start Walnt to Wone None	W. Deer, Lingsbridge.
Malon	Hone Wass to Clark Pook	Wichelmon Newton Albert
TORKE	Clark Book to Ottermouth	H Kowi Esster
+Ottor	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock Clerk Book to Ottermouth Ottermouth to Beer Head Beer Head to Portland Bill	II. Pord, Madeel.
A*A	Beer Head to Portland Rill	W G Forward Arminster
+Prome	Portland Bill to Hammshire Boundary	P. R. L. Budge, Wareham
Hampshire Rivers	Rest Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	E W. Oxborrow, Brighton
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Cuokmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	
Suffolk and Essex	Beer Head to Portland Bill Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary. East Boundary of Dorset to Eyde West Tarring to Portobello Portobello to Seaford Head Beaford Head to Fairlight Fairlight to Dungeness North to South Foreland. Dovercourt LighttoCovehitheCoastgd.Sn. W. Boundy of Norfolk to Lanyator Ball	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
*Norfolk and Suffolk		A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
+Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	
Witham	western foint to Gibraltar	H. Snatth, Boston.
Treat	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	tien Eddowes, Derby.
Torksnine	Wanter Fire to Mayburn Wyke	J. B. Jones, Market Street, York.
Sek (IOESHITE)	ELEVATION WAS TO DESIGNING TO BE TRANSPORTED TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO STATE TO	W. Druwn, Whitey.
100	Sandwick Wall to Souten Dute:	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Trans.	Souter Point to Newblesty Point	W. E. Maine, Jungeriand.
Connet	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke : Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall Hardwick Hall to Souter Point Souter Point to Newbiggin Point Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	C. Percy. Alnwick.

triote have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the serious counties through which the rivers flow; as office members.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, s.g., statues, having authority over the maneries, s.g., the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservancy of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the figures to salmon and treatwater Est, but

also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue liesness for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLARD.—In Scotland there are see Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators (see p. 846).

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts., 1888 to 1894, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of

instruments for the capture of sea fish (including salimon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territoriat seas between the points respectively mentioned:—

Northumberland (coterminous with that county). a North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3 Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. 4 Kent and Eases, Dovercourt to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek.

Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 8 South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point 11. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland)

Act, 2805.

## Zeasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

1 HE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter p signifies that the fish are then

in their prime or most plentiful; the letter x signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter c signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FIRST	Feb	Mar	Vpur	May	į			ř	ğ	Nov	ž	Name of Fish	Jan.	Feb	No.	Apri	May	June	Jag	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nor.	Ž.
Barbel . 'r	· [ -	c	c	c	٦	-   -	1:	z	p	p	p	Lobster	p	p	p	p	1,	p	9	Ð	p	9	25	
Bass .	- ;	-	n	p	p l	p   p	٠ :	z [	-	-	-	Mackerel	- 1	-	z	n	p	v	p p	p	æ			-
Bream	1	ic	0	C	c	- 1	ر! ۱	p	p	p	p	Mullet (red) .	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	'n	p	p	*	-
,, (sea) -	- 1	! -	-!	- 1		r ! )			p	p	p	,, (grey) .	x	-		-	x	z	p	p	p	p	æ	26 ,
Brill	p		æ,	- [		$x \mid a$			p	p	p	Mussel	1	p	p	x	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	
	P			c !	4	- 2		z I	p	p	p	Oyster (b)	p	p	p	p	c	r	c	x	p	p	p	p
Catfish	· p	p		μį		x	- 1	-1	- [	-	-	Perch	p	-	c	c	c	c		-	z	æ	p	9
Char	· x	x		p !			1		c	C	c		p		$\boldsymbol{p}$	p!	$\boldsymbol{x}$	x	æ	p	p	p	p	p
Chub					ď	z   1	1 1	p	p	x	x	Pike	p	p	c	C	C	C	r	z	x	p	p	p
		P		x	-1	!-	-   -	-1	r	р	p	Pilchard	1 - 1		-	- 1	-	p	p	p	p	p	2	æ
	, p			- ;	٠.	x 1 2	7 1	r]	ľ	p	p		P	p	p	p	x	-	x	æ	x	p	P	p ,
	ıр			-,	-1	$x \mid x$	- 1 -		p	p	p	Pollack .	r			-	-	-	x		p	p	P	p
Couger		, 2			p				P	x	-	Prawn		p	P	p	p	p	p	p	P	p	-	-
Crab		Z		p		p   1			z	x	z	Salmon & Sea		1						- 1			. 1	
Crayfish (a)	:¦ac		x		p.	P   1		2	-	-	-	Trout (d)		p	p		p	p		p	c	C	c	0
Dab	'nр			x i	-1	-   -	- 1 -		z	x	x	Shad		-	-	p	p		z	-	-	-	-	- 1
Dace	'   P			- 1	c١	-   1	- 1 -	z	p	p	p	Shrimp (c)			P		p	p	p	p	P	p	p	p
	'   P		27	p		P   1			p	p	p			p	p		~	-	2	2		p	p	P
Kel )	, ,	P	p	p		$x \mid j$						Smelt or Sparling	11	p	P		x	-	-	-			p	p
Flounder	$\Box p$		P	- :		p   1					x	Sole		p	æ	x	æ	p	p	p	P	P	p	p
Grayling 2	E					$x \mid s$	1		p	p	p		Į,	p	p		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	p
Gudgeon			C	- 1	c	-1-	1.	z į	p	p	p			p			-	x	x	x	p	P	p	p :
Gurnard (red) 1		x		- 1	-1	- :			р	p	p	Tench	p	p	C	C	C	C	-	-	20	p	P	P/
_ ,, (grey) [2		P	-	-1	-1	- -			p	p.	p		æ	æ	æ	3	-	-	-	2		P	P	<b>72</b>
Haddock /	p			-		æ i					p		p	P	3	-	~	-		z	p	p	P	PT
Hake /	- 1	1-			z į						p		C	æ	25		p		P	p		C	0	<b>*</b> 4
Halibut ?	r	11	z	$\boldsymbol{x}$	-1			z			p			p	P		x				x		P	<b>p</b>
	1 2				p					P	p				P		p	p		p	p	P	p	P
17001112/2211	1 19			c	1	-1-	- :	2	P	P	P	Whitehait	, -	x	p		p	p	p	p	z	-	-1	-1
asministra C.J.		x	P	P	r	z   -	- [ -	-1	-	-	-	Whiting		p	2	æ	x	-	-	x	P	p	p	P
Ling !	·.Ľ	P	יין	201	_!	-1-	-	_!	x	P	p	Wrase	<u>:-</u>	-	-	-	p	p	p	x	x		-1	-1

(a) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid dewn in English beds for temporary storage. (d) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where not fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(c) For the first six months the built of our Londob supply of shrings comes from Molland, but Dutch shrings are far inferior to the Maifab; which are plentiful from July to December.

Asser Office ... Distinguishing Mark.
Loopard's Head (crowned, unti

Birmingham... Anchor (square frame for gold pointed shield for silver).

Chester ...... City Ar Specified ..... Crown. City Arms (3 Garls and a Sword) Edinburgh.... Castle.
Glasgow ...... Tree, Fish & B
Dublin ...... Harp crowned. Tree, Fish & Bell.

In addition to the above, there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark.—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the tupe of letter and the shape of the skield being changed in cycles of so, ss or so years. In so-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with sg, and Sheffield, alternately with sg), the letters J. V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in sg-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alternate of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the from the alphabet; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a se-year cycle

The Sovereign's Mark. - The " lion passant" introduced in the reign of

Edward L (1300) for niver articles only.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargable to duty assayed from 1764—1889 on. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On gold articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.- A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (zz oc. zo dwt. of fine metal to each ze dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1780.

Storting Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain at oz. a dwt. of the metal to each at dwt. of alloy.

Starling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an away office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carets and decimals thereof. The relative values of the various standards is shown below :--

Pare gold, sa carats	بكد	6. <b>d</b> .
Standard, sa carata.	4 .	111/4
and ditto, securate	3 -	T.
		1 1
4th ditto, recarate		5%
sth ditto, gcarats	2 2	10/2

<sup>\*</sup> For the greater part of the material for this article readen of the Azzanaun are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfred Cripps (auther of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

		Brate.	
,	Los	adon (Goldsmiths' Hall From 2438 to 2	) Date Marks
	h	Lombardic, simple	,
,	C	Lombardic, externs	Al .
	D	Lombardic, double	1478-9 ,, 1499-1
	F	Black letter, small	. 149 <del>8 9</del> ,, 1369-8
	T	Lombardic	. 1518-9 ,, 1 <b>532-8</b>
	B	Roman and othe capitals	. 1538-9 ., 1667-8
-		Black letter, small	1558-9 ., 1577-8
-	A	Roman letter, capitali	157 <b>8</b> 9 ,, 1 <b>507 8</b>
	D	Lombardic, externa	. 15 <del>98-9</del> ,, 1617- <b>8</b>
	ě	Italic letter, small	1618-9 ., 1637-8
1	B	'ourt hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
-	A	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677 <b>-8</b>
-	8	Black letter, small	1678-9 ,, 16 <b>9</b> 6-7
-		Court hand	1697 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)
		Roman letter, capitals	, , ,
	8	Bonsan lettler, small	19 <b>35 -</b> to 2958-6
	4.4	redor V	

İ		4.6	1,15	
A	Old English, capitals	1756	7 to	1775-6
<b>a</b>	Roman letter, amail	2776	7 "	1798-6
A	Roman letter, capitals	1796	7 ,,	1815-6
a	Roman letter, small	1816-	7 ,,	1835-6
A	Old English, capitals	:836·	7 "	<b>:85</b> 5-6
A	Old English, small .	1 <b>856</b>	7 "	1 <b>8</b> 75-6
N	Roman letter, capitals	z <b>8</b> 76	7 "	<b>1895</b> -6
a	Roman letter, small	z <b>89</b> 6	7 "	<b>8915-</b> 6
P	Old English, small	1916	7 "	<b>1935</b> -6

The Collector will find but little difficulty, in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be instantioned to judge by the style and period of the article itself, a.g..

An article marked with the letter F sysz-a can be distinguished from letter F ribers by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned lectors of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned and the lion market; the shapers

can be distinguished from letter I sees by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the frequiarity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from I restricted as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of reor-s); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's vice the King's head.

### Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1206, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be: \*Birmispham, Equilateral Triangle; \*Chester, Acorn and two leaves; \*Shefield, the sign of the Constellation Libra; \*Métindurgh, St. Andrew's Cross; \*Glasgoon, double block letter I' inverted; \*Dublin, Boujet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

# The Periods of English Architecture.

	Date.	4 4 4 1 1 1
1	Before B.C 55	Ancient British.
	Before B.C. 55 B.C. 55 to A.D. 480	Riceman.
777	A.I). 449 to Norman Conquest (2066)	. Anglo-Saxon.
117.	1066-1189 (t e. to end 1ath cent.)	. Norman.
		. Kariy English, Lancel, or Geometrical.
<u>v</u> .	1307-1377 (i.e. 14th cent.)	Decorated or Curviline.
VI.	1307-1377 (L.C. 1401 COHO.)	Daymandicular on Pantilinary
VII.	1377-1485 (i.e. 15th cont.)	Tel pendicular of secullinear.
VIII.	1485-1556 (r.e. first half 16th cent.)	1 uqor,
***	A.D. 1558-1605. Early Renaissance	(Elizabethan (A.D. 1555-1603).
12.	A.D. 1559-1035. Marty Menapson.	'i Jacobean (A.D. 1603-1685).
ŀ	A.D. 1605-1830. Late Renaissance	(Anglo-Classic (A.D. z6an-zeen)
X.	A.D. 1625-1830. Late Renaissance	Queen Anne and Georgian (A. Th. regardise).
	- · ·	(William IV. (A.D. 1830-1831).
	at a dama t mobile and come	Victoria (A.D. sameson)
	seth cent to present time imodern Archivecture	Victoria (A.D. 1037"sques
	The Age of Revivals	Mamara vii. (A.D. 1905-1950).
	19th cent. to present time [Modern Architecture [The Age of Revivals	[George V. (A.D. 1910- ).

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I-VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 327, and Particle X, and "Modern" on p. 327, and "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (gift ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher. (Bateford.)

#### BANK HOLTDAYS.

and Ireland, and the Exchequer: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in Anguit, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The Stock Exchange is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holldays, and on Jan. z. May z. and November z. There is a special Bank Hollday for Ireland on St. Patrick's Day, March 29.

SCOTLAND.-New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Term (Quarter) Days, and there are Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Scottish Quarter Days are Candlemas, a Feb.; Whitsun, 25 May; Lammas, 1 Aug.; and Martinmas, 21 Nov.

#### THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST.

(Government Laboratory),

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W C s, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E C, 3.

Establishment Expenses, 1919-1920, £39,005

2st Class Analysis, D. A. Gracey, r.i.c., "J. F. Halpin, r.i.c.; J. Fox, "B z. p.s., r.i.c., R. Rodger, r.i.c., A. More, a.s.c.s., r.i.c., T. H. Bowles, r.i.c., r. J. Sageman, r.i.c.; "W. Williamson, A. E. Middleton

Staff (Jerk, W. Davie ..... £300 to £400

#### THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

Headouarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. z.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in 2866, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish in London, under an Act passed in 1974, had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries. For more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their On set January, 1866, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities, and on 1st January, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded se4) the service of the saving of life from fire. Under the Local Government Act, sess, the London County Council assumed control of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and in 1904 the title was altered to "London Fire Brigade."

On asst March, agas, the complement of

\* At the Customs Branch.

the Brigade consisted of :-- chief officer; 3 principal officers; and s.sp officers, firemen, coachmen and pilots; a technical and clarical staff of 3p, and an ambulance service staff of §5. There were 79 land fire-stations, 6 ambulance stations, 3 river stations; and the appliances in-cluded 8 horsed fire-engines, 48 horsed fireescapes, 75 motor fire-engines, 8x motor fire-essacaps, 75 motor inve-nightes, at motor inves-capes, 5 motor hose-tenders, 4 electrically driven tuintable long ladders, 79 lon, ladders, 36 smoke helmets, 36 hose carts, 4 fire-floats, and 4 steam fire-engines on rafts, 2 oil tank wagon, 16 motor cars, and 9 motor ambulances. There were 36 horses and 60 miles of hose in use by the Jiri-gade. The fire-alarms distributed over London numbered 1,58s. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended sist December, 1918, totalled 3,326, and the fires numbered 3,463, of which 197 were classed as "serious," including calls and fires due to air

Chief Officer, A. R Dyer (with certain allow-Principal Officers, Major Cyril C. B. Morris, M.C.; Commdr. H. Spencer, R.N.; Commdr. A. Firebrace, R.N.

### METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

173. Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of get sq. miles The charges are 5 per cent, on rateable value. The approximate fiet water rents in £3.00,000 on The Capital Debt on Arreft s. 1900, amounted to £50,000.81, the interest paid being £1.597,000. The estimated population supplied was 6,757,350, the number of services being 1.721,000. The annual supply was 200,779 million gallons, a daily average of 275 3 million gallons gallons.

(hairman of the Board, Lt Col. J B P. Karslake. (\*unp.) lice-Chairman, F. L. Dove, D. (sup.)
(Verk, A. B. Pilling, r. c. 18 f., 1900
(Chef Engineer, Henry E. Stilgue, M. 1181)
Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, Arthur . £1,350 £1.380 

#### THAMES CONSERVANCY.

#### s Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. a.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1297, and delegated to as Conservation in 1287, the powers being reconstituted in 1294. The Port of London Act, 1268, took over as from March 21. 1299, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington (hairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, k c r o. I ice-(hairman, Sir Robort Buckell Secretary, F W. Geary.

official hopitality

### NEW ZEALAND CROSS,-N.Z.C.



Ribbon. Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED to March, 1866.

In the first balf of the seventeenth contary (son has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of radio for the lessaning of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the wagons in the violatty of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1728, at Whitehaven, it is stated that from was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revelution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till goes that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1764. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1865, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in reer, for a line ely miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In rees an Act was passed 'for making and maintaining a railway or transroad from the town of Swanses into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Gla-mongan, and for the hauling or drawing of wagens or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or

otherwise.

Up to 1840, inclusive, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-s-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature ; but in the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying to per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared hefore the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 29 Acts, obtained Parliamentary manction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; being given to the Buard of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Gevernment inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulations, and for the approval of troops, sage, the Reliways Further Engulation Act of sage, the Reliways Clauses Compolidation Act, sag, and the Camir and Railway Carriers Act of the same session. The Cheep Trains Act, 1883, provides that targe not exceeding the rate of the penny per sails shall be extempt from duty, but fares for relian or periodical fictients shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of a per cant, on fares exceeding the prior of one manny a mile. fares exceeding the rate of one panny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the military or police forces when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number traveiling. does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains. — Although the majority of railway companies have no fixed charges for hir of special trains, the general charges are five shillings per infle, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897. - This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

Government Control.—The following is an

extract of announcement issued from the War

Office, Aug. 4, rore;—
"An Order in Council has been made under Section 16 of the Regulation of the Forces Act 1871, declaring that it is expedient that the Government should have control over the rail-roads in Great Britain. This control will be exercised through an Executive Committee composed of general managers of railways which has been formed for some time and has prepared plaus with a view to facilitating the working of these provisions of the Act."

The Board of Trade issued the following

notice, dated September 15, 1914:—
"The Regulation of the Forces Act 2871, under which His Majesty's Government have taken possession of most of the railways of Great Britain, provides that full compensation shall be paid to the owners for any loss or injury they may have sustained thereby, the amount of such compensation to be settled by agreement.

or if necessary by arbitration.

"His Majesty's Government have agreed with the railway companies concerned that, subject to the undermentioned condition, the compensation to be paid them shall be the sum by which the aggregate net receipts of their railways for the period during which the Govern-ment are in possession of them fall short of the aggregate net receipts for the corresponding period of 1913. If, however, the net receipts of the companies for the first half of 1914 were less than the net receipts for the first half of 1913, the sum payable is to be reduced in the same the sum payable is to be reduced in the same proportion." [On April 14, 1915, the Board of Trade announced that an alteration had been made in this agreement by which the proportionate reduction in net receipts for the companies referred to will not in future be mad but as per cent. of the war bonus granted arilway employees who come within the Railway Conciliation Scheme shall be borne by the railway companies, and not by the Geregia-

mont.)
"This Sum, together with the net received of the railway companies taken over, is to be

distributed amongst those companies in propor-

observation amongst those companies in proposi-tion to the not received of each company during the period with which comparison is made.

!! The compensation to be paid under this arrangement will cover all-special services, such as those in connexion with hiditary and Naval transport rendered to the Government by the railway companies concerned, and it will therefore, be unnecessary to make any payments in respect of such transport on the railways taken

On behalf of the Government the control of the railwaysin Great Britain was vested as from August g. 1914 in a Committee composed of twelve General Managers of Railways. This Committee ceased to act as an Executive Comniitee on Sept. 25, 1925, but with the addition of four Railway Union representatives became the Railway Advisory Committee under the Ministry of Transport.

#### MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT BILL.

This Bill became operative on the agth of entenber, 1912. On that date there were transferred to the Ministry of Transport powers and duties, hitherto exercised by the Board of Trade in connexion with Rallways, two years being allowed under the Act for formulating a Transportation Policy. The Right Hon. Str Eric Geddes, M.P. is the Minister of Transport, and the Parliamentary Secretary Mr. Arthur Neal, M.P., the Railway Advisory Committee being composed as follows :-

Mr. C. Aldington, C.B.E., Gen. Manager, Great

Western Rly. Sir A. K. Butterworth, Gen. Manager, North Eastern Rly.

Mr. C. H. Dent, Gen. Manager, Great Northern

Rly.
\*Sir F. H. Dent, Gen. Manager, S.E & C Rly.
Manager, Great Central Rly. Sir W. Forbes, Gen. Manager, L.B. & S. Coast Rly.

Mr. D. A. Matheson, Gen. Manager, Calcdonian kly.

\*\* Sir Francis Dent retired from the position of Gen. Manager, S.E. & C. Rly., March 32, 2920.

Mr. F. Tatlow, C.B.E., Gen. Manager, Midland Bly. Sir H. W. Thornton, E.B.E., Gen. Manager,

Great Eastern Rly. Sir H. A. Walker, E.C.B., Gon. Manager, L. &

S. W. Rly. Major A. Watson, C.B.E., Gen. Manager, Fanc.

& Yerkshire Rly.
Sir Thomas Williams, Gen. Manager, L. & N.W. Rly.

Mr. J. Bromley, Gen. Sec. Associated Society of Loco. Engine Drivers and Firemen.

Mr. T. C. Cramp, President, National Union of Railwaymen.

Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Gen. Sec. National Union of Railwaymen. Mr. G. A. Walkden, Gen. Sec. Rly. Clerks' Association.

RAILWAYS IN 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1914 was 643,135, and there were in use s4,818 locomotive engines, 79,339 coaching vehicles, 759,910 waguns for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 49,609 service vehicles.

During the War 46e locomotives and 39,000 wagons, in addition to certain passenger stock, was sent to France, most of which have now

been returned.

Capital embarked in Railways. - The total Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of paid-up capital in the United Kingdom amounted on the sist December, 1918, to £1,356,102,000 (which includes £100,806,000 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks). The £1,356,102,000 is composed of £49,4878,000 contiany, £356,502,000 preferential, and £124,349,000 guaranteed, £13,240,000 loans, and £352,000,000 debenture stock. The net receipts for the year amount to £53,952,000, equal to 3 99 per cent on the total capital sunk, as compared with £52,727,000 in 1917, with a corresponding capital of fi. 350, 34,000, which gave a net receipt of 3 '90 per cent. It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE

YEAR UI	UN TI	IN FK										
COMPANIES			W	DKING	Exre	NARS P	PR ('FY	T OF	EARNI	408.		
COMPANIES	zgoß,	2909	1910	zozz.	sors.	2923.	2924	rorg.	2926	2927	<b>2928</b>	2929
Calcdonian Central London		26.5	56'4	55 6	58 5 55 7	60's 57 I	60°0		65.0		73 °0	
City and South London	60.6	<b>59</b> '3	58'1		49.8	61.0	69.0 69.0	59.0	\$2.0	71'0	58°0	67.0
Great Castern	65.3	64'0	61.1	64 1	67.8	69'5	69.0	70'0	78'0	74'0	77 °0 78 °0	84.0
Great Northern	637	63.8	68 6	66.3	63.0	649	65.0	670	66.0	700	77'0	700
London, Brighton, and So. Coast London and North Western	40'0	507	507	50.3	60 6	<b>46</b>	65 a	66 0	6170	70'0	24.0	-
London and South Western	64.4	437	63.2	63 \$	987	00.4	48 .	460	71'0	730	77.0	Ser o
Metropolitan District		=	_	_	40'3	57 * 48 5	51 0	55.0	50.0	68.0	66 0	74.0
Midland	56 Y	1.93	6a 7	55 8	57 7	28.2	59 0	61.0	65.0	<b>68</b> 0	73'0 72'0	28.0
North Eastern	617	60'9	608	60 8	68 8	648	63.0	63.0	650	60.0	730	20'0
	,7	- 7	J 5	, 2- A	- Y			-90		- 47 0	7. 0	70

of capital raised at the close of the year was over £x.250.202,000, of which about £z,350,zoz,ece, of which about e, or approximately as per cent., was \$199,896,000, or approximately so per cent., was due to nominal additions. Of the total paid-up capital at the end of sps8, ordinary stock formed 37 o per cent., preferential and guaranteed 35 per cent., and loans and deben-ture stock ar per cent. The average rate of dividend on the ordinary capital was 3 70 per cent. in 1918, as compared with 3 37 per cent. in 1927. The average rate of dividend on the preferential capital rose from 3.6s per cent. in 1917 to 3.65 per cent. in 1918. These rates are naturally lower than they would have been had there been no nominal additions to the capital of the companies. The average rate of dividend or interest computed on the total capital, as it would have stood if no nominal additions had been made thereto, was 3'70 per cent., as compared with the rate of 3 57 per cent. paid on the total capital including nominal additions.

Gross Earnings of the Railways. - The earnings for the year 1918 amounted to £197,293,000, as compared with £168,721,000 for the year 1917, which gives an increase of £29,572,000, equal to

14 op per cent.
The passenger amounts for the year 1913 (the latest available figures) are as follows ---

l .	<b>1913.</b>	2922.	Inc or Dec
st Class			
	3.772,000		+ 140,384
and ,,	1,097,000		- 82,076
ard		34,336,593	+1,393,409
Tickets Season Tickets	*1,675,000		
ıst Class	1,678,000	1,675,000	+3,000
and ,,	629,000	674,000	45,000
3rd ,,	2,56x,000	2,735,000	- 174,000
* The number	s carried w	ere:	-
	2013. No	2022 No	Inc. or Doc
ıst Class . 31,		30,010,381	+1,486,619

and 14,952,358 ,, 13,579,000 -- 1,373,352 3rd .. 1,094,833,000 1,849,374,313-154,541,313 Workmen's Tickets... 314,912,000

Receipts and numbers carried of workmen's tickets shown separately for first time. Up to end of sgaz workmen's daily tickets were included with ordinary third-class tickets.

Season Tickets :-28t Chass ... 136,62b sod . -2.17 97,435 3rd ,, ... 551,090

The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains amounted in 1932 to £9,836,000, as compared with £10,005,835 in 1912, being a decrease of £10,835, or 17 per cent. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £65,540,000, as compared with £64,005,814 in 1923—an increase of £2,597,126, or 370 per cent. The aggregate is made up of £25,000 from merchanding figures and £1,676,000 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in new sets. in 1913 was 568, sor, oco tons, as compared with 520,279,226 tons in 1922, showing an increase of 47,981,874 tons, or 8'4 per cent.

Expenditure.—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1918 amounted to £143,342,000, equal to 79 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £125,994,000 for the year 1917, equal to 69 per cent. The increased working expenses of 1918 compared with 1917 amount to £27,348,000, or 19'08 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1914 was 430,338,000, or 5,519,000 less than in 1913. The Coal and Coke carried by the various 1913. The Coal and Coke carried by the various systems of railways from colliery districts in the United Kingdom in 1916 and the previous year (the tomage represents, as far as possible, original traffic only—i.e., traffic received from collieries or places situated on the companies

own systems) :--1916 1917, tons. tons. England & Wales ... 171,990,59 165,860,935 29,368,122 Scotland ..... 38,058,687 Ireland ..... 24,958

Total U.K.... 204,068,286 195,254,015

Compensation.—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries to passengers sustained during the year 1913 amounted to £166,796, and to workmen £398,473. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £740,309, as compared with £573,524 in 1912—an increase of £166,685.

#### ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year	Mainte nance of Way, Works, &c.	Locamotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Govern- ment Duty.	Compen- ention.	Law and Parlia- mentary.	Steam- boats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
1907 2908 1909 1910 1911 1912	11,864,878 21,075,894 21,140,594 21,140,151 21,470,151 21,761,070 21,707,708 21,560,165	27,786;317 28,051,468 26,711,380 27,282,015 27,982,634 28,950,254 28,218,649	£ 24,713,072 24,583,264 24,485,242 24,852,642 25,690,664 26,826,594 26,971,327	5, a11,05c 5,a21,05c 6,a26,866 5,238,837 5,421,715 5,396,189 5,422,463 5,102,310	8x3,430 8x6,884 74x,988 845,400 870,738 x,085,988 1,804,958	218,793 257,790 316,543 28a,610 289,107 279,076 242,625	£, 4,218,101 4,228,547 4,083,298 4,285,730 4,489,177 4,443,277 4,084,306	76,609,194 76,407,802 75,097,988 76,659,676 78,617,804 81,304,343 78,874,194
3924	1	,,,		3,-,-,-			1 449	26,173,000
2925			i					93,378/8/2
2926		2					••	DOM, SBE, MOE
1917			٠.			***		115,094,000
1918	!"	**	* •	٠.	4 ***	••	*** 1	143:344,000

Includes an amount for each year respectively of Luis, ang. Luy, and. Luy, the., a fail, ang. Luy, and Luy, and Luy, and the employees under the Westimen's Comp.

# : Railways—Cost of Government Control. .

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF RUBNIES THE RAILWAYS IS GREAT BRITAIN; DURING THE

See April 1997	1	1	Peri	ad of Gove	rament Co	atrol.	
	Zear Egij.	Period Aug. 8 to Dec. 32, 2024	Year 1915	Ton: 1916	Year 1917.	Year spil	Year ended March 31, 1900
Receipts— Fassenger Train Traffic Goods Train Traffic Estimated Amounts which would have been received for Govern	£ 54,096,074 98 551,803	£ 29,092,203 20,862,560	52,576,836 72 754,353	54,963,832 74,809,650	50,710,183 74,310,568	69,819,165 70,396,409	94,823,086 \$9,485,894
Estimated Amounts which would have been received for Govern ment Traffic if charged for at pre-war authorised rates	-	3,500,000	14,279 104	20,649,226	34,600,554	41,057.004	18,064, 180
Less Expenses of Collection and	182,647,577	49, <b>459,6</b> 63	134,610,293	150 418,607	169,719,306	184, 130,698	202,968,762
Delivery	5.094,690	1,950 B17	5.341,872	5.711.354	6,572,736	7,845.907	21,007,656
Total Traffic Revieus Earned Mileage, Dathurrage and Wagon Aire	217,554.997	47.502,846	1	144 701,253	1	276,286,773	191,861,106
Hire Miscellaneous	1,90,629 905.349	424,643	9,844 2,079,779	9,116 1,150,717	1,200,903	2,497 590	5,956 2 840,902
Total Revenue Barned	128,700,935	49,928,188	130,358,014	245,972,485	264, 279, 430	177.584.301	193.407.963
Expansions— Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works— Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works—Arrears to be carried	22,82\$ 720	4,643,713	21 9g8,a34	11,984,459	13,265,610	16,145,166	26,6 <b>0</b> 7,521
Maintenance and Renewal of Roll	-	800,864	2,984.757	5,055,699	6,980,179	6,485, <b>208</b>	897,650
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock—Arream to be carried	23 857.627	5 493.599	23 742,272	₹ <b>6,627,60</b> 1	27,6eq,9e5	82,896,936	34,466,773
out Locomotive Running Fapenses Traffic Expenses General Charges Law Charges and Parliamentary	17,130,661 23 260 765 2,598,209	315,446 6,918,659 9 405,579 1,094,913	2,476,753 29,195,992 24,739,143 6,635,550	3,208,694 28,604,085 27,397,987 2,698,666	3.667.993 24.742.848 39.772.823 2.885.978	3,327 049 29,973,866 41,621,685 3,140,849	13,086 46,267,129 62,448,290 4,328,168
Expenses	<b>826,346</b>	89,039	197,250	186,802	196,517	2 <b>05,0</b> 24	<b>140 39</b> 6
Louis). Rates, Taxes, &c. Government Duty Payments under Wathausl Insur	1,158,451 4 705,364 all4,361	203,760 2 077,111 81,101	1,276 BgB 5,064,047 185,341	1,250,914 4,839,699 993,194	1,975,192 4,880,778	1,456,430 5,273,156	2,200,296 7,272,460
Running Powers	398,870 108,690	₹85.192 \$77	363.652 3.274	354,126 3, <b>8</b> 06	364,339 1,20	355.496 1,885	463,334 4,8,0
Miscellaneous	29,910	<b>18</b> , 126 74,742	gz,136 zga,639	45.96s 207.996	63,942 252,7 <b>6</b> 9	36.745 340.390	307.957 465.763
Allowance to dependents of men serving with H.M. Forces Watching, Patrolling, &c Payments to Staff -Armistice Day	Ξ	242,683 290,735	333.m6 sr,a40	477.496	6e3,996 5,86e	721,009 9,227 200,913	183,430 —
Total Exprediture	75, 107, 220	31.780,830	8g,008,060	95.756.706	z08,877.93s	131,326 295	185,819,913
BALANCE OF REVENUE RANNED OFFE EXPENDITURE			45,3ag,78a	50,114,379	55.402.49B		7.588,750

Note z.—Conventention during the period of Government Control is limited to the Net Receipts of the year sex with as companies as companies the period of Government Control is limited to the Net Receipts of the year sex with the sex and the period of Government Control is limited to the Net Receipts of the year sex with the sex and the period of the year sex appears. The figures for the year set of the year sex appears to not the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex and the sex

". Total Government Guarantee.	
Total Government Guarantee . Less net Balance of Revenue over Expend	Ture
	- Anti-ton Charles Charles and an anti-

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE

,		pe pe	REVEYCE.	WORKING EXPENSE	ENRIE		MISCEL.	=-	Deven.			Reture Brock	Brock.	
COMPANTA	on Capital Account.	ALIM HTWO STADE HTOW	Gross   Per   Receipts, Mile	Amount.	7.0 P	RECEIPTS.	Reservant (NET)	Income	Stock.	Station.	No of No. of Loco Coach		No of Goods	No. of
,	6,276,173	8	2.405,818.81.088	£ 110.247	K	20.00	30 41	\$ <b>6</b>	5 a d.	Barry Dock				1
fan	6.476.20	8	175	3,		133,761	11.573		Nil.	Aberystwyth '	8	1	1	1
ad South London	4,510,000 1,110,700	<b>&gt;60</b>	440,505 03,780 346,427 44,466	316.945	2.5	127,500	85 % 85 %	186,910	0 (		*;	284	i	8
他	7,0ms,880	8	1,286,688 8,144	1,025,118	. 8	261,570	4.76	276,334		Barrow	1	É		• 1
Central	\$7,825,884	\$	11,468,141 13,449	9,346,873	2	8.111,26B	141,759	2,853,087	Z.	Manch. (L. R.)	1,36,1	8,715		3
Morthern	54,307,030		12,492,570 10,489	10,458,624	3.	2,033,946	161,844	2,195,790	3 25 6	Liverpool St.	1,30	E.S	27.75	
Western	54.733.455	8			<b>5</b> 8	3,243,775	804,009	1.45.74	~ ~	Ming's Cross	1,365	3,178	10 m	Ļ
and Barnaley	10.118.804	100	1.886.307 12.126	1 at , 795 543	r.e	5,005,300	10,00	9,95,031	200	- Faddington	A 200	, 1	7	Š
shire & Yorkshire	68,442,256	ğ	13,058,260 21,718	10,638,435	13	8.413.8ag	813.608	2.627.123		Manch (Vic.)	1 9	1	Ş	
ondon & N. Western	145,307,145	3,066	31,375,489 15,187	ī.	ž	6,093,975	713,713	6,807,688	2 10 6	Buston	2.77	3	100	
n 66 5. Western	51,199,536	T'o3	6	8, 122,686	8	2,035,4Bg	263, 18a	2, mg8,664	0	Waterloo	1,80	4.136	į	
n, brighton, & Dover	13,300 St.	\$.	0,170,700 13,503	4.785.575	R•	1,366,131	8	2.0	S.	Victoria	9.	8,0	9.715	Ĵ.
n Electric	17,861,818	1	1,514,111 63,088	1,018,397	s	501.716	100.001	611.601	12 12	- TOWLIN	- 		1	, :
port and Carlisle	200,000	3	25, Ber 5, 25,	174,676	2	S1, 145	18	51.856	2	· Carlisle	33	E	N. Mone	ì
politan	18, 171, 347	8	1,713,952,25,954	1,279,074	ĸ	433,876	203,449	637,327	N .	Moorgate St.	32	28	9	2 9
ropolitan matrict	11,409,053	2	1,534,549 54,805	. 1,138,957	<b>Z</b> 1	405,592	160,000	\$65,612	Z.	Earl's Court	3	1	1	13
Eastern		R.	5, 45, 50, 507 II. 934		29	5,051,104	SE 3	0.404,300	2	No. Paneras	8	6,712	29,08	ř.
London		3,5	680,456,42,424	: ī.	2.8	164.142	3	4.72.939 10.10.10	0	Newcastie C.	#,017	ţ	5 5 1	į
with Staffordshire	9.144.727	1	1,994,536 9,016	4	. 2	104,491	17,453	1	9	Stoke-on-Ir.	ķ	`	7	Ì.
Dey	106 Estra	ij,		_	2	156,614	1,300	157,983	0	1	Ä	3	į	, P
Restorn & Chet'm	13.75	, 3	60° 978		• 1	9,633	tr.486.750	1,496.383	2 4	Cannon St.	*	• •		•
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now & S. Western.		107	A soft Sto Stone	7.46.071	2.5		700,007	F. 15.1	3 IS	St Enoch	ě.	8		ļ
North of Scotland	6,356,140	2	1,130,546 3,418	971.035	3	267.711		909		Aherdeen	3:	Ţ	Ş	ļ
pud	7,386,436	8	1,359,507 2,688	1, 1,103,806		256,301	2,013	258,314	W	Inverness	18	\$ 5	1	
orth British	58,056,841	1,30	10,661,416 7,737	,	ĸ,	2,343,965	66,405	2,410.370	0	Waverley	8	3.57	27,002	Ţ
g Scottlish Cos	360'555'571	9	27.680,618 7,814	922,785,876	8	5.834,734	1996'56	6,130.700	ı	1	80.0	9	20.620	3
d County Down	z,feo,69s	2	300, ade 4,774	300,716	đ	61,546	5,537	67,083	9 10	Belfast	S	1 N	1	8
Dendon & S. Course		X,	100 SOC 2,014	8	12	48,00	2	43,440	81 60	T Cort	8	8	1	3
mat Northern (Ireland)	2,704,545	h,	200 11 3 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	27.	F.4		£ .	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 (	West a Kow	3	1		8,
Sthern & Western	14.042.751	Z Z	1. B. 1. B. 1. B. 1.	900.00	8 8		į.	705.481	 	Waterford	2	8	į	Ē1
Eddand Great Western	7,=34,x27	8	1,277,350 2,374	1,040,580	:5	30,00	1,8	3,869		Broadstone	18	1	į	
5 Irish Cos.	37.409.977	2,633	7,951,217 3,000	6,339,143	8	r.6xs.ogg	48.65z	1,660,746	1		2	2,537	8,640	1
	7. TOA. THO. TOR .	402	220 Byk 607:70.264	190 200 200	2	-		- Com						-

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week shall be added to or ded	lucted	from v	vages, a	nd the	followi	ng incr	enses h	ve (un	ior thi
agreement) been paid in addit as. per week; July s, 1980, 25. p							r week	; April i	2, 1920
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Great Northern (Ord.)	X	47	2	3/4	13	216	1 3/3	133	28
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Hull, Barnsley, &W. Rid gJn. Ry. Laneashire and Yorkshire	3 45á 678	4 1/2 6 1/2	432	31/2	41/2	475	31/2 41/2	422	45
London and North Western	678	612	576	55-8	6 5½	6		576	7/2
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London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5)4 514	5	5/4	4½ 3½	. 6 . 3½	5	5	514	41/2
L.B. & S.C. (Def.) London, Chatham, and Dover* London Electric	4/2		41/2		4	5	41/2	41/2	41/2
London Electric	1	5%	*	5/8	11/4	11/2	4/3 1/2 5/2		11/2
Metropolitau	6¼ 1 8	274	6% 1%	5	5	5	372	5/3	51/2
District (Second Pref. Stock)		2	41/4	2	3	3,	3	5	
Midland (Def.)	37á	3 <sup>78</sup>	7	415	63/2	615	613	434	4/4
North London	5 474	4 1/4	4%		31/4	314	3 1	4%	7 2 51 3
North Staffordshire Rhymnsy	474	81/4	5	434 81/2 31/2 31/4	428 872	9	9	5	5
South Eastern	4	3/2	1 4	335	3/2	314	314	4	4%
Taff Vale (including bonus) Undergrind Flec. Bys. (In. Bds.)	4	31/4	4.	3/4	3/2	3/2	3%	3	3
SCOTLAND		-2/	-14	-21	-37	220		-	
Caledonian	3% 3%	316	312	3%	3 1/8 3 1/8	33/2	31/2 43/4	3/4	33/4
Great North of Scotland	-	<b>%</b>	233	. 1	4	4		1 2	4 1/2
Nighland	1/2	3 % 1 %	216	21/4	2/4	2%	1/4	31/2	3%
IRBLAND.	1		ì	7	1		5		
Belfast and County Down	61/2 5/8	61/2 51/4	6 1/2	5/2	616 5%	51/3 51/3	51/2	61/2	61/2
Great Northern (Ireland) Great Southern and Western Midland Great Western	47	5	5,	5	5	43/2	\$ -	5	5
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ILPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED EINGDOM, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES. Company. Company. Company. Chairman. Grander Grid Code Manager. G. Liodeonicing Secretary. Superintendent Hond Office.	-	r dee Sir George Pigot, Bart H & Price. Balantyme.car, W Fishersell.car, J defined and Halbour Balantyme.car, W Fishersell.car, J defin. Major David Aryes. ar, 8 Williamson, W Finchert G. C Macdonald in	spee Lord Ashfield W. E. Mandelick.	Committee and Lond Anniel Charmey J G Roumson Charmed Sm. Lynon Sm. Lynon 1988 Lond Anniel	ang Joseph Pike J. R. Kerr J. W. Johlatone R. H. Leslie G. H. Wild R. D. Griffen.	15. Market 15. Manaden A. A. Haynes Darkson D. L. Ruthorford C. Hatnes Darrow-la-Furnam ith Western 15. Market Cooper J. Robinson, Cal. R. Whitelegg F. H. Child. C. R. Cockburn, Glasson Market Cooper J. Robinson, Cal. R. Whitelegg F. A. Child. J. J. Western Market Cooper J. Robinson, Cal. R. Whitelegg F. A. Child. J. W. Wallet Co. Market Co. Market Co. Market Co. 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TIS!	113	111	-	ž į	3,8	30	1	3.5	11	8	£ 4	44	1846	1839	0161	1837	4 4 5 4	į	2 2 3 4 2 4 5 4	75			8	ğ. ;
Company.	Barry Belfast and County Down	Brecon and Merthyr Caledonian Cambrian	Central London	Cheshire Lines Committee City and South London	Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast Dublin & South Eastern	Furness Glasgow & South Western	Great Eastern	Great Northern Great Northern (Treland)	Se	mtern	Highland Remelet	Lond, Brighton, & S. Coast	London & North Western	London & South Western	London Electric	Maryport and Carlisle	Metropolitan Metropolitan District	Midland	Midland Great Western North Partials	North Eastern	North London	Port Talkot and Docks. Rhymner	South Egst. & Chat'm Rhy.	Stratford-upon-Awon and a Midland Jot. Riv

BAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1919.

The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others reported to the Board of Trada during the year ages show a total of spakilled and sp.pb; injured.

TABLE I.

	Killed.	Injured
A. Passengers— 2. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c. 2. By other accidents in which the movement of	3	513
trains or railway vehicles	83	1,835
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned +  B. Servants of Companies or Contractors*	18	495
z. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, do	7	114
which the movement of trains, &c, was concerned 3. By accidents in which the	318	3,845
movement of trains, &c.,  z. was not concerned† C. Other Persons—	58	16,489
From accidents to trains, &c	8	30
ways at level crossings .	32	19
Trespassers (including suicides)	361	72
stations, &c., and other persons not included above	33	126
was not concerned.	_ #3 <sup>1</sup>	445
Total	938	23.083
		- J- J- J

\* Of contractors servants 5 were killed and 94 injured In 3 of the fatal and 83 of the non-fatal cases the move-

man of trains, &c. was not concerned

+ Of accidents in which the movement of trains and
railway vehicles was not concerned only the fatal cases
were required to be reported in the years 2916-17 and 2918

As regards the fatal cases shown in Table I. :--

patforms, do., in station limits, a were killed

and from other causes 3 were killed.

B. Servantz.—While dealing with the loading unloading, and movement of goods as were killed; while attending to engines at rest, a were killed; by falls on railway prunises as were killed; while working on the permanent way, s, were killed; and from other causes 6 were killed.

C. Other Persons.—Twenty-three persons other than passengers or servants were killed on railway premises, so of whom were killed while on business at stations or sidings. Of these cases a were due to the falling of goods, &c., from vehicles; 3 to persons falling off walls, &c.; r by coming in contact with electric rails when trespassing on the line; and 8 to other causes. III. Acadents caused by the Movement of

Trains and Railway Vehicles, exclusive of Train Accidents :-

A. Passengers.—Twenty-seven passengers were killed and 8xe injured by falling between trains and platforms, or on to platforms, ballast, &c, when attempting to enter or alight from trains; 9 were killed and a injured by falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains; a were killed and sainjured when crossing lines at stations; as were killed and 76 injured by falling out of carriages during the running of trains; and se were killed and see injured from other causes. B. Sevents.—Seventy-two servants of the companies and of contractors were killed and

2,x57 injured by accidents occurring during shunting operations, of whom 29 were killed and 49s injured while coupling or uncoupling vehicles; while, apart from shunting operations, as were killed and 166 injured by falling off or when getting on or off trains, engines, vans, &c., in motion; a were killed and 40 injured by coming in contact with overbridges and erections at the sides of the lines; 4 were killed and 548 injured while attending to the machinery, &c., of engines in motion; 48 were killed and 73 injured while working on the permanent way, sidings, &c.; 220 were killed and 360 injured while walking or standing on the line on duty or when proceeding to or from work; and 60 were killed and 59s injured from other causes

Thirty-two persons were killed and re injured while passing over railways at level crossings; 18s were killed and 59 injured while trespassing on the lines, 179 committed suicide and 13 were injured while attempting suicide; and 33 were killed and 126 injured while on business at A. Passengers.—By falling on steps or from stations and sidings or in other circumstances,

TABLE II. The following Table gives the number of casualties in the various classes of train accidents:--

Class of Accident	Рисы	A cugers	Herv	B rants	Other	(' Persons.		otal Preons.
	Killed	Injured	Killed	lajured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
A. Collision in which passen- ger trains were concerned B. Other collisions	<u>.</u> _	475	-	34 45	_	24	: 1	5#3 45
D. Other derailments  E. Accidents due to failure of engines or rolling stock	-	21 —	-	3 7 18	_		1 1	34 7 31
F. Other accidents	3	5×3	7	7 214	8	30	13	31 27

G. Other Persons.—Of these (excluding casualties due to accidents to trains), 456 were killed
and any injured; see Table I.

Inquiries.—During the year 1910, 325 inquiries
were held by the Assistant Inspecting Officer and
Nub-Suspecting Officers of Railways into accidents,
other than train accidents, that involved fatal or

ompanies to 372 persons, nearly all of whom
twee servants of the railway companies and persons at work or transacting business on the
companies premises of this number 372 inquiries
related to accidents to 332 servants of railway
companies due to the inovament of vehicles.

pstan-mell	Employed at the end of spig.	all c			agfed.	
pstan-mell		Killed.	injured :	Killed	Inia	Parl
* 1	1,778		110		x in	1(
			13	zin os	À ,,	1
rmen & van-guards (Adults)	19,103	4	48a	1 ,, 4,776	î ;;	- 4
rmen & van-guards (Adults)	6,406		158		3 ,,	41
rriage cleaners (Adults)		5	245	z in 1,429	,E ,,	29
,, (Boys & Girls)	381	-	13		X ,,	3
rriage & waggon examiners	4,110	3	91	z in 1,370	I ,,	4
" (Boys & Girls)	20,454 57	. 3	475	I , 3,485	1,,	2:
erks (Adults)	64,198		68	1 111 64 198	z in	94
,, (Boys & Girls)	12,018		aó	1 ,, 6,019	I ,,	46
uplers, chain-boys, & slippers (Men)	804		10	- /,	ž ,,	21
anemen and Cranelads (Mon)	256		38		¥ .,	
anemen and Cranelads (Men)			17		x ,,	100
gine-cleaners (Adults)	=43		7	1	I	34
gme-cleaners (Adulte)	13,514	6	837	2 in 6,757	Σ,,	36
igine-drivers & Motormen	5.636 29.869	17	556 1,155	1 ,, 705	X ,,	26
remen	<b>≈7.343</b>	13	1,615	I ,, I,757 I ,, 2,103	¥ ,,	3
te-keepers (Adults)	2.471	6	. 30	1 , 579	I ,,	17
,, (Boys & Girls)	74		1	- " _ 3/9	ī	3
reasers (Adults)	1,058	1	46	t in z,oga	x ,,	2
", (Boys & Girls)	771 16,588	4	. 29	1 ., 193	x .,	8
narda (Goods & Mineral) & Brakesmen (Passenger)		35	1,093	1 ,, 474	I ,,	1
rse-drivers (shunting)	8,427 1,105		220	I ,, 4.813	ı,,	3
spectors (Permanent way)	1,105		40	I 553	x	al
., (Others)	9,399	3	13	1 ,, 1,031	I ,,	79
bourers, Permanent-way (Men)	19,340	25	868	1,, 774	I,,	21
,, (Boys)	87		9 :	"	2 ,	, T
" Others (Men)	52.219	17	784	1 in 3,072	1 ,,	6
,, (Boys)	1,561	-	13		ž.,	180
mp-men, &c (Adults) (Boys & Girls)	1.745	*	70	7 III 873 1	ı ,,	25
aders & Sheeters	361	1	#3	1., 361,		16
echanics & Artisans (Adults)	4,778 80,729	5 21	538 673	1 ., 956 1 ., 3,844	I .,	120
" (Boys & Girls)	8.210		65	- ,, 5,044	I,,	120
essengers (Adults)	1.180	-	6		1 .,	18
" (Boys & Girls) .	2.579	1	18	1 111 2,579	ž .,	143
mber-takers (Adults)	1,469	-	30		ı "	49
,, (Boys & Girls)	803		14	1 10 402		5
rmanent-way Men	52,517 <b>602</b>	70 1	1,600	1 ,, 750	ž ,,	3
dicemen	3.449		30	1,, 698	1,,	3
rters (Goods) (Adults)	20,340	30	4,311	z in 978	I,, I,,	
(Boys & Girls)	1,440	30	121	9/0	1 .,	1
(Passenger) (Adults)	27,784	18	1,178	z in 2,544	I .,	3
., (BOYS & Girls)	3.084	4	189	1 ,, 771	I ,,	3.
Uniters & Palament Nimeron	15,095	26	1,015	z,, 581	τ,,	1
mal Fitters & Telograph Wiremen		6	98	1 ,, 1,073	1 ,,	4
nal-box Lads	79,512 2,146	-	305	1 ,, 4,918 :	x ,,	144
ation-masters & Station-mistresses .	8,791	•	50	z iu 4,395	1 ,,	15
cket Collectors & Examiners (Adults)	4.800		48		I ,,	16
" " " (BoysæGirls)	113		3	1	ī ;;	3
stchmen	954	-	1 11	!	ī ;,	. \$
rdsmeu scellancous (Adults)	1,498	1	45	1 in 1,428	1 .,	а
Scellancons (Adults)	35,063	16	801	1 ,, 8,191	£ ,,	4
". (Boys & Girls)	2,607	2 .	<b>5</b> 5	x ,, x,348	12.	_4
Total	643,136	372	20,354	1 in 1,729	z in	3

#### NOTABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS SINCE :86: RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

7	hate.		Company.	Nature of Accident.	As	Number Käled.
Aug.		1861	L. B. & S. C.	Collision	Clayton Tunnel	=3
Sept.		1 <b>8</b> 61	Hampstead J.	Collision bet. excursion and hallast train	Kentish Town	16
Oct.	z3,	186e	N. British	Collision Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Winchburg	15
Aug.	20,	2868	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June			Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	x8
Черt.			Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	- 25
Dec		1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug	7,	1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	×5
Dec.	•		N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge {	73 drown'd
July	16,	1884	Mr.S. As. T.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	
Sept	16.	1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train Train divided, ran back Train ran into buffer stops Collision between two electric trains	Hexthorpe	85
June	12,	188g	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July	27.	1003	(flas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	25
July	10,	1005	Lanc, & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	80
July	I,	1006	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive	Salisbury	28 a
•	•	٠.		speed around curve		4
Dec.	28,	1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct.	15.	1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	z8
Sept.	17,	STOR	Lon & N W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Nept.	3.	1013	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan.	z,	1915	GER	Signals overrun	Hford	10
May		1015	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special	Gretna	207*
Aug.			Lon & N W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to dis-		. 8
_	•			placement of coupling-rod on engine		1
			l	of passing express from Birminghan. Double collision ; fire		i
Dec.			N. Eastern	Double collision; fire	Jarrow	17
Sept.	2,	1916	G. W	Collision; driver passed signals Collision with shunting train	Warminster	T.
Dec.	19,	1916	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	
Dec.			G. S. & W.	Collision	Kiltimagh	5
Jan.	3.	1917	NB	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	18
Sept.	15,	1917	Military	Collision	Yorkshire	4
Jan.	19,	1918	Maiana	Landshie	mulie Saikem	
April				Double collision; three goods trains		
June	15,	1918	Caledonian	Collision; train and light engine	Aberdeen	.  =

<sup>·</sup> Including 3 Officers and 215 other ranks.

#### PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

1	M	ı	Yas		м.	108
1	Severn . Great Western 4	٠	636	Strood S. E & C		563
i	Totley Midland 3	8	950	Clayton L. B. & S. C	I	506
ĺ	Stanhedge, Old I. & N. W	i	57	Oxted Brighton & B E. Jt.	ı	506
ĺ	New	ž	57	Sydenham 8 E. & C	I	440
Ì	" Double Line " 3		66	Drewton Hull & Barnsley		356
l	Woodhead Great Central . 3		13	Merstham New (Quarry) L. B. & S. C		353
ı	Chipping Sodbury. Great Western . a		913	Wapping (L'pool) North Western	1	351
ı	Disley Midland		346	Mersey Mersey		350
١	Bramhope North Eastern		834	Greenock Caledonian		340
i	Festiniog North Western a		206	Bradway Midland		267
ı	Cowburn Midland		184	Sough Lancs. & Yorks		255
ļ	Sevenoaks S. E. & C			Watford New L. & N. W.		
١	Rhondda Rhondda & Swans. B	•		Abbot's Cliff 8. E. & C		229
I	Knondda Mondda Cowana D		1683			173
I	Morley North Western z		1590	Corby Midland		160
ı	Box Great Western . x		1458	Halton G.W. & L. & N.W Jt.		x60
١	Catesby Great Central z	ľ	1237	Wenvoe Barry	I	108
i	Dove Holes Midland x		1834	Sapperton Great Western		100
l	Littleborough Lanc. & Yorks z	t	1125	Sharnbrook Midland		100
ı	Vict. W'loo(L'pool) L. & N. W 1	t	1000	Glaston Midland	×	Şe.
I	Bolsover Great Central z		864	Merstham Old S. E. & C	X.	79
Ì	Politill S. E. & C z		840	Midford Som. & Dorset Jt		79
١	Glenfarg North British z		759	Belsize Midland	I	66
l	Queensbury Great Northern z		748	Watford Old L & N. W.	1	55
I	Merthyr Great Western z	t		Glenfield Midland		35 36
١	Kilsby North Western z	t	735	Clayeross Midland		84
١	Bleamoor Midland 2		600	Harecastle North Staffordshire	3	3
ı	Shepherd's Well S. E. & C		60g	Lisummon Great Northern (Ire-	_	•
١	Gidersome L. & N. W.		572			2
ı	ATREE BORROWS TO TO THE ALL SECTIONS &	٠.	. 44.	A 17 M. (1) 1	-	

Ren war	LOTDON OFFICE OF HEADQUARTER	Fauges owned and worked.	Capital Ordin to end of Year.	Gross Receptor.	Working Expenses: Cont. Per Cont. On Green	Net Receipte	Dividend is Mouthe Per Cent	Milesean Gauges Passenger	No. of	No. of Metalolies
Assam (18th)  Assam (18th)  Assam (18th) (18th)  Bragal (18th)  Bragal (18th)  Bragal (18th)  Bragal (18th)  Bragal (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Bray (18th)  Goodal (18th)  Goodal (18th)  Josephy  Marrie (18th)  Josephy  Marrie (18th)  Josephy  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marrie (18th)  Marri	E. Condon Wall, E. C.  E. Behopegier, E. C.  Whicher House  "Trecham House  "Frenham House  The Managar, Far.  Barnagar, Far.  Barnagar, Far.  Barnagar, Ray.  Barnachon, Calcutta  Barnachon, Calcutta  Barnachon, Calcutta  Gradhon  Couldno  Joshine  Michoster House  Jungar  Whichester House  Jungar  Whichester House  Jungar  Whichester House  Jungar  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House  Whichester House	F 8 H 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	\$\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{L}_	10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6	H. 473 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643 H. 6643	<b> </b>	15 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Miseage open at close of the year search superior of the year local explain outlay, including ferries and superior of the year overlage (in thousands of rupees)  To be servings of working supersect to gross earlings  Met searnings per train mile of rupees)  Met searnings per train mile of rupees)  Met searnings per train miles on total capital outlay  Total, including subscillateous, train miles (in thousands)  Average miles a ken of goods was carried  Average miles a ken of goods was carried  Average miles a ken of goods was carried  Average miles a ken of goods was carried  Average miles a ken of goods was carried  Average miles a ken of goods was carried  Average miles a ken of goods was carried  Average miles a ken of goods was carried  Average miles a ken of goods was carried  Average miles a ken of goods was carried  Average miles a ken of goods one mile	open at close of the year seared suppense, on open lines (in thousands of rapees)  retains for thousands of rapees)  go of vorting expenses (in blousands of rapees)  go of vorting expenses to gross earnings  than a retain of rapees)  langs per train-mile or rapees)  langs per train-mile or rapees)  go of retain or rapees on total capital outlay  go of contraining process (arrive mile outlay a rape carried as the rape of goods on mile or thousands)  Take a bun of goods was carried a tun of goods one mile  state charged for carrying a tun of goods one mile  state or passenger mile  see a passenger mile  see a retaining profit from State Bull war, after meeting interest and other miscellaneous charres.	o, on operation of the mile	on open lines (in thousands of rapees) Inde) Inde The meeting interest and other mives	teands of rap	upoes)		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.
This Institution was opened in Jan. 28s., and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and farms, &a., are strived at. Chairman, E. R. lished July 2, 28s. Chairman, Sir William J. Tuston; W.P.; Secretary, P. H. Price, O.B.E.; Offices, & Kildare Street, Dublin.

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

#### ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.\*

Railways	Eugineer	Bulicitors
Barry Belfast & County Bown Brecon & Merthyr Caledonian Cambrian	M. C. Harrison	G. C. Downing.
Belfast & County Sown	P A. Arnott	E. & R. D. Bates.
Brecon & Merthyr	J. Dunhar	*****
Caledonian	W. A. Paterson	D. L. Forgan.
Cambrian	G. C. Macdonald	W. K. Minshall.
Central London	A. R. Cooper	Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co.
Cheshire Lines Committee	A. P. ROSS	C. E. Pinfold.
City & South London	A. R. Cooper	McMillan & Mott. [maurice.
Cork, Bandon & South Coast	J. R. Keri	Althur Julian & F. Fitz-
Dublin & South Eastern	U. E. VIOOIE	SIF WILLIAM FTY,
Furness	D. L. Rutheriora	Mades Musses & Spans
Cork, Bandon & South Coast Dublin & South Eastern Furness. Glasgow & South Western Great Central	I Dimedil	niadiny, murray & Spens.
Creat Western	John Miller	Thomas Chew.
Great Kastern	Mad C I Drawn O B P	D Will Daws
Great Northern (Ireland) Great Northern (Ireland) Great North of Scotland Great Southern & Western	W A Compton	C Rullia Cage
Crust North of Soutland	I A Parker	Claoren Davidson
Almost Southern & Western	J. A. Parker	Crucker Barrington
Great Western	W W Grierson C R E	A G Hubbard
Highland	A. Newlands C.R.K.	Robert Park.
Hull & Ramaley	R. Pawley	J. S. & F. B. Moss-Blundel.
Great Western Highland Hull & Barnsley Lancashire & Yorkshire	D. C Rattray	A. de C. Parmiter.
	O. G. C. Drury	E. A. Scanes.
London & North Western	O. G. C. Drury E. F. C. Trench, C.B.E.	M. C. Tait.
London & South Western .	A. W Szlumper, C. B.E.	W. Bishop.
London Electric	A. R Cooper	
Maryport & Carlisle	Harold Brown	Tyson & Hobson.
Mersey	J. Shaw	Nicholson, Graham & Jones
Metropolitan	W Willox	C. de W. Kitcat.
Metropolitan District	A R Cooper .,	Baxter & Co.
London, Brighton & South Coast London & North Western London & South Western London Electric Maryport & Carlisle Mersey Metropolitan Metropolitan Metropolitan Metropolitan Midland Midland & South Western Juncta Midland & South Western Midland Great Western North British	J. Briggs, C.B.K	
Midland & South Western Junction	E. Connal A. W Bretland	Mullings, Ellett & Co.
Midiand Great Western	A. W Bretiand	F. de V. White.
North British	W. A. Fraser	D. F. Dunnell of
North London	F. C. Thornah	C De I Andrewee
North Staffordshine	W A I Remwell	Manchel Ashwell & Co. &
Port Telhot Riv & Docks t'e	W Cleaver	Broad & Co   Rurohalla
Rhymnay	W. G. Griffithm	L G. Williams.
South Eastern & Chatham & Dover Rive	LtCol. Tempest. C B. R.	H. H. Groves.
North British North Eastern North London North Staffordshire Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co Rhynney South Eastern & Chatham & Dover Rlys Stratford-upon-Avon & Widland Jet, Rly.	Russell Willmott	Bischoff & Co.
Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering	Ingledew & Sons.
A Secretary Della		

<sup>.</sup> For other Railway Officers see page 860

#### Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1823, and the total length open on 31st March, 1928-19, was 35.526 miles. The following are the chief officials of the India Office (Railway Department. Whitehall, S.W.):—Secretary, Mr. W. Stantiall; Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Mr. G. Deuchars; Consulting Engineers, Messus. Rendel, Palmer & Tratton. The Indian railways have in their service about 607,000 employees, of whom 6,000 are Europeans, 9,000 Angio-Indians, and 67s,000 Indians. The table on opposite page gives some of the main results for the past three years for Indian Railways as a whole, i.e., including branch lines promoted by companies, district board lines, Indian State lines, &c., as well as State Railways.

(S) Consissay	Train.	Prode	То	Time,		Bpec
and the fame of		Drambar /	Leicester	н. м.	Miles.	g61
Greek Central	. 4.13 A.M.	Daddington	Swindon	. 0 21	19:4	56
Great Western	. 2.30 A M.	raddington	Morthellotten	. 1 23	27%	
		Nork	Poobford	0 34	181/2	182
Great Eastern .	18 50 P M	mieniene	Rochford			52
South Eastern and Chatham Great Southern and Western	12.10 P.M.	Faversham	Charleville	o ug		28.
reat southern and western	1.30 P.M.	Limerick Junet	Charleville	. o aş	22	ga 1
aledonian	5.49 P.M.	Beattock .	Lockerbie	0 10	24	58
ondon and North Western	8 23 A.M	Willesden	Kingby	z 3z		50
Midland (L , T. & S Section)	4.13 P N	Stepney Hitchin Dublin	Rughy Westeliff Huntingdon	• 39	33	30
reat Northern	5.53 P.M.	nitchin	nunungaon	0 38	=7	50
lreat Northern lreat Northern (Ireland) ondon and South Western	7 85 A.M	Duonu .	Drogheda Wareham	0 36	3134	50
ondon and south western.	9.81 A.M.	Porchester .	warenam	. o 12	35	90
		Wellinghorough	St. Paucras	. 1 18	65	90
iuit and Harnsley	9. 7 P.M	Hemsworth	nowden	. 0 30	*5	50
Iuli and Barnsley	5. zo P.M. rg trains both directions	Liverpool	Manchester	0 45	3616	3
omenant and Thomas	tirecuting	Blandford	Everorugel		27%	48
omerset and Dorset	IU.ID A A.	(Magazine	Harmarlat	? 걸	4612	47
orth British	3-55 F.M.	Rest Canadon	Reighton	v 5	494	
ondon, brighton a south coas	9.44 F.M	Delletes	Aborno	. 0 51	407	47
FORT NORTH OF SPOTISHED	General care	Detemboroush	Wishooh		21	47
heshire Lines Committee	trains both	'memicifesici	Warrington .	0 21	21 1/4 15 5 8	45
orth Staffordshire		Macclesfield .	Stoke	0 27	1978	44
idland (Northern Countles)			Rallymoney .	1 5		43
fidland Gt Western (Ireland	A SE DW	Mullingar	Dublin	1 10		49
lighland	6 ar P W	Blair Atholi.	Perth .	0 50		48
elfast and County Down	an adia and M		Belfast .	0 55		43
Runs of 200 ruiles and over	made by the the Longest		eater average sp		r hour t	han
Company.	the Longest	Companies at a grant Runs as shown b	reater average spelow.		·	
Company.	Train.	Companies at a go Runs as shown b From.	reater average spelow.	Time.	pis-	han
Company.	Train.	Companies at a go Runs as shown b From.	reater average spelow.	Time.	Dis- tance	AT Spee
Company.	Train.	Companies at a go Runs as shown b From.	reater average spelow.	Time.	Dis-	AT Spee
Company.	Train.  s. 6 A.M.  11.15 A.M.	Companies at a g Runs as shown t From. Crewe	To  Willesden Bath	Time.  H M. 3 4 1 58	Distance Miles. 252%	han
Company.  ondon and North Western  reat Western	Train.  s. 6 A.M.  11.15 A.M.	Companies at a g Runs as shown t From. Crewe	To  Willesden Bath	Time.  H M. 3 4 1 58	Distance Miles. 252%	Av Spee
Company.  ondon and North Western reat Western  The Longest Runs	Train.  s. 6 A.M.  zz. 15 A.M.  without Stopp	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be From.  Crewe	To  Willesden Bath To	Time.  H M. 3 4 1 58 s under	Distance Miles. 2521/2 207	AV Spee
Company.  ondon and North Western  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company	Train.  z. 6 A.M. zz. 15 A.M. without Stopp	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be From.  Crewe	To  Willesden Bath To	Time.  H M. 3 4 z 58 s under	Distance Miles. 1207  Distance Miles. 1207	Av Spec
Company.  ondon and North Western  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company	Train.  z. 6 A.M. zz. 15 A.M. without Stopp	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be From.  Crewe	To  Willesden Bath To	Time.  H M. 3 4 z 58 s under	Distance Miles. 1207  Distance Miles. 1207	Av Spec
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II.15 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.30 A.M.  5.0 P.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be From.  Crewe	To  Willesden Bath To	Time.  H M. 3 4 z 58 s under	Distance Miles. 252/2 207  Distance Miles. 252/2 272/2 272/2	Av Special
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of the Company  reat Western  Prodon and North Western orth Rastern	Train.  S. 6 A.M.  11.15 A.M.  without Stopp  Train.  10.30 A.M.  \$10 P.M.  11.50 A.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be From.  Crewe	To  Willesden Bath To	Time.  H M. 3 4 z 58 s under	Distance Miles. 252/2 207  Distance Miles. 252/2 272/2 272/2	Av Spee 49' 54'
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of the Company  reat Western  Prodon and North Western orth Rastern	Train.  S. 6 A.M.  11.15 A.M.  without Stopp  Train.  10.30 A.M.  \$10 P.M.  11.50 A.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be room.  Crewe	To  Willesden  To  To  Plymouth Chester Rdinburgh Crantham	Time.  H M. 3 4 1 58 s under  Time.  H M 4 22 3 39 2 25	Distance Miles. 252/2 207  Distance Miles. 279/4 279/4 220/5/2	Av Spec
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  Dadon and North Western orth Rastern reat Northern reat Central	Train.  S. 6 A.M.  II.15 A.M.  without Stopp  Train.  10.30 A.M.  \$.10 P.M.  II.30 A.M.  7.19 P.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be From.  Crewe	willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 1 58 s under  Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 3 11 1 56	Distance Miles. 258/2 107 Distance Miles. 279% 279% 279% 279% 205%	Av 8pec 51 51 51 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs  Company  reat Western  Ondon and North Western  onth Eastern  reat Central  ledonian	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II.15 A.M.  Without Mopp  Train.  10.30 A.M. 8.10 P.M. II.30 A.M. 3.15 P.M. 3.15 P.M. 3.15 P.M. 3.15 P.M. 3.15 P.M. 3.15 P.M. 3.15 P.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be rem.  From.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden Bath  To  Plymouth Chester Grantham Leicester Carlisle	Time.  H M. 3 4 1 58 s undel  Time.  H M 4 22 3 39 2 2 12 2 56 2 35 3 35	Distance Miles. 109  Distance Miles. 109  Distance Miles. 109  209  214 226 205 200 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210	Av 8pec 51 51 51 53 39 39 53 39
Company.  ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs  Company  reat Western  onth Eastern  reat Central  ledonian idland	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II. 25 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.30 A.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.30 A.M. 9.45 P.M. 9.45 P.M. 8.10 P.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be From.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 1 58 s under Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 2 15 56 2 35 2 35	Distance Miles. 2507  Distance Miles. 2507  Distance Miles. 270% 270% 270% 200%	Av Special 49 '54'   Av Special 49'   54'   51'   48'   53'   48'   53'   48'   53'   48'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'   53'
Company.  ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs  Company  reat Western  onth Eastern  reat Central  ledonian idland	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II. 25 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.30 A.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.30 A.M. 9.45 P.M. 9.45 P.M. 8.10 P.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be From.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 1 58 s under Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 2 15 56 2 35 2 35	Distance Miles. 2507  Distance Miles. 2507  Distance Miles. 270% 270% 270% 200%	Av Special 49 54 49 54 49 51 48 53 39 54 44 44 44 44 44
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of Company  Teat Western  Company  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  Teat Southern  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Co	Train.  2. 6 A.M. 11.15 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.30 A.M.  8.10 P.M. 11.30 A.M. 2.12 P.M. 2.14 P.M. 2.15 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be removed by Prom.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 x 58 s under  Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 2 25 3 12 5 0 1 5 0	Distance Miles. 252½ 207  Distance Miles. 252½ 207  Distance Miles. 252½ 279½ 279½ 279½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203	Av Spec 51 53 39 45 47
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of Company  Company  reat Western  Company  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  and North Western  reat Southern  idland  idland  idland  idland  ingent Southern & W. (Ireland) modon Reighton & South Company  reat Southern & W. (Ireland) modon Reighton & South Company  modon Reighton & South Company	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II.15 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.36 A.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.30 A.M. 9.45 P.M. 12.40 P.M. 12.51 P.M. 12.52 P.M. 12.53 P.M. 13.53 P.M. 13.53 P.M. 13.54 P.M. 13.54 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.5	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be rem.  From.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 x 58 s under  Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 50 2 52	Distance Miles. 107  Distance Miles. 107  Distance Miles. 228½ 278½ 278½ 228½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203	Av Spec 51 49 53 39 45 47 45 55
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of Company  Company  reat Western  Company  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  and North Western  reat Southern  idland  idland  idland  idland  ingent Southern & W. (Ireland) modon Reighton & South Company  reat Southern & W. (Ireland) modon Reighton & South Company  modon Reighton & South Company	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II.15 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.36 A.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.30 A.M. 9.45 P.M. 12.40 P.M. 12.51 P.M. 12.52 P.M. 12.53 P.M. 13.53 P.M. 13.53 P.M. 13.54 P.M. 13.54 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.55 P.M. 13.5	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be rem.  From.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 x 58 s under  Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 50 2 52	Distance Miles. 252/2 207  Distance Miles. 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2	Av 8pec 49" 54" 54" 54" 54" 51" 49" 51" 48" 53" 45" 44" 47" 47" 39" 45" 39"
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of Company  Teat Western  Company  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  Teat Southern  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Company  The Longest Runs of Co	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II.15 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.36 A.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.30 A.M. 9.45 P.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 13.3 A.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be rem.  From.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 x 58 s under  Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 50 2 52	Distance Miles. 252/2 207  Distance Miles. 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2	Av 8pec 51 51 51 53 39 39 53 39
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  Company  reat Western  Dadon and North Western  reat Northern  reat Central  aledonian  idland  idland  madon Brighton & South Constructs Senten  with Eastern and Chatharn  eat Eastern and Chatharn  eat Eastern  da and Great Meethern  idland  da and Great Meethern  idland  da and Great Meethern	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II.15 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.36 A.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.30 A.M. 9.45 P.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 13.3 A.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be rem.  From.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 x 58 s under  Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 50 2 52	Distance Miles. 252/2 207  Distance Miles. 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2	Av 8pec 49' 54' 51' 52' 48' 49' 45' 39' 45' 47' 45' 39' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  Company  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Northern  reat Central  aledonian  idland  idland  ondon and South Western reat Southern & W. (Ireland)  ondon and South Coast orth British  with Eastern and Chattharn.  reat Eastern and Chattharn.	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II.15 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.36 A.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.30 A.M. 9.45 P.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 13.3 A.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be rem.  From.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 x 58 s under  Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 50 2 52	Distance Miles. 107  Distance Miles. 107  Distance Miles. 228½ 278½ 278½ 228½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203½ 203	Av 8pec 54 54 53 39 45 39 45 39 45
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  Company  reat Western  Dadon and North Western  reat Northern  reat Central  aledonian  idland  idland  madon Brighton & South Constructs Senten  with Eastern and Chatharn  eat Eastern and Chatharn  eat Eastern  da and Great Meethern  idland  da and Great Meethern  idland  da and Great Meethern	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II.15 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.36 A.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.30 A.M. 9.45 P.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 13.3 A.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be rem.  From.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 x 58 s under  Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 50 2 52	Distance Miles. 2521/2 207 Distance Miles. 2521/2 207 Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance Lance	Av 8pec 54 54 53 39 45 39 45 39 45
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  Company  reat Western  Dadon and North Western  reat Northern  reat Central  aledonian  idland  idland  madon Brighton & South Constructs Senten  with Eastern and Chatharn  eat Eastern and Chatharn  eat Eastern  da and Great Meethern  idland  da and Great Meethern  idland  da and Great Meethern	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II.15 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.36 A.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.30 A.M. 9.45 P.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 13.3 A.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be rem.  From.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 x 58 s under  Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 50 2 52	Distance Miles. 252/2 207  Distance Miles. 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2 252/2	Av 8pec 49' 54' 51' 52' 48' 49' 45' 39' 45' 47' 45' 39' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48' 48
Company.  Ondon and North Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Western  Company  reat Western  The Longest Runs of Company  reat Northern  reat Central  aledonian  idland  idland  ondon and South Western reat Southern & W. (Ireland)  ondon and South Coast orth British  with Eastern and Chattharn.  reat Eastern and Chattharn.	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II.15 A.M.  Without Stopp  Train.  10.36 A.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.30 A.M. 9.45 P.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.9 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 12.0 A.M. 13.3 A.M.	Companies at a grant Runs as shown be rem.  From.  Crewe	reater average spelow.  To  Willesden	Time.  H M. 3 4 x 58 s under  Time.  H M 4 28 3 39 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 50 2 52	Distance Miles. 1859/2 107 Distance Miles. 1859/2 107 Miles. 1859/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089/2 1089	Av 8pec 49" 54" 54" 54" 54" 51" 49" 51" 48" 53" 45" 44" 47" 47" 39" 45" 39"
Company.  Ondon and North Western	Train.  S. 6 A.M. II.15 A.M.  Without Mopp  Train.  10.30 A.M. 8.10 P.M. 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#### KINEMATOGRAHPY.

left kinematography during recent expenditure and trouble involves in such years, it is autonishing to reflect that a scheme. Tebusiness men, educationists, some of the earlier pioneers in the art ministers of the churches, social welfare of motion pictures put both projectors and films aside, after achieving a large measure of success, and allowed the discovery to lapse into temporary disuse because there seemed no commercial utility in the idea. Yet almost within the space of a generation motion photography, has become one of the most influential agencies in the world, and is moulding to an ever greater extent the thoughts and opinions of vast masses of people in every civilised country in the world.

From the zoetrope to modern kinematography is a very great stride in progress, but even to-day the moving picture, with its adjuncts of palatial buildings, elaborate equipment, skilled projection, costly accessories, and enormously expensive films, is only at the beginning of its career. Both from the aspects of efficiency and utility of this device we stand at the threshold of most promising developments Every week brings claims to improvements in apparatus, lighting, technique, and all the thousand and one factors that make for success. It is asserted in more than one quarter that the difficulty of colour in film projection has been solved. Numerous laboratories are working steadily towards non-inflammable film, and it is reported that some of them have attained their aim

With the coming of such improvements motion photography would immediately advance in a fachion calculated to reduce to insignificance even the astoundingly rapid progress already made. So far the main use of the film has been recreation, but there is an ever-increasing realisation of its value in commerce and instruction of all kinds. Practically all the film used to-day is highly inflammable. To safeguard the public properly it has been necessary to hedge round the use of films with restrictions that are rigidly enforced. Those who desire to use kine world and in the advancement of manmatography for non-theatrical purposes kind.

Mace of the wonderful developments | are therefore frequently ninderes by the workers, and similar potential users of the film in fields other than recreation, the advent of efficient portable machines offers great possibilities. If, as we are led to expect, non-indammable film and daylight screens are almost an accomplished fact, there will be no bounds to the usefulness of the moving picture and to its sphere of action in the near future. Already many commercial houses, churches, and schools are employing films; many others are endeavouring to acquire the necessary equipment and film service, or are earnestly enquiring as to the possibilities which this innovation holds for them; mobile units capable of generating the necessary power and light are travelling round the country for various specific commercial and welfare purposes, and there is no room for doubt that within the next few years kinematography will become one of the greatest forces for non-recreative as well as for recreative ends.

For commercial ends the utility of the film can hardly be over-estimated. The device is already being widely used as a medium for demonstrating the soundness of business methods and the excellence of manufactured goods. By the same means employees are being interested in their work and taught how to achieve better results. In scientific research. practical engineering, agriculture, and other industrial fields, motion photography is playing an important part, and has proved itself of the utmost service. It is a matter for regret that America and Germany-to quote but two cases—are credibly reported to be far ahead of our own country in this direction, and it is strongly to be hoped that British enterprise will not stint the due thought and attention which this subject demands, and will take steps to prevent us from lagging behind our competitors in the markets of the

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FORTY OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

#### MARINE INSURANCE.

Community interested in Shipping met at a small Confee-House keet by a man of the name of Edward Lloyd, first of all in Tower Street and, after 1691, at the sorner of Abcharch Lane and Lombard Street, in the City of London. The name of this Coffee-House keeper has come down from generation to generation in connection with the greatest Shipping and Marine Insurance transactions of the World.

Before his time Marine Insurance appears to have been conducted in England by the Lomberds, who came from Italy and gave their name to Lombard Street, but from the time that Lloyd established his Coffee-House, where Seafaring men joetled against Merchants, Britons conducted Marine Insurance in England.

There is still preserved at Lloyd's a Policy of Marine Insurance dated January 20th, 1680, upon the Good Ship called the "Golden Fleece," of 250 Tons (Gasper Hicks, Master), for a voyage from Lisbon to Venice, at the rate of Four P unds per cent.

Edward Lloyd, a man of wisdom and enterprise, was the founder of that great system of Commercial and Maritime Intelligence which has ever since been

carried on by Lloyd's.

In 1696 he started a Newspaper, which gave a List of Ships whose arrivals and sailings had been reported. That Newspaper, which he called "Lloyd's List," succeeded admirably for a short time, but criticism was not much tolerated in those days, and Edward Lloyd ventured to write an Article which called in question the action of the House of Lords with regard to Silks. The House of Lords apparently resented this; they immediately censured Edward Lloyd, and suppressed his Newspaper, and it was not till 30 years later that he was allowed to re-establish it. Since that date "Lloyd's List" has appeared regularly, and is still printed and published as a daily Shipping and Commercial Newspaper at Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, in the City of London.

The frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-House were not permitted to enjoy for long the monopoly of Marine Insurance, and in the year 1720 Parliament allowed two Marine Insurance Companies to be established in London. These Companies, The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation and the London Assurance Corporation.

poration, are continuing business at the present day.

In the year 1770 those frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-House whose particular business was Marine Insurance, formed themselves into an alliance, and moved to Pope's Head Alley, taking with them "Lloyd's List." In 1774 they removed to the Royal Exchange, where the Corporation of Lloyd's is still established, and in the same year the Underwriters of Lloyd's found it necessary to have complete information with regard to the construction and condition of the Ships which they insured, and they accordingly established a Register of Shipping. This undertaking grew and prospered, and is still carried on by "Lloyd's Register of Shipping" at 71, Fezchurch Street, E.C. 8.

In 1808 the Members of Lloyd's started a Fund for the benefit of sufferers by the War between this Country and Napoleon. This Fund, called "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund," eventually reached a sum of over £888,000, and has rendered much help to the relatives of Sailors and Soldiers who have fought in our Wars from 1808 down to the present day. In 1915 the Members of Lloyd's subscribed over £115,000 for a similar object in connection with the recent Great War, and this sum is administered by the Committee of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund.

Several other funds have been raised at Lloyd's in connection with the Great War, amounting in the aggregate to over £600,000, of which £173,000 was subscribed in response to Earl Haig's appeal on behalf of the Officers' Association.

In the year 1810 a select Parliamentary Committee was appointed to enquire into the monopoly of Marine Insurance, which was held by Lloyd's and the two Marine Insurance Companies referred to above. The Committee recommended that the monopoly should be abelished, but the House of Commons decided that Lloyd's had rendered a great service to the Country, through the long years

of War with France by supplying the Government with information in regard to maritime matters and, together with the Marine Interest Companies, by insuring the arrival in this Country of Merchant Ships and their valuable cargoes. The House, therefore, resolved that no alteration should be made, but ten years later. in 1820, an Act was passed by which Marine Insurance in this Country was thrown open, and since that date many other Marine Insurance Companies have beer established, and these Companies together with Lloyd's form the Marine Insurance Market of London.

The Marine Insurance Companies, although competitors with the Underwriters at Lloyd's for Insurance business, are yet supporters of the Corporation of Lloyd's and its system of collecting Maritime Intelligence from and diffusing it to all

parts of the World.

The Royal Exchange was destroyed by fire on the 10th January, 1838, and by this unfortunate circumstance most of the important records of Lloyd's were It was to the Rooms at present occupied by Lloyd's that Queen Victoria came when she opened the new Royal Exchange in 1844.

Lloyd's was incorporated in 1871 under Lloyd's Act of that year, having previously existed for about 200 years as an unincorporated Society of Underwriters, which had since 1811 been regulated by a Deed of Association and by

rules from time to time made under that Deed.

This Act was amended by Lloyd's Act, 1911, under which the objects of the

Society were extended to meet the requirements of modern developments.

The Committee of Lloyd's, as a body, is only interested in the Insurance Business carried on at Lloyd's to the same extent that the Committee of the Stock Exchange is interested in the Business carried on by its Members, namely, the laying down of regulations to safeguard the interests of Members as well as those of Policy holders.

The work of Lloyd's, as a Corporation, is to protect the interests of Members of the Society in respect of Shipping, Cargoes, Freights and other Insurance business, and for this purpose it is necessary to obtain early information of the movements of British and Foreign Mercantile Shipping and to be in touch with

every Port in the World

The Corporation of Lloyd's has therefore established Signal Stations and Wireless Stations at many important points on the Coasts of the United Kingdom and Abroad, and there is a Lloyd's Agent, or Sub-Agent, at every Port in the World.

Lloyd's Signal and Wireless Stations have proved themselves very valuable not only to Underwriters but also to Shipowners and Merchants, as, besides getting news of a vessel, it is frequently necessary that she should be intercepted off the Coast,

either in Home or in distant Waters, and ordered to a new destination.

Marine Insurance business has always been the principal business at Lloyd's, but for some years past a very considerable Insurance business for War Risks, Fire, Aircraft, Accident, Employers' Liability, Jewellery, Motor Cars, Burglary,

etc., etc., has been transacted by Members of Lloyd's.

All Underwriting Members of Lloyd's deposit with the Committee of Lloyd's Securities and Guarantees in proportion to the amount of business that they transact, and all Underwriters' accounts are audited annually by approved Auditors, who report the result of these Audits to the Committee of Lloyd's, In addition to this, the personal Liability of all Underwriters is unlimited, and the security of a Lloyd's Policy is, therefore, fully safeguarded.

To effect an Insurance at Lloyd's, it is necessary to employ the services of an Insurance Broker, who must be either a Member of, or a Subscriber to, Lloyd's.

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#### ROYAL EXCHANGE. LONDON. E.C. 3.

Members of Lloyd's do not advertise, but a list of Lloyd's Insurance Brokers, with heir addresses, will be forwarded on application to the Secretary of Lloyd's Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3.

#### BRITISH SHIPOWNING

#### Moping World." By the Editor, and

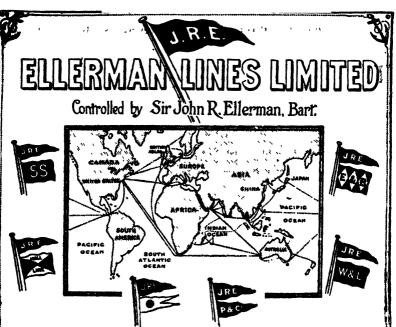
HROUGHOU 1 1920 the shipping industry of the couptry was exposed to a succession of influences, partly political but more largely economic in their As in the case of other origin and effect key industries, the "turn over" in shipping from war to peace conditions, from State control and management to individual responsibility and initiative, with its attendant risks and no State indemnity to fall back The return to upon, has not been casy. economic conditions meant that shipping companies founded to reap the artificial profits of war time had to prove their inancial stability in normal times, or go under. Probably in the end, after the final "shake out," shipowning interests will be less liable than of late to financial speculation and fluctuation, stronger and healthier, better able to meet trade depression and to survive it. But meanwhile the position is not a particularly comfortable one for the shipowner aither here or abroad.

In August last the war expedient of the Government control of shipping virtually came to an end, and although the Shipping Controller claims still to exercise a nominal right to direct voyages and limit freights. these powers are only retained so that they may be put in force should a critical financial or political situation again arise. This is not, of course, anticipated, so for all practical purposes State control of the industry is Unfortunately, while coal exports remain subject to Departmental restrictions. the freedom of shipping cannot be said to be complete, and the natural laws of supply and demand cannot operate if the staple export of the country is prohibited and imports have to pay for the round voyage when the vessel goes out in ballast.

Nevertheless, there is no British shipowner who does not appreciate the benefits of being allowed to manage his own business in his own way. He is convinced that he can do it better than any outside agency; and he is right. Freights may fall, running costs may remain extravagantly high, and labour prove refractory; yet the shipowner, although he may growl, remains in business, and all that he asks is to be left alone to meet the strong international competition which looms up in the West and from the Far East. Before the War the competition of the German merchant marine on the high seas was severe and not

tion which threatens from America is more straightforward, but there, again, no attempt is made to disguise the fact that the Government is being evoked to render aid to its own nationals. The attempt to revive the tenyear-old controversy of giving a preference to American ships using the Panama Canal in the payment of dues is one instance; the passing of the Jones Shipping Act by the United States Congress is another example of political action directed to economic ends. In Japan, too, the same tendency is to be observed, and from that country it is possible British shipowning may yet experience the most serious competition. But, in spite of it all, the Britisher is confident he can meet any of his oversea competitors in fair fight, ! North of England shipowners belonging to a generation that is passing may sell their fleets to younger men on the Bristol Channel and elsewhere; but even the veterans cannot rest on their oars, and Sir Walter Runciman, among others, takes up the burden of business again and is convinced he can make good.

This faith in the future is all the more remarkable in view of the steady fall in freight quotations which set in during the early summer and deepened with the autumn months, even although they revived temporarily under the menace of a national coal strike. The truth is that there are now more ships affoat than ever before in the history of the world. There is less cargo for them to carry nowadays; an impoverished Europe has little to export, and cannot afford to pay much for anything in the shape of imports other than the most urgent necessaries of life. On the other hand, ships have to make long voyages instead of short, and hence more tonnage is required to carry the same quantity of goods, while delays and expenses in port contribute still further to the abnormal conditions of seaborne trade. Railways rates have advanced, and coastwise shipping benefits. But the restrictions on coal exports sent abroad, and the high level of prices of that commedity, have diverted coal-carrying tonnage into other routes, and given a great fillip to the construction of, and demand for, oil tankers. The unsettled conditions generally have alarmed the weaker shipping companies and have correspondingly strengthened the regular liner firms, whose pre-war tonnage, written down to a low figure, is now a valuable asset in face of always fair and above board. The competi- the high costs of new construction.



HE carrying capacity of the Steamers owned and controlled by Sir John Ellerman, B. rt., throughout the world is now over 1,150,000 tons deadweight, and additional steamers, with an approximate capacity of 300,000 tons, are in course of construction. Powerful and Luxurious Passenger Steamers to suit the various trades are a special feature.

The following are the principal Lines (known collectively as the Ellerman Lines Ltd.) and their trade routes:-

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U.K. to and from India, South Africa, East Africa, etc.

U.K. Canada and U.S.A. to and from South Africa, India, Straits China, Japan, Australia, etc. U.K. to Persian Gulf.

U.K. to and from Portugal, Italy, Levant, Egypt and Black Sea.

U.K. to and from Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Levant and Black Sea.

U.K. to and from France, Scandinavia, Baltic, Mediterranean, India, U.S.A. and Australia.

Principal Offices: LONDON, LIVERPOOL, HULL, GLASGOW. Agencies throughout the World.

HE ship-repairing industry is complementary to that of shipowning. For the successful operation of the latter it is sasential that there should be adequate facilities for the repairs of hulls and engines and for the general overhaul of ships' equipment. Serious aepairs are usually dry-dock jobs and hence no sup-to-date port is without its public or private dry docks. Liverpool and Southampton are the only United Kingdom ports where such ships us the squitania, Imperator, and Olympic can he drydocked, and hence they must go there for painting or for hull or propeller repairs. The Clyde, Tyne, Wear, Toes, Humber, the Bristol Channel at Cardiff, Barry, Newport and Bristol and the Thames have splendid facilities for repairs to all but the very largest type of vessel. British ship-repairing works are in great demand, not only by British shipowners, but also for foreign shipping. Great Britain is, in fact, the World's centre of ship-repairing, and there is no reason why its activities should not be appreciably extended. The industry can hardly hope to attain the enermous output of the later period of the war and that following the armistice. Between the middle of June, 1917, and the cossation of hostilities, no fewer than 10,000 British ships, aggregating over 30,000,000 tons, passed through the repairers' hands at our home ports, while in addition hundreds of Allied and Neutral vessels were also dealt with. During 1919 and 1920 work was also very brisk chiefly because the ships released from Admiralty control had to be reconditioned before being returned to their owners. This type of work insted well into 1920, and in addition to the demands which it made upon the ship-repairers there was a large volume of work in connection with the adaptation of steamships to burn liquid fuel instead of coal. The two biggest jobs of this description were those of the Aquitania and the Olympic, the conversion of the latter it is stated having cost over £400,000. Hundreds of other vessels wer- also converted and there is yet much work of this description waiting its turn. The outlook for 1921 is therefore distinctly encouraging for, healdes adapting furnaces for , and bunkers for carrying off, there is in addition to casualty and depreciation repairs, a vast amount of work overdue upon hundreds of ships. These, when the shortage of tonnage was acute, could not be withdrawn from active There is, however, a problematical factor which may affect the industry wary dis-astrously. In the latter portion of the year there were several strikes which seriously hampered the work of the repairers, and incon-

venienced shipowners to such an extent that; they were compelled to send their vessels to Antwerp, Rotterdam, and even Bremen and Hamburg to be repaired. At these ports the work, which cost less, was well done, and time; contracts were faithfully fulfilled In shiprepairing the time factor is of vital importance. as while the ship is in the repairers' hands she, is earning neither freight nor passage money. Labour has it in its power to make or mar the British ship-repairing industry, and it cannot be too plainly recognised that the insert of the calling a strike whenever any dispute arises, can only result in driving repair work to Continental The work of ship-repairing is competitors. closely allied with that of shipbuilding. In fact, the modern plants, with the exception of launching ways and extensive plating sheds, do not greatly differ from a shipbuilding and marine engineering works. They must be selfcontained and hence able at a moment's notice to tackle repairs either to hull or machinery As might be expected, many shipbuilders make a feature of repair work. A notable case in point is furnished by Messrs Harland & Wolff, who have established magnificent repairing; establishments at Liverpool, Southampton, and more recently on the Thanies. These are a great boon to shipowners, as they enable their vessels to be overhauled expeditiously at their terminal, ports. The entrance of a firm which has built so many of the largest vessels of the British mercantile marine into the ship-repairing business, is advantageous in another direction. As builders they have special knowledge of the detailed construction of hull, machinery, and passenger accommodation of many of the vessels which come into their hands for repair or overhaul As illustrative of the equipment necessary for the modern ship-repairing plant dealing with the largest jobs, it may be mentioned that 60 and 50 ton cranes, lathes that will deal with 56 feet length and 11 feet diameter shaftings, and rolls capable of manipulating plates up to 35 feet in width are all to be found in the Harland & Wolff establishments at Liverpool and Southampton. The suits of the said pepair work done at British ports is, however to cargo boats, and in this phase of the industry the Bristol Channel and the Tyne have established a world-wide reputation. To sum up the situation : the outlook is very hopeful : there is more than a normal amount of work, and the industry should flourish accordingly-provided that high "Costs and harassing strikes no not drive the trade away to cheaper and more reliable

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#### OIL FUEL

mit n HE m paring engineering during the past year has been the substitution of oil fuel for coal. This has been done either by use in internal combustion engines or by burning oil in place of coal to raise steam. The advance in the use of the internal combusion engine has been very marked, but, for reasons which are not difficult to understand, has been far exceeded by the conversion of the ordinary steam engines to burn oil fuel. Those reasons, briefly, are, that although the design of internal combustion engines has made marked progress during and since the war it has not yet advanced to the point where such engines can be employed for passenger liner traffic. That will some in them, but not for a few yells, traffic. That will o because not only is the question of our ine design involved, but also that of hull design. The fast motor driven massenger liner will be not only a revolution in marine engineering but also in hull design and construction. Nevertheless the use of the internal combustion engine has made substantial progress, for it has proved itself to be economic in upkeep, reliable in operation, and profitable in carning capacity. These advantages, which become more and more important as the unsatisfactory labour conditions throughout the world tend to become stabilised, far outweigh the greater prime cost of the internal combustion engine and compensate for the loss of greater flexibility of steam power. Mr. James Richardson, B.Sc., in a paper read last October before the Institute of Marine Engineers, shows that if the opera tion costs of a twin screw Diesel engine (2,400 bhp) ressel are compared with those of single screw double reduction geared turbine steamers (2,400 s h p ) it will be found that the turbine steamer burning coal will cost in ongine room charges alone £13,850 per annum, and if barning oil 433,390 per annum more than the motorship, without making any allowance for the increased carrying capacity of the motorship. The advance in motorship tonnage building to day is therefore comprehensible. At September 30 the total of such tonnage was 1,263,000 tons deadweight, having an aggregate b lap. of 405,000. Every month brings additional evidence of the great part the marine internal combustion engine is to play during the next decade in ocean transport.

The consumption of oil in internal combustion engines 😩 of course the ideal method, but for technical reasons this is not always possible, and it is necessary to burn the oil in the furnaces Strictly speaking this is not an economical procedure, because the volume of oil required to raise steam in boilers is just about double the amount of oil required to develop the same horse nower by internal combustion engines. The annual report of Lloyd's Register issued in September drew attention to this development, and stated that there were 426 vessels of 1,995,788 gross tons classed in the Register Book as oil burners. The percentage of such vessels to the total in the book was 16 3 per cent. as compared with 10'5 per cent. in the 1919 Register Book. The percentage of motorships rose in the same period from 1 5 per cent, to 1.7 per cent.

The reasons for burning oil fuel, even under boilers, are economy of operation because of smaller engine room staff, quicker and cleaner bunkering, cartainty of supplies and lower or at least not higher cost than coal. The difficulty in regard to oil fuel is supply. "The country which controls the petroleum supply will control the trade of the world," said the Chairman of

meworthy development in connection San Francisco hat April The British were the that to recognize that further during the past year has initiative British enterprise has opened up and is developing oil fields in Mexico, Central America, Trinidad. Veneraela, India, Egypt, Burma, the Straits Settlements, the F M S., in Roumania, in Russia, in North and South Persia and in Mesopotamia. Just as our home coal gave us commercial power, so coal's new rival, oil, will maintain that power. We still need our coaling stations, and in addition we are laying down oil bunkering depôts all over the world. The bunker holds of our liners are being converted into oil tanks, and two of the most striking conversions during the past year were those of the famous Atlantic liners Agustania and Olympic from burning coal to firing with oil fuel. In the case of the Aguitania the work of conversion was particularly heavy, for the coal bunkers not being suitable for cargo purposes, it was decided not to carry the oil in the double bottom but to rebuild the bunkers as tanks, a matter entailing large expenditure of money and time. The fuel is sprayed into the furnices by the "White" low pressure system There is a duplicate installation for each group of three boilers, which ensures that the feed to the furnaces can only be interfered with in the most exceptional circumstances. The oil is carried in bunker tanks, cross bunker tanks and double bottom tanks, and to ensure free flow in cold weather heating coils are installed. From the storage tanks the oil is pumped to settling tanks, and thence through suction strainers to the heaters and discharge filters, and so to the burners It will be seen that whatever economies oil fuel may bring in operating vessels, the capital expenditure involved in such alterations and installations as we have merely aketched must be very large. The conversion of a passenger liner to oil fuel means also a great deal of extraneous work in connection with additional fire prevention, and to so perfect a state has this arrived that there is not a case on record of such a converted vessel having had a fire on board Indeed, if proper precautions are taken, oil burners are safer than coal burners, because there is no risk of combustion in the bunkers. The result of the conversions on the Aquitania was that the engine room staff was reduced by (6 per cent.; better speed has been maintuined in service, because it is no longer necessary to draw fires to clean out furnaces, thereby an even steam pressure has been maintained from start to finish of the voyage; bunkering takes twenty-four hours for the round trip, instead of five days at each terminal. The Cunard's Aquitania and the White Star's Olympic are not the only famous hners converted during the past year. The Royal Mail have converted the Arlanza and Aimanzora. and with the associated company, the Pacific Steam Navigation, will eventually convert all their South American liners to sil fuel. The P. and P. have adopted a similar policy and are also building motorships. The Bibby Line already has a motor liner in service, whilst Mesers Harland & Wolff are building a fleet of motorships for the Glen Line, amongst them being the Glenogle. Glenger and others, which rank among the largest and most powerful motor vessels in the world. Side by side with these developments British oil interests are expanding the output by repiping old and opening up new fields. They are laying down tank depôts in all parts of the Empire and elsewhere, and through their sub. sidiaries creating large fleets of tankers to carry the oil Standard Qii at the U.S. Foreign Trade Convention at | to their bunkering depits at home and abroad.

# FUEL OIL



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#### THE BOILER INDUSTRY. By THOMAS WALLEY.

SINCH the early days of steams which Emerson (pinched; all plate edges to be planed or sawn said mightalianot by termed an inglishman) (freat lightain has annually exported a conjugate to be stated by the state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a state of a stat tained, and a short survey of the present organisation, conditions and practice of the industry

may be useful in assessing future prospects.

The boiler industry is carried on, broadly The flotter industry is carried to be product of the manufacturing firm, but are made as an item is a complete usit; thus quarried the large shipbuilding yards have boiler shaps of the large shipbuilding yards have boiler shaps of their own, railway companies generally produce the bollers for their locomotives, as also do makers of agricultural engines, road-rollers, and the like. This system shows signs of being dis-placed by the accord one in which a firm manufactures boilers and nothing else—in other words, by the modern system of specialisation. A tendency of this kind is all to the good. Modern boilermakers use a much larger proportion of heavy plant than their predecessors, such as hydraulic flanging presses, multiple drills, hydraulic riveters, and it is only a firm able to keep such machines busy by a large turnover that can produce good boilers at a reasonable price. The use of powerful and efficient plant naturally results in a better article with lower manufacturing costs than older methods could, as these involve so much hand work. This is true of most trades, but applies with special force in boilermaking, where, for instance, the use of a flanging press avoids the frequent reheating of heavy plates, which is necessary with hand flanging. But this specialisation goes further. Boilermakers nowadays do not make all types of boiler ; as a matter of fact, most of the firms of the front rank confine themselves to the manufacture of one, or at most two types. Thus the makers of one, or at most two types. water-tube boilers (in which the fire is outside the water and needs a firebrick-lined casing to contain it and form the furnace) are almost a race apart from the makers of fire-tube boilers (in which the fire is contained inside the waterholding structure). The latter class, again, handle only say, "Scotch" or "Laucashire," "Yorkshire," "Cornish" or "Locomotive" "Yorkshire," "Cornish" or "Locomotive" boilers, which are all horizontal, or else one of the vertical types. These last, apart from the common "Crosstube" boiler, are generally patented patterns, and further illustrate special-isation. The natural result of specialisation is standardisation, which again helps to make possible a better article at a moderate price. Most of the firms which have adopted the one have adopted the other, greatly to the benefit of the buyer, as he can select a firm whose range of standard sizes, singly or in groups, covers his re-quirements with, very often, a possibility of getting what he wants from stock, though the whole trade has suffered hadly for the last year or so from the extreme s'ortage of raw material, viz. plates and tubes, which makes for longer deliveries. It may be noted here that specialisation does not mean monopoly; there is smiclent competition amongst bollarmakers to keep the trade healthy whilst there sagemenally a refresh-ing absence of "rings" or combinations. The best modern practice, it may be noted for

the benefit of the non-technical buyer, requires undoubtedly the all the rivet holes to be drilled in place, not will be British.

structure and interfere with proper cleaning, their absence being compensated for by pressing the plates affected into stronger forms. Steel is now almost invariably used, except sometimes for tubes, and the employment of steel of very high tanaile strength is becoming more frequent where weight is a prime consideration, e.g. in Naval. work. Welding by the oxy-neetylene fame or by electricity in place of riveting seams is making headway. There is also a tendency to build boilers for higher pressures than formerly.

More scientific design has resulted in economy of material, and standardisation in economy of time and labour. Economy in performance is now being carefully studied. The increasing cost and scarcity of steam coal involves the use of inferior fuels, which to be consumed effectively require special forms of grate. These are being developed, and material formerly classed as waste can quite easily be burned on them. The superheater is being further developed also in the direction of economy. Though the use of heavy off as fuel is not at present a commercial pro-position in Greab Britain, owing to its high cost, it has great advantages, and many bolishmakers have studied the subject sufficiently well to be able to modify their designs so as to burn it effectively.

A welcome note in progress was sounded in the A welcome note in progress was sounded in the autumn of 1919 by the publication of a uniform set of rules for boiler construction. This is the production of the big Marine Surveys, viz. Board of Trade, Lloyd's, British Corporation and Bureau Vertuss. It will further almostly and standardise business, and possibly ised foregulations for land boilers, for nothing of the kind exists in Great Britain. The intending Survey of a land boiler than is well defined to exercise the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the se fy and

exists in Great Britain. The intending buyer of a land boiler, then, is well advised to enquire to what rules his boiler will be constructed.

The future of the industry is not so gloomy as some prophets predict. It is quite true, that the Diesel sangine is apparently driving stemm beliers out of large ships—the main boilers that is—for even on Diesel-sngined vessells it is found necessary to carry an auxiliary (or donkey) boiler to provide the motive power for such inachinery as winches and steering-gear and heat for various purposes. It is further possible that the use of the large internal-combustion engine may become more general on land and stock make as the power facuse, and that water power and tidal action may be more utilised; but diems as screely an industry which does not make use of steem for other purposes than power, and how processes and extensions are occurring from day to day. and extensions are occurring from day to day. The utilisation of waste heat from steel-heating furnaces by means of boilers is an illustration. The steam boiler and engine still remain the best independent source of power, and it is this very independence which makes a steam installation the most reliable and flexible power producer in isolated situations and developing countries. There will be numbers of oil-fired steam boilers

in Mesopotamia and South America in the future, wood-fired in Siberia and Canada, to suggest only a few possibilities, and, as British boliers are undoubtedly the best, the larger portion of them



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

COCHRAN & C., ANNAN, L., ANNAN, SCOTLAND

Tolegano,
MULTITUBE, ANNAN:

Nº, 2, ANNAN.

EGETABLE oils have always been of enermous value to the human race, used as foods and for medicinal, lighting, lubii cating, and a gratipunited of ther pripose. More recently as entirely new field has been opened for the me of symposic particles are required for this me of symposic particles required for this purpose are smally increasing; under an entirely advance has been made

during the past fru years.
The origin of the oi -milling industry would be difficult indeed to place. By more or less crude methods, with untive-made inefficient plant, oils have been obtained from oil-bearing seeds, one might say, since the world began. It is not proposed here to deal with that part of the subject, but to refer briefly to the methods and processes

in use to-day.

Until recent years, nearly all vegetable oils were expressed, that is, the seed after suitable preparation was submitted to pressure and th forced out. To-day, an alternative method in the extraction of oils by means of chemical solvents is firmly established and in general use.

Concerning plant for expressing oils from seeds there are different types of presses in use. That which has been most favoured in this country is the Anglo-American system, probably on account of the fact that previous to the War the seeds chiefly treated here were cotton-seed, linesed, and soya beans, which lend themselves more readily to treatment by this system. A standard unit of Anglo-American machinery usually comprises the following :-

A magnetic separator to remove any ison from the seed.

A screen to take out the dirt and foreign matter.

A set of rollers to grind the seed.

A cooking kettle to heat and temper the seed, A moulding machine, which takes the heated meal from the Lettle and moulds it to

cake shape for the press.

Four hydraulic open plate presses, each capable of taking sixteen charges of meal from the moulding machine; these are enclosed in presscloth, which retains the solid material and allows the oil to escape.

A paring machine, which removes the oily edges from the cakes as taken from the

A set of edge runner stones, to grind the parings from the paring machine, these parings being returned to the kettle and mixed with the new seed from the rolls.

A set of hydrau'ic pumps, with the necessary valves for operating the presses.

It addition, elsaftors and conveyors are supplied for taking the seed from one part of the plant to another, to that the whole works almost automatically. The cakes from the presses are

chiefly used as cattle food.

Another type of press of which there are at least forated 'ox' press of which there are at least two distinct types. Is what is known as the "tramway system" the extracting boxes of the presses are removable-whereas in the other; the

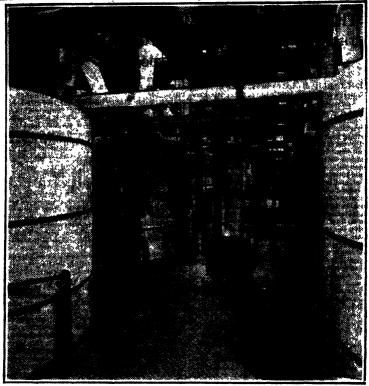
extracting boxes are fixed. Trible extracting boxes are usually built up of a number thin staves, each stave having one serrated edge, thus forming a bex, with innumerable fine perforations, knough which the oil escapes under pressure. Another type of box has a number of time holes drilled through its walls for the same purpose. In the tramway system, the hoxes are filled with seed, which is then compressed in a preliminary packing press; more seed is placed in the box, and it is again comseen is piaced in the box, and it is again com-pressed. The boxes are then taken on a truck to a finishing press, where the oil is expressed. After the sted has been under pressure in the finishing pieces a given time, the box is taken away to the preliminary press, where the cakes are ejected and the box realised. Preparatory cleaning, grinding and cooking plant is of course required with these measure; this heing subrequired with these presses; this being sub-stantially the same of for the Angle-American system. Stationary cage presses are now being

system. Scatchary cage presses are now being made combined with preliminary packing presses, and automatic sading arrangements.

"Cage" grands again and presenting of oil, such as paim terribal, copra, ground naire, baston seed, shea, mowrat, etc. If high-these solible or control of the such as paim terribal, copra, ground naire, baston seed, shea, mowrat, etc. If high-these solible or such as pain terrish, opera, ground sais, basto' seed, shea, nowast, etc. If high that said bit or medicinal oils are required, the "cage" presses are generally employed, but the material is treated cold in the presses, he hast being applied to the seed, and this results is to better quality of oil being produced, known as cold-drawn oil. After cold pressuits, there is suff a semiderable percentage of officinating in the seed, so that the cakes are ground up again, and may be pressed again bet, or, better still pageted by the solvent extraction process, by which practically all the oil remaining can be extracted.

The solvent extraction process is suitable for

The solvent extraction process is suitable for treating practically all kinds of seeds, with either a high or low oil content. This process is distinutly useful when the maximum extraction of oil is retained or when the residue is not required in the form of takes for cettle feeding purposes. These plants are extremely useful recovering the balance of the oil from materials which have been once pressed, such as castor seed, which has been pressed cold to obtain pha amountical clis. The products of the solvent extraction process are oil and meal, the latter being sold as a stattle food, or as a ferti-iser, according to the seed being treated. At one time there was a strong prejudice against extracted oils and meals, but that is rapidly dying out. Oil refining processes have been greatly improved, and the oil from solvent extraction plants can readily be used for edilige purposes. The selvent used chiefly in this process is bankine. Othersolvents may however, be used, such "as trichlore bylene, carbon tetrachloride, carbon disulphide, etc. There are a number of solvent estraction plants already at work in the United Kingdom, of varying capacities dealing with 200 to 2,000 tons of seed per week. As dil manufacturers realise the great possibilities of the solvent process many more plants will be erected.



View of SOLVENT OIL EXTRACTION PLANT treating PALM KERNELS, Etc. CAPACITY 1000 TONS WEEKLY.

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tion of perishable feed stuffs under cold storage. sion of persuable reon-sums under com storage, has come to be regarded as the one outstanding, rational and practical means by which the continuation of the prevailing food shortage and consequent almost pro-hibitive cost of living can be swetch. In all countries where population continues so rapidly anythous internal feathwardstept, anasolar it, duity

In all countries where population continues so rapidly to outgrow internal feet producing capacity, it daily becomes more and song 'daily species for draw upon the food resources of after resident countries for support, and so this section is a second producing countries for support, and so this section is assumed to transport and distribution, by means of inspiration infragrantion, the very national arisement sections of the second countries for motional arisement sections.

upon this measure the superfection of food appare from the superfective realised by those who are unacquainties, with the immunerable contact points of refrigeration, with industrial and social points of refrigeration, with industrial and social

points of refriguestes, with industrial and social seconomics, as a waste growning and bygienes promoter, how greatly health, harginess, industrial prosperity and social well-being are dispendent upon it.

Its scientific developments and practical application to commerce has hitheren per left entirely to private ent-prise and indicative, in which the Cold Storage and loc Association sink olders institution of its kind in the world) has gained as important peri. Recognizing the vital necessity of another indication of many of the world's most important health of many of the world's most important hadistries and rendering possible innumerable manufacturing processes entracing the essential factors in the progress of human civilisation innumerator anamas and the case of human civilisa-tion, the British Soverament during the war instituted, under the Ministry of Food, a Cold Storage Department, with authority to organise, finance, and facilitate additional cold storage accommodation throughout the United Kingdom and generally encourage scientific research and practical development of the industry

Briefly described in non-technical terms, refrigeration or the mechanical production of cold—is the process by which the temperature of any body may be reduced and maintained at a lower temperature than that of the surrounding atmosphere, and this process involves the continuous abstraction of heat from the body being cooled, and the transference of that heat to some other body (such as and generally water) at normal

The theory and practice of machinery used for carrying out this process are based upon the first and second laws of thermodynamics, namely-

(i) The equivalence and mutual convertibility of heat

and mechanical energy, and (3) The mecessity of an external agent for the transference of heat from one budy to another at a relatively

higher temperature. nigner conference.

In the entry blouver days of refrigeration, machines of
the collect type embloring atmospheric gir as than
frigerating medium grow under the simple this program
and founds will-spread commercial application up til about the year 1820, whon scientists and engineers commenced experimenting with stother system of retrigoration known as the compression at stom, which has since been universally adopted, entirely superseding the earlier cold-air system.

In the compression system a volatile liquid such as ammonia (N H 3), or carson stoude 10.0.3, is used as

MECHANICAL Refrigeration, particularly in its the refrigerating medium, the underlying principle being application to the punkersides and comported the physical property, which is possessed more or less by all substances, of absorbing latent heat at constant temperature while passing from the liquid to the ous state and of rejecting the same quantity of heat while undergoing the reverse process of condensation. This is the principle which is made use of in all modern refrigerating machinery of the compression type for the mechanical production of cold.

In practical application the ammonia or other refristating medium is caused to evaporate and absorb latent heat in tubular coils, around the exterior of which the air of the storage chamber, or water to be frozen into ice, or whatever other substance is to be cooled, is allowed to circulate, while the resulting vapour is drawn off by a compression pump, and discharged into a condenser, where it is cooled by circulating water to which it rejects the latent heat and is restored to the liquid state to be used over again in the evaporator coffs.

One of the chief, though by no means most important, industrial applications of mechanical refrigeration as the manufacture of los, more durable, and-by reason of the known purity of the water congesied more hygienic and palatable than the natural product. The magnitude and passesses tone manner pressure. The integratual of this influstry may be singued by the annial consumption of manufactured ion in the United States, which amounts to ver 23-96200 tone, was been thinky 1,000 odd ico-making plants higher conjugated in the ministracture. In Great hiridath, where, climatic conditions are less favourable to the lost facilities, x, janual consumption

feverirable to the spi fadustry, an annual consumption of ever supple same in resourced.

Another application of more vital importance to this country is the coding of cold stilling chambers for the preservation of most, poultry, sink, suith, butter, cheese, fruit, regetables and other provisions of a perishable nature

Including the new cold stores erected under Govern ment control during the war, and in addition to several thousand privately caused small cold stores used in the businesses of butchers, poulterers, fishmongers, dairies, etc., the United Kingdom now possesses public cold stores of a total capacity of 45,000,000 cubic fest of insulated refrigerated space. Among the most important centres London comes first with its 18,000,000 cubic feet, then Liverpool, which has 9,500,000 cubic feet, Manchest 1. 3.000,000 cubic feet, and Glasgow, 2.500,000 cubic feet

This total canada is sufficient to accommodate some 18,000,00) careas of mutton weighing round about 450,000 tons.

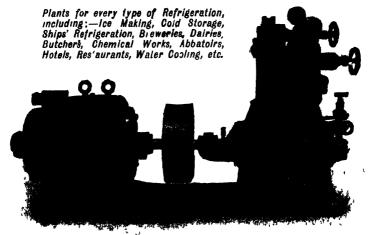
A large number of vessels are employed in the transportation of meat and other food products from the food producing countries, such as Australia, New Zea land, South America, etc., both to Great Britain and other lands whose food-producing capacity is below their consumption. These vessels are fitted with insulated cold divrace commercia and servicerating machineses to maintain these of the promitte key important. The number of british retrigerated steamers engaged in this trade is now 260 vessels with a total refrigerated capacity of man 10,000,000 sable feet,

To illustrate the anormous responsibility which often hangs on the sleuder piston rod of a refrigerating machine, it may be mentioned that the value of the fruen meat carried in the retrigerated holds of some of size largest of these vessels often amounts to £150,000,

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UR desployment to the present quadrat of for his intention of the binic modification of the civil and the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the contr ocased to Media

the Bronze Age, during which period many highly cultured civilisations developed and mostly disappeared; the Iron Age, which may be considered to be the transition period from the Bronze Age to our present complex divilisation, which we will describe as the Steel Age. It is, indeed, no misnomer to describe our present age as that of steel, since railways, modern shipping and aircraft, with their fundamental effect upon the conditions of individual peoples and the relationships of different peoples to each other, would have been impossible but for the technical gonius of the men who developed the iron and steel

industry during the last contury.

Iron was first obtained in small quantities, and was used with more or less skill, either as iron, or converted into steel. The great impetus to the use of steel, however, came when Bessemer conceived the idea of producing large volumes of steel by his pneumatic process, which consisted of blowing out the impurities from liquid pig-iron by passing air through it under high pressure. Siemens' conception of making large quantities of stoel in gas furnaces worked on what is called the regenerative principlemeaning that much of the waste heat is used over again—extended the mass production idea which underlaid Bessemer's work. The genius of the blast furnace engineers kept pace with the steel-makers in the production of crude iron. The result is that the steel output of the world per annum is probably 50,000,000 tons.

For centuries steel and Sheffield have been synonomous terms. We will not here repeat that muchquoted reference of Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales" to the Shoffeld steel "thwitel." The cutlery produced in Sheffield in the old days was made from irons imported from Sweden, and the manufacture settled in Sheffield as a result of the natural facilities in the way of power provided by the numerous stroums in the district capable of working water whoels, which turned the grindstones upon which the knives were ground. Cutlony steel was produced by heating Swedish iron at high temperatures in a car-bonaccus mixture, and the bars of carbon sicel so produced were forged together into outlery shear steel bars. In the middle of the eighteenth century a very important development in steel production was brought about by the discovery by Huntaman that steel might be melted in the cracible, and his process is, indeed, still in operation for the pra-duction of the highest class of tool stocks. It will, duction of the inguest case of too stocies. It will, however, be realised that steel produced in small crucibles was not likely to lead to the mass production of rails, bridges and steamships, and it was not until the development of the processes of Bessemer and Siemons that the present state of things could be

Steel manufacture as conducted both by the Bessemer and the Siemens process may be one of two kinds, eithig said or busic. The add processes with the original processes, so called facture the furnasses were lined with silica, which is recognised by chemists as an acid. Unfortunately, some of the largest deposits of iron ore in the world are very rich in the element phosphorus, which has a detrimental influence upon the properties of steel, and it was found that iron produced from such ores considered anoth phosphorus, which was not eliminated, during the process of manufacture It is to the process of the process of manufacture It is to the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the pro Steel manufacture as conducted both by the

downormate the companies and the tries, mainly using their own phosphoric ores, which made possible their attempt of 1914, would have been impossible had it not been for the distinguished

impossible had it not been for the distinguished work of those Englishman, Thomas and Gilchrist.

The large Shemled steel works, the names of several of which are household works, wore the ploneers in some of the most important processes and steels for instance, when Sir Henry Beasemer developed his Bossomer process, Messrs. John Brown and Company may be considered to have substantially assisted its success by putting down the first independent plant for producing that type of steel So with the inest recent developments of all, the electric furnaces. The large Sheffield firms, such as Brown, Vickers, Hadfields and Firths, creeted and worked those furnaces long before they became a compercial Vickers, Hadfields and Firths, creeted and worked those furnaces long before they became a commercial possibility, with the result that to-day the electric process is thoroughly understood Economical features have been introduced, and very pure special steels in large quantities are now available for our engineers. The influence of our large industries upon the progress of civilation through the courageous adaptation of new ideas is often lost sight of, and many of the good things which humanity is now able to enjoy may be traced to the judgment and courage of individual men in our diberent industries who have not heattated to risk large sums in their development. development.

One extremely important development during the last twenty or thirty years has been the direct association of science in the iron and steel industries, and inat twenty or intry years ass been the direct association of science in the iron and steel industries, and
in no other industry has the development been so
definite. Probably this was due to associately for
having a fleet espable of taking cast of the interest
in time of trial. Edience is utilised through research
laboratories, and several of our leading steelworks in
Sheffield have for many years had excellent and
well-equipped laboratories. Some of these laboratories
have conditionated to the development of the steel
industry by the discovery of new steels. For instance,
in the eighties, the Hadfield laboratory contibuted
the well-known manganese steel, so important for
trammay crossings and, indeed, for many purposes
where hard wear is required. Perhaps, however, the
must remarkable development of recent times is the
discovery in the Brown-Firth laboratory of the
instless steel, which is now well known to the public
in the form of rustless table and caving knives. This
steel has now been perfected, and Sheffield manufacturers are producing millions of reliable stainless
knives every year. The uses of such a rustless steel
are practically without limit.

The manufacture of tool steels is a very important.

The manufacture of tool steels is a very important side of steel manufacture. The development of the ordinary carbon teal steel through the alloy tool steels up to the presentaligh-speed steels is quite a technical romance. The present high-speed steels, when made into turning tools, cut off the steel being machined at such velocities and in such thick turnings, that the nose of the outling tool becomes red-hot the ough the friction; yet notwithstanding, the metal preserves its temper and outting edge unimpaired.

We have said little about armament steels, aircraft steels, automobile steels, etc. but from the foregoing remarks it will be clear that the manufacturing gehius of our recouls has contributed the essential processes The manufacture of tool steels is a very important

remarks it will be clear that the manufacturing gabins of our people has contributed the essential processes which smalls strons and specia as metals to be preduced in bulk. The work of our scientific metallurgists, too, has been sufficiently effective to convert such irons and steels fint the different kinds of special alloy steels required for 'lises important purposes. In conclusion, it may be abserved that, whereas the wrought iron of one hundred years ago had a tensile strength of only 20 tons per square inch, steels may now be obtained which have a tonsile strength well exceeding 100 tons per square inch, steels may

antamanana and antamananan and antamananan and antamanan and antamanan and antamanan and and antamanan and and

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#### THE IRON AND STEEL AIN D. MOY

ELECT To your have pauled office the date of the Agustine, and the departurely new arises the redord some of the pool-war history of the iron and steak wire trade.

It may be used that in November, 1918, large contracts for wire and wire products for war supplies were cancelled that the days notice without demant of the large some tracts of the large and seel wire manufacturers, and the Government were in consequence relieved of a large amount of useless expenditure.

The history of the period under review is best given by the Table supended, which shows month by month the littles imported, experts and will be noted that the cost as show a steady recovery of trade to practically normal level in the period which the figures cover; the home trade also, though exact figures are not available for this, has previded a strady demand, with the result that the trade has provided employment for a full complement of workers, and that all ex-sovice men returning from the colours have been re absorbed without undue difficulty.

of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of steel workers; at the same time the Continental wire steel workers; at the same time the Continental wire marantecturerers found themselves without any appreci-able surplus with which to thrade the British home

tracts fig. Wire side wire predects for war supplies were spaced and all a few days inchies without strain the same space annouled six a few days inchies without surface annount of sections and a seel wire manufacturers, and the Government were in consequence relieved of a large amount of useless expenditure.

The history of the period under review is best given by the Table appended, which shows month by month the British importa, exports an ir e-suports of wire, wire grant and wise groducts. It will be noted that the track as groducts. It will be noted that the partner of the period which the figures cover; the home trade also, though exact figures are not available for this, has previded a strady demand, with the result that the trade has provided employment for a full complement of workers, and that all ex-solvice men returning from the colours have been expended and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the provided and the pr

#### UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS, RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	IMPORTS.			RE-EXPORTS.			exports.					
PERIOD.	Iro	n or Ste	eel.	Wire, incl uninsu- lated Electric Wire.	Wire Rods.	Wire Nails,	I. or S Wire Manu- factures.			Iron or Steel Wire		
	Wire	Rods.	Nails.				Cables and Rope	Netting	Other Sorts.	For Fencing	Other Borts.	Nails and Rivets
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tous	Tons	Tons.	Tons
1918. Nov Dec	2,083 613	1,731 1,907	1,970 1,922	=	=	=	981 1,128	118	82 25	• - 79	212 218	534 929
TOTAL	2.695	3.638	3.192	-	-	-	2.109	194	57	79	430	863
Jan. Feb. Mar April May June	8,725 78 78 792 1,452 1,566 7,675	3,429 2,342 4,442 2,416 5,376 5,952 23,997	5,9°9 8,079 4,679 2,348 2,747 767	1 - 1	48	21 9 18 41 -65	1,265 1,549 1,947 2,460 8,336 3,336	3 471 377 629 177	50 30 120 97 74 67	62 518 464 725 690 960	572 526 576 1,116 1,594 9,232	899 676 1,151 1 252 1,065 1,669 7.312
July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,833 1,541 510 9,032 897 2,267	4,960 4,995 5,717 5,848 3,510 9,348	1,500 1,515 1,878 2,854 1,984 1,167	8 30 973 996 103	199	器 第895至	3,585 3,515 1,000 1,940 3,941 3,690	900 477 917 482 667 785	87 68 70 91 128 100	447 751 783 1,980 1,215 1,948	1,711 2,952 1,466 2,032 2,153 2,977	1,310 1,272 1,358 1,432 1,993 1,754
Jan Feb Mar April May	765 1,185 351 1,646 1,558 2,292	904 5,996 9,776 4,696 9,861 6,969	1,474 1,859 1,800 3,444 2,600 4,795	111	III	g uskons		THE STATE OF	851 596 672 828 808 697	1,707 1,678 1,634 2,643 2,601 3,905	3.013 3.290 2.121 2.553 2.669 2.462	1,917 2,569 1,695 2,466 2,100 2,022
TOTAL	7.578	22.95	16.181	orr		1 460	19-701	7 0.636	4.986	13.553	16.138	10.768

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#### HUBE MANUEACTURES WROUGHT IRON AND MILD STEEL TUBES OR PIPES

By H. J. MIODES.

Pares 212.2. A LTHOUGH the manufacture of tabes from wrought from and steel is a comparatively new industry tabers suite between states of the industry at the process of manufacture are more or less unknown. It seems to ploable that the first tubes manufactured from wrought from were intended for the barreles guns, and used only for that purpose one of the first instances of their application to one of the first instances of their application to one of the supposes for which they are now so largely made is reported in 1816, when William Murdech, the place of the war in the place of the war in the place of the war in the place of the war in the place of the place of the war in the place of the place of the war in the place of the place of the place of the place of the war in the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of Birmingham. The end of the war in Europe in that year had probably very greatly reduced the demand for gun bands and thrown large quantities on the market. In many parts of the country to-day gus pipes are still spoken of as gun barrel. The need of wrought from spices grew rapidly, and a quicker and less costly method of manufacture from that of gunbarrel making had to be so git for, and this was discovered in 1826 by Cornelius Whitehouse, of Wednesbury, when he invented the process of buttwelding by a draw-bench and dies

The principles of his invention have been in use ever since for the manufacture of tubes by the buttwelding process, but, naturally, the methods of application have been greatly altered and improved

The production of tubes by the Whitchouse invention did not for long fulfil all the requirements of the tion and not now then were arising, and for which larger and stronger tubes became necessary than could be produced by the butt-welding process. The minds of many ingenious men were at work, and it was only after long and costly experimenting that, somewhere about the year 1812, the process known as lap-welding was established.

The methods of welding tubes known as butt-welding and lap-welding were, until comparatively recently, the only processes employed for the manufacture of wrought from and steel tubes, and probably more than three-fourths of the world's requirements are still manufactured by these, two original methods.

The butt-welding process is usually the process by which tubes from t-inch to 2-inch bore are manufactured for gas, water, steam, and like purposes where the pressures are normal.

where the pressures are normal.

The strips or hoops are delivered to the tube mill from the free and steel works of a length, width and thickness, suitable for the sise of the tube to be made. The flat strips and hoops are brought to be made. The flat strips and hoops are brought to be made that a strips and hoops are brought to be made that a strips and deliverable to the shaped so as to gradually bring the hoop into the shape of a turb, the edges being forced squarely together and welded. The tube after being welded passes immediately from the draw-bench through sizing and straightening rolls to give the correct outside diameter and finish to the tubes.

The lan-widther processors he should be a failed to all since

The lap-welding process can be abulied to all areas of tube from 14 then up to as large at 6 feet.

of tube from 14 hood up to as large sh 6 feet.

The strips or plates are first of all planed or searfed on the edges. The scarfed strips are thus heated to a bright red heat in a "turning-ap" or "bendied to a bright red heat in a "turning-ap" or "bendied to a tube briefly described in this short of the form which they are drawn through a likewing the plate into a tubeler shaped as to bend the plate into a tubeler shaped with the edges over-lapping. The plate, which we shaped, is termed a skelp. The skelp passes into shaped, is termed a skelp. The skelp passes into shaped, is termed a skelp. The skelp passes into shaped, is termed a skelp. The skelp passes into the which grade which are set one above the into the widding rolls, which are set one above the into the widding rolls, which are set one above the other, each having a semi-circular groove of a the largest producers.

mandril.

The method described of lap-welding through rolls is generally employed for sizes up to about 12-inch diameter, and diameters larger than 12 inch are usually welded by a different process. The plates are formed into tubular shape in plate bending rolls instead of through dies on a draw-bench. The tube in this form is then fed through a welding machine, where, instead of heating the whole tube the lapide deges only are heated bit by hit by the application of water-gas, or calben laydregen fame, followed by hammers or rolless, by which the welding is effected along the whole length of the seam.

When the use of mild steel became general, a great deal of attention was directed to finding a suitable method of preducing tubes direct from a suitable method of predicing tubes direct from solid bars, by which means of course, there would be no weld. These tubes became knows as solid drawn or weldless tubes. A great deal of ingenuity was displayed, but the difficulties to be overcome were so great that it is only within the last few years, and after the expenditure of very large sums of money, that any of these processes proved a commercial success. By far the greater part of the weldless tubes made to-day see produced by what is known as the but-rolled prodess. As a rule cold-drawn tubes are only produced for certain special purposes, the cost of production being very much greater. The flist operation in the manufacture of hot-olled weldless steel tubes staris upon a billet of round steel bar, cut to such dimensions as will give the required size and length of tube. of tubo.

The solid billets are charged into a heating furnace where the highest temperature is conserved at the drawing out end, so that the billet in its progress through the furnace is assured of a uniform heat through the furthace is assured of a uniform heat throughout. A number of methods have been employed for piercing the billet and rolling it after plereing into a tube. The process now generally adopted for piercing is either in a hydaulic press or through a piercing machine, where the revolving action of the rolls of this machine cause a displacement of the metal in the centre, while at the same time for ting the billet over the mandril or by means of a pilger or gap rolling mill. After the tube comes from the last rolling mills, it goes into a pickling tank to remove scale, Following upon this operation, the tube is finally finished by receiving one or more cold passes through a discount to the tube is a made to the dark of the tube of the pickling tank to remove scale. Following upon this operation, the tube is finally finished by receiving one or more cold passes through a discount to the tube is a made to the dark of the tube is a made to the dark of the tube is a made to the dark of the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the dark of the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made to the tube is a made tube to the tube is a made tube to the tube is a made to the tube is a made tube to the tube is a tube tube to the tube is a tube tube to the tube is a tu

The processes of manufacture of wrought iron and steel tubes briefly described in this short article, vis., the welded and the weldless processes, together constitute the methods by which practically the entire requirements of the world are supplied.

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WITHOUT the art of the brassfounding industry, accupating of his so satisfe a wayby the mantens of the control of the brassfounding industry, accupating of his so satisfe a wayby the mantens of the control of the satisfe a wayby the mantens of the control of the satisfe and industries of the much the poorer for many ingenious and necessary appliances. Of the various metal industries there is peapings none more interesting or important than that, which is concerned with the inaunfacture of that large class of engineering appliances and accessories known generally as steam and water distings and belief mountlists. There is none which has to meet such varied countitions and requirements, so numerous and diverse as to cover almost every class of mounting or fitting, valve, cock, gauge, tray and connection used in the control of steam, are reverted as plumps, engine governors, injection, the manters and circulators, dec.

These fittings, although separately appearing un important, have collectively to perform functioning duties of the highest order, when considered in relation to the successful working of modern steam or hydraulic power plants, since they have to control and distribute in exact quantities the ossential power forces such as xeam, water or gas, upon which the complete installations are entirely dependent.

Thus in almost every planse of industrial or domestic activity the products of the demestic water supply, or the multitude of oruse fittings such as door handles, locks, gas and cleerric lighting fittings of the mannents, etc. whist on the industrial side at is universally admitted how vital are the duties of the many and varied types of valves, cocks gauges, labricators, injectors and other ongineering accessories used in bolder and entine houses, and also in numerous annufacturing processes.

of the many and varied types of valves, cocks gauses, inhicators, injectors and other outnouring accessaries used in boiler and endus houses, and also in numerous manufacturing processes. In the processes in the temperature of the temperature of the temperature of the temperature of the temperature of the world to-day which could have attained its present high standard of neifection without the assistance of such indispensable cugineering auxiliaries as brass, bronze, and non valves, cosk, fittings and stoom appliances. They are needed in thousands to equip the world's boilers, engines, tuibines, steamships, locomotive, acropiances, motor cars and transport velicities, whilst the building and shifed trader require large supplies of radiator valves and fittings for heating systems, also plumbers fittings for water and sanitary services and senni-totar or domestic pumps.

It is produced to the services are utilised and adapted to the newto of mankind. Thus the stop valve governs the starting and stopping of all kinds of now cumits on land or sea, pressure gauges indicate with absolute reliability the pressure inside boilers and cugines; safety valves protect boilers from bursting by opening automatically at the maximum safe pressure; water gauges tell at a glance the lovel of water in the boiler under pressure inside boilers and cugines; safety valves protect boilers from bursting by opening automatically at the maximum safe pressure; water gauges tell at a glance the lovel of water in the boiler under pressure inside boilers and cugines; safety valves protect boilers from bursting by opening automatically at the maximum safe pressure; water gauges tell at a glance the lovel of water in the boiler under pressure in the recomment of the maximum safe pressure; water gauge tell at a glance the lovel of water in the boiler under pressure in the boilers and cropical safe and through the occan fog and so compensate for boilers, from the safety valves in the first of the safety and the safety and the safety and the safe

more than in the metal melting and carries wearly ments. Hence is that in the making of irms and broase castings the greatest care is required by the large and also in the making of irms and broase castings the greatest care is required by the cast is a second for a second form and also in the cast is a second for a second form prevailing inside the furnest agree of the restless of many alloys have a pronounce flatteness on the preparties of the sast metal. Furnishmore, the meaning mum is unperstars, satisfied white the mental second form and the temperature, objectively in the furnace, and the temperature objects while, makes at the time of casting, have an equally marked effect on the strength and quality of the metal. All castings are carefully inspected and tested before distribution to the machine short, to ensure freedom from thow-holes or other defects. Specialised products whe say evices are now manufactured in large

interruption to the machine shops, to climite freedom from blow-holes or other defects. Specialised products with a valves and cooks are now manufactured in large quantities by means of the latest and most modern types of machinery, comprising special automatic and semi-autoriatic machines which are capable of immensional and control of the semi-autoriatic machines which are capable of immensional products at various and stitings are made of semi-autoriatic machines which are made of the said products at various stages during manufacture. The results of the semi-autoriation and tests are carried sets as all products at various stages during manufacture. The results are appliances such as valve, cocks, presented autoriation, the order of the semi-appliances and senior such as all products at various stages during manufacture either by the ordinary hydraulic test, or, if desired, steam presented up to as high as 4001s per square inch and, if necessary, as much as 600° Fahr superheat. The modern brassfounding and engineering comparationally has facilities for, and regularly corries out, chouncial analyses of all rew materials as well as tensific and compression tests to destruction on materials under manufacture, foi it is only by the aliance of industry with science that the highest standard of uniformity and excellence can be manufactured at all times. In 2018

and excellence can be maintained at all times and excellence can be manufacturing methods have way improvements in manufacturing methods have run parallel with developments in the designs evolved to meet the exacting conditions of modern servace, and all classes of fittings can now be obtained in several ranges of strengths and weights to suit any

several ranges of strengths and weights to suit any conditions of pressure or service.

Standardised guantity production is thus the order of the day, and it is generally admitted that preduction at the maximum rate and minimum cost benefits the whole community.

In addition to the steadily increasing demands of home trad, the high opinion entertained abroad for British manufactures has resulted in a large and insistent demand for the multifactions products of the British brassfounding industry, and the export demand cuttinues to giow since A come arose showing exports of miscellaneous brases and bronne fittings from the United Kingdom for the pe swar year 1913, with that of 1919, and a portion of 19.0 is interesting — Year.

Year 1,653,492 1,844 784 5,884,494 1910 11,316

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OPPER to still Scatter the effects of the scaley is creased production brought about during the war, the cossation of hostilities having thus far entirely Falled to bring about the enormously increased general communition which was so confidently expected by the leading producing interests Various reasons are to be assigned for this state of affairs, which, however, was regarded as inevitable by all unbjassed observers. For ne thing all the belligerent powers held huge stocks of crap metal at the end of the war, stocks which even yet have not been digested fully, and the utilisation of this material has enormously restricted the demand for new copper in all parts of the world Another very important point is the financial position of all the European belligerents. Each of these countries has been involved in building up a colossal foreign indebtedness, with the Tesuit that the exchanges of the world are very seriously Against them, and this has of course the inevitable result of increasing the prices of all imported commodities, by the extent of the fall in the exchange. For metance, the depreciation in the pound steeling measured in dollars accounts for over \$30 a ton in the price of American somer in the United Kingdom to-day, a fact which obviously restricts the buying power of this country, and It may be that the exchange will fall further yet, with a corresponding appreciation in the cost here of all com modities imported from the United States aunties to this country applies in still greater measure to Belgium, France, Italy, and the Central Powers, whose purchasing on anything like the pre-war scale is utterly out of the question, a crude fact which sooner or later will have to be recognised by copper producers

1.126

Since the war, concerted efforts have been made to feduce production, and in individual cases output has been brought down to about 69 per cent. of capacity. Dut in spite of this, enormous accumulations still exist in the hands of the leading producers, and it is a affection whether the burden of this weight can be sustained indefinitely, more particularly as the accumulation is not being diminished appreciably, and the cost of finance is becoming a serious item. The leading American producers formed an alliance last year, by which their sales for export were concentrated under the control of a single group, and this has naturally been a factor in the maditating of prices.

So far as the United Kingdom is concerned consumntive business has been fair, but, as indicated above, a considerable portion of the demand has been satisfied from the scrap which was piled up during the period of lastilities, the brass trade in particular being large buyers of this class of material. The main demand for new copper has come from the wire drawing and electrical industries generally In these sections of trade considerable activity has been seen, and many of the wine drawers have now from eight to nine months work on their books, while, if only labour equitted, many of the general electrical engineering concerns could anticipate the fullest employment for two or three years to come As a result of the activity of the wire trade, demands here have again run largely upon the special forms of conser used in this industry, which throughout the year have commanded a premuin compared with other descriptions of metal, a premium which still continues.

A great disappointment to America has undoubtedly been very small demand experienced from the Control Powers, but it is impossible that either Germany or Austria could form any effective factor in the copper narket, if only from the adversald exchange considers tions and it is curious in this connection to note that

various to Bermany and having it remained there into various forms of finished material for expert, practically on the basis of America paying for the labour. It is possible, that by some such means as these, it may be possible for German industry to get on its feet again

American consumption has been decidedly good, for tagter fadeed than during the payway period but is busher fadeed than during the payway period but is busher manners and the same means sufficient to absorb coursers supplied to manner can compensate for the shutting off Gergaan; buying. It is not forgotten that prior to the world-uphean of Germany was taking about half of the United Stape. Supportable surplus of material, the mere fact that a large portion of this was being used in the production of war material in anticipation of the hostilities which she had planned, not affecting the situation from this aspect.

Producers are disastisfied with the prices which they are able to obtain for their motal, meaning the which is the stabilised price in America, at the probability which is the stabilised price in America, at the probability would conditions. The cost of producing cought has of course increased more or less in line with other commodities, but even so all the larger propositions are working even to day at a sufficient murgin of profit, and it may be that the unsatisfactory nature of business may force a dissolution of the centralized selling arrangements, as one or other of the parties concerned, finds the position becoming too buriensome.

The curtailment in production which has so far been seen has about only kept pace with the diminished demand, and although the stocks are smaller than then were it is doubtful whether they have been reduced much during the past few months. In many cases output has been cut down to the economic limit, and any further curtailment would involve a substantial advance in the cost of the metal produced, so that altogether the situation is one of particular interest although quintons are divided as to how it will resolve itself.

According to "Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics" production during recent years was as follows in tons —

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918					
Africa	24,000	27,000	35,000	43,060	81,000					
Australasia	38,000	33,000	35,000	88,000	34,000					
Canada	34,000	47,000	48,000	\$1,000	53,000					
Chile	41,000	52,000	71,000	83,000	86,000					
Cuba	6,000	9,000	8,000	10 000	12,007					
Germany	30,000	35,000	45,000	45,000	40,000					
Japan	68,000	75,000	81,000	111.000	96,000					
Mexico	26,000	31,000	55,000	48,000	76,000					
Peru	24,000	82,000	42,000	45,000	45,000					
Spain and Portugal		46,000	42,000	42,000	43,000					
U 8 A	598,000	646,000	881,000	872,000	848,000					
Other Countries	70,000	62,000	68,600	45,000	58,000					
Countries	<b>'</b>									

Total Tons 934,000 1,095,000 1,408,000 1,436,000 1,895,000

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13	77	2	6	61	15	.0	1917	149	0	0	110	0	0		
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THE manufacture of lead is amongst the oldest of British industries, and within recent years it has developed into one of considerable magnitude and Importance.

Among the chief uses to which lead is put is its conversion into white lead (hydrated carbonate), which, ground with oil, forms a pigment of great value in itself, and is the most reliable base for practically all paints.

It is also largely used in glazing pottery and porcelain.

The method of manufacture chiefly adopted in this country is the old stack process, which, though slow, produces white lead of great covering capacity, density and durability.

Red Lead (sesquioxide) is manufactured on a large scale, and is used, after mixing with oil, as a pigment for protecting ironwork, &c., and for jointing purposes; it is also an important ingredient in optical and other glasses, and during the war was in great demand for the electrical storage batteries used in submarines. &c.

Litharge (monoxide), a less known but equally important oxide of lead, is largely used in the rubber, varnish and accumulator industries.

 Metallic lead is in universal use in civilized countries in the form of sheet lead for roofing, &c., and pipes for water and gas; and owing to its great acid resisting power, pure lead is extensively utilized in plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other chemical products.

For chemical purposes the presence of slight impurities is sufficient to seriously in million tons per annum.

reduce the life of the sheets and pipe, and ingenious methods have recently been introduced for freeing the lead from all traces of impurities.

Alloyed with ting lead forms solder, and lead alloyed with antimony is used for shrapnel bullets, type metal, etc.

Lead a'so is largely used for covering electric cables.

In Nature, lead occurs chiefly as a sulphide ore, which, after being mined and dressed, is calcined for the removal of the sulphur, and the roasted ore is smelted - usually in water-jacketted blast furnaces-to the metallic state.

The metallic lead thus obtained frequently contains silver of considerable value and appreciable quantities of gold and other metals.

Before such lead can be manufactured. the silver and gold must be extracted and the other impurities removed.

Impurities such as copper, antimony, and arsenic are eliminated by liquation and calcination, and the pregious metals are usually recovered by stirring zinc into the molten lead: zinc, being lighter than lead and having a greater affinity for gold and silver than lead possesses, on ocoling carries the precious metals to the surface, so that they can be removed by skimming.

Lead ore is mined to a small extent in the North of England, Derbyshire, and Wales, but the chief lead-producing countries at the present time are America, Australia and Spain.

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HE war more radically affected specter (or rinc as it is frequently called) than any other metal, for the reason that Belgium and Germany were the leading counted a upon which we relied for supplies, our home produc-tion being comparatively speaking small. The situation indeed was exceedingly grave, for without spelter it would have been impossible for us to manufacture the mapitions of war which were raphired, arbiter having a particularly important military spiniteance owing to the fact that it is a substantial component of gass, which finds enormous use in cartridges th for rifles and artitlery. The cutting off of ogs usual supplies from the Continent proved a bison to the United States, whose manufacturers previously practically absorbed the American domestic production, the result being that output there was largely increased, and indeed formed the main tay of supplies for the A lies during the period of hostilities. With peace concluded, Belgium began to get back to work almost immediately, and output there has improved remarkably steadily, progressing prac-tically every month Before the war Belgian output was about 200,000 tons a year, largely obtained from imported raw material, and at the present time the country is producing at the rate of about 90,000 tons a year, assuming that the recent monthly output is maintained, and improved upon as might be expected.

It was anticipated in our last review that

American production would tend to fail off when peace conditions in Europe were resumed, and this forecast has been fulfilled, the output there which in 1916 and 1917 approximated 609,000 tons having fallen by 1919 to a little over 409,000 tons. The extravagant prices to which the metal was driven under the stress of military requirements naturally stimulated American production very greatly, and many high-cost mines were worked profitably, which, when the market assumed a reactionary tendency, had to close down, with the result that the refluing works also found themselves obliged to curtail operations. This is still: the position there Germany appears to be producing spelter at a fair rate, but no reliable statistics are available, although that country is estimated to have produced in the neighbourhood 50,000 tons during 1919, opmpared with about 280,000 tons during 1919, opmpared

Japan forged ahead after war broke out as a producer of spelter. In 1914 the output in that country was only about 8,000 tons, but by 1917 it had risen to 54,000 tons, owing partly to the imports of concentrates from Australia, but since then falling prices in the European markets, and the heavy accumulations which had been piled up by the Ailles avainst war needs, brought about a sharp reduction in output, that tonst during 1919 having been only about 22,000 tons. Cauada has been turning out spelter on a higher scale, but here, too, post-war nearlest on militides highe collectified an adversal factor, and humilities higher collectified an adversal factor, and humilities higher collectified an adversal factor, and humilities to be only about 11,000 tons. Australia is a very imageness. Australia is a feel of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the

1912 and 1913.

wiffid's spetter stautien, owing to the enormic supplies of zinc ores and consistrates produc-there. Soon after the orthogaic of series as an elation area, formed of all the \*Asistralian at groduses, the cantrol and dispose of the Colom output of zinc concentrates and metal. An apto-date plant is now operating in Tasmai which is intended ultimately to deal with la quantities of the raw material. Consideral success has attended the efforts to treat the and regular shipments are being made not o to Europe, but to India, South Africa, and ele-where. The control of the Australian concenwhere. The control of the Australian concentrates is in the hands of the British and Australian Governments, and will remain so a number of years yet. Important schemes v formulated to ensure treatment of these cond trates in the United Kingdom on a large scale, but the arrangement seems to have been u conceived and muddled, with the result t to-day the British production of spelter is on a smaller scale than for many years, several important works having been forced to close down during the summer of 1920, partly owing to labour demands, but also in part to the fact that they were unable to obtain their raw material on economic terms. The principal countries producing zinc ores are the limited States and Australia, but substantist quantifies are also furnished by Poland, Austria, Spain, Italy, North Africa, Mexico and Japan.

Spelter in peace three is used mainly for galvanizing, that is to say, as a coating to preserve iron and steel from atmospheric ornesses, but it also finds a very large use, as indicated above, in brass, of which it is usually a soughment to the extent of 40 per cent, the britished being copper. Large quantities of, septice are rolled into sheets and p ates, which shad saide application in a large variety of uses. British works are interested in this branch of industry, and big quantities of sheets are also produced in

Belgium, Germany and America

The world's production of spelter is estimated

MA TOHOWS				
	1913	1917	1918	. 1919
AUSTRALIA	3 600	3,550	5, 450	10,000 South
AUSTRIA	. 21,000	-	-	4,000
BELGIUM	195,000	6,000	6,000	18,680
CANADA		18,000	16,000	11.000
FRANCE	60,000	12,000	12.000	10:400 a sa
GERMANY .	, 280,000		235,000	10 000 · C
GREAT BRITAIN	58,000		50,000	83,000 ,
JAPAN .	-	54,000	45,000	£3,000 m
NORWAY		22,000	10,000	4.000
SPAIN	30,000		16,006	. 4000
UNITED STATES	. 315,000		446,000	490,000
OTHER GOONTRIE	s. 69.000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Tabulated below are the extreme prices said here during the last twelve years for good ordinary brands of spelter, as given in Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics:—

\$23,000

1908	£18	and	£211	1	1914	esii	and	640
1909	21,	B 9>	28/	6	1915	28		115
1910 1911	21	, <b>19</b>	1 M		1918.	-44,	**	110
			274		10342	粉	78	.58 .68
MILE.	20.	Y .	26	1	***	. 2	99	594

# H.B.BARNARD & SONS, METALS.

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999%HIGH GRADE MASCOT AND OTHER LEADING BRANDS ZING SHEETS, RODS & S

ZINC RESIDUALS.

TELEPHONE: 7000 Avenue. TELEGRAMS Salacorpan e a desta

### By JAMES WHITEY, Chairman of the London from and Steel Exchange.

"HEreal ratilized iron of commerce consists of stoll meets covered with a coating of spelter or zinc, the process being British, and dating from 1846, when it was patented in this country. The object of the process is to render the steel immune from oxidation. An unprotected sheet of steel exposed to the weather would rust and decay rapidly-covered with spelter it will withstand climatic and atmospheric influences for years without deterioration. The word "galvanized" has no real significance in this connection, for galvanizing plays no part in the deposition of spelter upon the steel, and the term seems to have been applied originally because spelter and iron together form a galvanic countle.

Lit the earlier days of the industry, the basis of the sheets was iron, and the term has survived, much as the term "charcoal" impers in the timplate trade, though its original significance is only a memory. The original iron sheets were mainly produced in Staffordshire, but under prewar conditions, the steel used was imported partly from Germany, Belgium, France, and United States, in the form of what was termed sheet bars. A number of works, however, made their own sheel and sheet bars. Steel haw practiccally appeareded iron, for although iron inviects are said indice, the quantity is nearligible.

cally asperseded iron, for atthough rox intests are siffl mide, the quantity is negligible.
Under modern practice, after leaving the rolling still, the steel sheets (then known as blacksheets), are pickied in a mixture of hidrochioso of sulphuric acid and water, to remove any sale shinch may be adhering to them, and are tion gased through a bath of midten spelter, from both they are gongulated young to

any full which may are then make about the make of through a bath of motion appropriate from which they emerge completely coated.

The sheets in the recreatable form are either flat or therrogated. The flat sheets find wide emphasized in the working up trades, being used for the manufacture of spouting, ridging, flating saths, cisterns, tanks, sanitary dusbins, when between the cisterns, tanks, sanitary dusbins, such as feeding troughs and tarm apparatus, such as feeding troughs and the like, while the currently sheets, which normally constitute the major gart of the output, are used for reofing and feating purposes, and also for making tanks.

The corregations impart great strength to the sheets, and most sheets have either eight corrugations, or ten corrugations, such sheets being knows as \$18" and 10/8" respectively, but other specifications are also made for certain markets, for instance 7/8" 9.3". 11/8" and 12/8".

special category are also make for certain markets, for instance, 7/3", 9/3", 11/3", and 12/3".

The sheets range in length from four feet upwards, but the usual specifications are from five to top feet. The basis thickness is always 24 gauge, which is understood to be taken in the black—that is, before the sheet is galvanised, but not whimser and thicker sheets are rolled, say from 15 to 30 santa.

aw, from 16 to 30 gauge.

The various export markets have their own poculiarities, both in the sisse and gauges of the sheets, and in the mathed of packing. For instance, Calcutantains simest invariably 24 gauge sheets, 19/3", which assessment in bundles, while Sombay will have hardly snything but 8/3" × 24

Remain Sections of the latter are highest these of pages, but the latter are highest these of the latter are highest the section of the section of the section of the section of the latter and the latter are the latter are the latter are the latter are the latter are the latter are the latter are the latter are the latter are the latter are the latter are the latter are the latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter are latter ar

India is, under normal circumstances, by his the largest market oversear, there being the enormous demand for buildings there, is connection with the tes gardens and espates, and so ds, while large quantities are taken by the rativesy companies for the roofling of sheds, and shows

are used, too, in many other directions,

The "count" is very important in galvanised sheets, retailers' profits being materially affected by the number of sheets to the toe, and the desirability of getting the very utmost number has led to the cutting of the gauge, so that a few extra sheets can be obtained.

In the Eastern markets orders come over in many cases in which the gauge is mentioned, also the number of sheets per ton, but these in most cases do not agree, and the invariable practice is to execute the order in the number of situations from irregarding of comments.

procise is to excent the order in the number of steel per ton, irrespective of gauge.

The galvanized sheet industry, which is a very important branch of the British Irva and Seest trades, was entirely discounting during the war, but has since then made wonderful strides towards recovery. In 1916 our exports exceeded 560,00 tons, which figure had falled 1919 to less than 9,000 tons. Progressive improvement followed, the total for 1919 being 183,000 tons, while for 1920 indications suggest that, barring unfavourable developments, such as a coal strike, the total should easily exceed 40,000 tons. All markets have been starved for supplies for at least five years, and the reserve buying power is enoimous. The principal consuming countries are India, Australia, booth America, South Africa, and Japan, all of which have taken large quantities during the year just elapsed.

The following table, taken from "Quiu's Metal Handbook and Statistics," shows our total experts during recent years and in 1914 :---

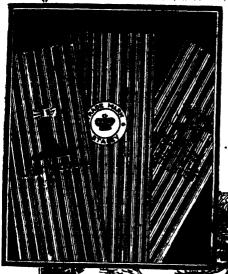
			*****	-
	1914.	1916.	1917.	1919.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons
Dutch East Indies	25,861	708	-	2,521
Japan	14,966	79	_	5.548
Chile	5,954	_	2	1,812
Uruguay	8,622	7		1,428
Argentine Repub.	26,996	14	- 44	19,881
British S. Africa	24,882	218	49	14,996
British India	204,830	1,496	742	41,503
Straits Settlem'nts	7,559	48	41	1.097
Ceylon	8.8 7	67	Ĭ.	-,,
Australia	107,128	6,108	2.155	42 554
New Zealand	17,840	648	1,061	10,780
Canada	22,548	-	-,	1,882
Other Countries	101,471	9.543	4,736	43,116
				,

8.835 186,101

Total Exports 565,984 18,926

.....

# GALVANIZED SHEETS



CORRUGATED AND PLAIN.

THE HALL MARKS OF QUALITY.

THE LARGEST MAKERS GREAT BRITAIN.





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#### CYCLES AND MOTOR CYCLES.

By H. S. BILBE, A.M.I.A.E.

DURING the past year the bicycle has regained some of the popularity it enjoyed prior to the introduction of motors. The higher cost of travelling by rail has contributed to this result, but on the other hand the introduct cost of another hand the introduct cost of another hand the introduct cost of makines, each of the higher grades, has limited sales both at home and abroad. This is shown by the specially those of the higher grades, has limited sales both at home and abroad. This is shown by the specially those of the higher grades, has limited sales but at home and abroad. This is shown by the specially those of the higher grades, has limited sales but at home and abroad at the present given to the present given by the present given by the present given the two-stroke type, the machines, particularly of the two-stroke type, the demand for which at the moment has now almost the subject to the present given been overshed. The two-stroke type, the demand for which at the moment has now almost the present given by the present given by the two-stroke type, the demand for which at the moment has now almost the present given by the two-stroke type, the demand for which at the moment has now almost the present given by the present given by the present given by the first present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the present given by the pres of cycles exported in 1919 was somewhat greater than in 1913, while the number of machines is less than in 1915, while the number-or magnines is less than half. The sales by the Government of large numbers of "War Cycles" has slee had its effect on the home market, particularly in togened to the cheaper machines, and those used for utility purpose. As regards lighter cycles saitable for racing and the sporting type of rider, it must be admitted that this demand is not fully catered for British manufactured for the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of definand is not fully cawred for British manni-facturers have for some time past concentrated on the "roadster" types, and have undoubtedly brought production to a high patch of excellence, but the lighter bicycles as used in France and on the Continent generally are the types to which the trade should give attention. There is a large maket awaiting suitable machines which must combine the stability that has always been a feature of the British product with the lightness and inproved details of the Continental machines, and this market is not by any means confined to the home demand.

confined to the home demand.

It must be admitted that the past year has not been a favourable period for embarking mpon the manufacture of new models, for which reason manufacturers have in the main refrained from drastic changes of pattern. This has resulted in slight overproduction in a few directions, though on the whole the outlook is a good one.

Many the sense have he said of the mounterture of

Much the same may be said of the manufacture of motor cycles, though the perduction of these has been handlespped by the effect of the disastrous moulders strike, which was very seriously foil. Faced with many difficulties in connection with materials and hany dimensions in contention with magnified home demand, the trade was almost compelled to neglect export business and turn its attention to types which offered the least difficulty to produce. This resulted in the production of a large number of low-powered the present situation also are the imminence of much hereased traition and the great advance in the price of petrol and other, supplies. Nowithstanding all these the sestion we have a post one. There still exists a good one. There still exists a good one of the post of the post of the post of the post of the post of the powered insiding. As secretally applied fractines being produced if may be sufficient the popularity of the low-powered insidings. As secretally an interpreted in the proved the productions have proved themselves capable of fully meeting all these of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of t

have done exceedingly well.

A certain amount of development has taken place in the motor scotter, which has been demonstrated to be a practicable mount with much to recommend it for certain purposes. Some progress has also been made in the direction of a low-priced four-wheeled vehicle to accommodate two or more passengers, and designed on motor-cycle lines With the present high taxation and heavy running expenses, such a type has an exceptional opportunity of securing support.

type has an exceptional opportunity of centring support.

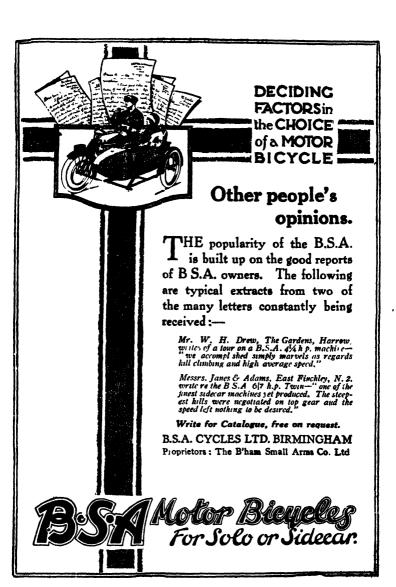
According to reliable estimates there are between 3% and 4 millions of serviceable cycles in the United Lingdom at present; the capital of cycle manufacturing firms exceeds 50 millions, and 75,000 persons are wholly or in part employed in the manufacture and sale of cycles production of cycles probably exceeded 30,000 machines per annum, while these figures have been considerably exceeded during certain previous periods immediately prewar the number of motor cycles produced was approximately 130,000 per annum, and the export of machines and parts was rapidly increasing. The appended tables show the national importance of those industries:—

#### IMPORTS.

Value	1919 367 £2,696 £251,483	1918 422 42,945 42,945	1914 288 £1,974 £181,904	1915 69 £467 £199,123	1916 24 £164 £269,736	2917 6 £72 { £54,907 { £73,178	1918 2 217 293,618 220,414	193 <b>0</b> 345 £1,849 £228,728
MOTOR CYCLES.	1,363	1,728	2,559	First 9 months 3,903 Last 3 months. Subject duty.	3,190	841	4	1,485
Value	£44,959	£60,832	£93,121	628 First 9 months £105,123 Last 3 months £20,039	£1:3,537	£16,663	£225	£79,900
Tyres, Parts & Accessories	]					-		£65,564

#### EXPORTS

CYCLES. Number Value Cycle Parts Tyres, Tubes, etc Together to 1912. MOTOR CYCLES.	136,963 £562,366 £1,476,481	147,633 2609,452 { £1,066,16" { £411,549	108,978 £446,421 £807,879 £330,549	64,394 4.284,002 4541,389 4431,049	88,878 6286,171 8961,253 8568,944	49,812 4288,649 4541,934 4334,853	28,015 £202,977 £323,786 £260,554	62,959 £610,186 £2,668,146
Number	13,055 £528,496 £186,378	16 850 478 1,969 £40,436 £217,830	20,877 £958,473 £86,946 £280,531	10,927 £510,374 £80,489 £230,888	12,847 £594,969 £105,068 £258,692	14,159 £898,254 £134,952 £204,001	5,652 £963,104 £153,407 £156,138	8,380 £875,948 £260,151 £392,140



### MOTOR TYRES.

By A. P. AMBLER.

ONDERFUL progress has been made during recent years in the pueumatic tyre industry, which, though now well established, is still comparatively young.

With the production of more powerful and heavier motor vehicles, tyre manufacturers have been called upon to solve many difficult problems, since speed and weight mainly determine the life of any kind of tyre.

All up-to-date tyre makers have accordingly developed the scientific or experimental side of their business to a considerable extent.

Large chemical and physical laboratories form a very important part of a tyre plant, and constant tests are made of the raw rubber, cotton, and pigments to ensure that these materials conform in every way to specification.

Finished tyres are, of course, subjected to severe road tests, and nowadays these are supplemented by machine tests in the experimental room approximating as closely as possible to conditions met with in actual running on the road. From the records made of the behaviour of the tyres on road, track, and testing machine, valuable information is obtained and carefully applied to effect improvements on standard designs.

There are two kinds of motor tyres, one with a foundation of piles of strong woven canvas, and the other with rubber insulated cords or cord fabric. The former is built up of four or more piles of canvas to which the beads are fitted, after which the tread, made of high quality rubber, is applied. In some cases the foundation and tread are vulcanised together, while in others the foundation and tread are built up and partially vulcanised as separate units, being afterwards vulcanised together as a second process in a steam-heated hydraulic press. At present manufacturers are about equally divided in their adherence to the two methods.

The manufacture of the tyre made of insulated cords is a much more elaborate undertaking, involving the use of specially-constructed machinery. The base units of the cord foundation are strands of fine strong cotton, insulated in a coating of pure rubber and multiplied until the cord has been formed. The object of insulating the cords is to minimise friction. The manufacture of the cord fabric tyre, however, is similar in many respects to that of the canvas tyre, and in all cases the methods of fixing the beads and tread are almost identical. It is claimed that the cord tyre construction ensures maximum of resiliency and life, without chafing under driving strains, and greater speed, or, inversely, the same speed for a lesser expenditure of driving energy.

Not many years ago the rubber mostly used in the manufacture of motor tyres was the Brazilian variety, commonly called "Para" or "wild" rubber.

It had the effect, however, of stimulating the development of the plantation rubber industry. Experiments were carried out by enterprising tyre manufacturers with wholly satisfactory regults. By the use of plantation rubber in the making of tyres a greater thickness of tread could be afforded, and a larger percentage of rubber could be used in the compounds from which the tyres were made. Stringent tests carried out under the supervision of the Royal Automobile Club proved that the service given by plantation rubber tyres was equal in every respect to that given by tyres made of "wild ı ubber. In the design of the tread, tyre manufacturers have to take into account the liability of a car to skid. It is recommended that the driving wheels at least should be shod with a tyre with non-slipping properties.

About 1909-10 the great expansion of the motor car and motor vehicle industry was

largely responsible for a serious shortage in the

world's supply of rubber, and one of the wildest

booms known on the stock Exchange resulted.

wheels at least should be shod with a tyre with non-slipping properties. For several years nearly every motorist considered it essential to fit his car with one or more metal-studded tyres, but the proved superiority on all kinds of road surface of the all-rubber non-skid tread, has resulted in it

superseding the metal-studded tyre.
There are numerous types of all-rubber non-skid treads on the market, and new patterns are constantly being introduced. With many of them it is obvious that appearance and not

efficiency has been the first consideration.

Anong the leading British non-skid tyres which are generally accepted as the most effective on all roads may be mentioned the Chucher Cross, the grooved pattern, the rubber-studded type, and the ribbed tread.

Bigger pneumatic tyres afford greater freedom

Bigger pneumatic tyres afford greater freedom from road shock, and mechanical stains on the the car itself are considerably reduced. There is in addition less damage to the road when large pneumatic tyres are used instead of the solid variety on commercial vehicles, and it is worthy of note that Norway is the first country in the world to propose national legislation on this account that will specify the equipment of pneumatic tyres on motor lorries up to two tons capacity. Giant pneumatic tyres are made in sizes up to 12 inches diameter.

Pressures recommended for giant pneumatic tyres being almost double those used for ordinary meter car tyres has necessitated the introduction of a mechanical pump, which will soon become an essential figurent on every industrial chassis running on pasumatic tyres.

industrial chassis running on passumatic tyres.

From the following figures it will be seen that British exports of tyres and tubes show a very satisfactory increase over 1919:—

Nine months ended 30th September. 1913. 1919 1920.





The North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, London & Branches.

# BRITISH GRANITE QUARRIES. By H. J. GRACE.

RANITE primarily consists of quartz and orthoolase, biotice, muscovite, hornbleude, augite; and is holocrystalline. Other minerals entering into its composition are plagicolase felspar, oxides of iron, apatite, zircon, gamet, epidote, cordierite, sphene, sepaz and tinstone; calcite, limonite, kaolin and chlorite leing among the resultant products of decomposition. Commercially, the term "granites" covers products that evade the strictly correct geological definition, such as syenites, diorites, granophyres, gabros, greenstones, and in some cases grits.

Aberdeen quarries yield a true and distinctive granite; Peterhead, Kemnay, Dalbeattie, ('rectown and Ross of Mull being other deservedly

renowned centres of the industry.

In England, Leicestershire, Cornwall, Cumberland and Weatmoreland are rich in areas of supply; Warwickshire also possesses local sources. Wales has large areas extensively worked in Carnaryonshire. Ireland has a considerable supply in several districts, notably in Newry. The Channel Islands produce a large quantity of material, and the Isle of Man has an extensive area; but difficulties of transport hinder the development of the Manx industry.

The first step in the opening of any quarry is the removal of the top soil, or overburden, after which lifts or levels are excavated of varying depths. The accumulation of spring and surface water during the operation of sinking, and afterwards, necessitates almost continuous pumping where the quarries are worked in excavations or pits. The granite having been bored, the faces are divided into motions, averaging usually about 10 yards in width up to about 20 yards, with a set of men to each motion. Preparatory to blasting, holes are drilled into the rock by hand or by means of steam drilling machines, the customary depth being from 10 to 12 feet, the deepest about 20 feet, with a top diameter of 31 to 4 inches. As a rule two to four charges are necessary, the first being so regulated as to be only sufficiently powerful to spring the rocks-that is, to loosen and open out their joints-the final stronger charge complet-Stones that remain unworkably ing the work. large after the explosion are separately bored, charged with blasting powder, and reduced in size. Blocks intended for sundry specific purposes are roughly dressed below, prior to their removal to the surface for monumental, building kerb or sett-making purposes and for the crushing or breaking mills. The carriage of the deposits to these mills is facilitated by tram-lines and effected by horse and mechanical power. In some instances the most up-to-date quarries have successfully adopted for this haulage an aerial power-worked cableway of extraordinarily

ingenious design, the system being suggestively known as the Blondin. Steel skips carried along this cableway have each a loading capacity of 50 cwts. and upwards. With clock-like regularity these receptacles are lowered empty, hauled up full, run swiftly overhead to the crushers, into the hoppers of which their contents are deposited, and then return to their starting place, to be again lowered and refilled. In the crushing mills the stones pass through breakers into rollers, falling into elevators and then into screens, which sort out the different sizes; rejections, or tailings, being recrushed.

In the dressing of stones for setts, kerbs, etc., the first or preparatory stage is carried out on the floor of the quarry, where the blockmakers shape them into the rough form in which they reach the settmakers and kerbdressers above. These settmakers exercise a wonderfully accurate judgment in deciding at sight how each block will shape best and with least waste under their hands. Into this judged shape it is wrought by heavy hammers, lighter ones being substituted for the anishing touches. kerbmaking much larger blocks are used, the dressers wielding a variety of tools. For certain purposes, such as "Durax" setts, a stonesplitting machine of Danish invention, in the working of which a movement of the foot controls the action of steam hammers, has proved serviceable. The bursting of big stones of a size otherwise unwieldy has also to be accomplished by hand. An expert with a sharp heavy hammer, nicks the line of fracture in about the centre, then draws the great block ! by striking it smartly at one end. After a varying number of blows it severs at the line made by nicking. Stones still larger are divided by what is known as the plus and feather process; the largest of all are drifted and blasted when the former process would be ineffectual. A trade is carried on in block or unbroken granite for breaking by hand on roads and in workhouses.

The latest available returns are those for 1919, in which year the total production of igneous rocks in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the Isle of Man was 4,787,703 tons (made up of 4,377,922 tons under the Quarries Act, 9,733 under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and 68 under the Coal Mines Act), against 3,961,524 tons in 1918. Limestone (other than chalk) was produced to the extent of 9,837,498 tons (made up of 9,886,602 tons under the Quarries Act, 198,644 under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, and 2,249 under the Coal Mines Act), against 10,156,603 tons in 1918.

The last official returns prior to the War accounted for about 11,000 tons of granite exported in the year, about 874,000 tons imported.

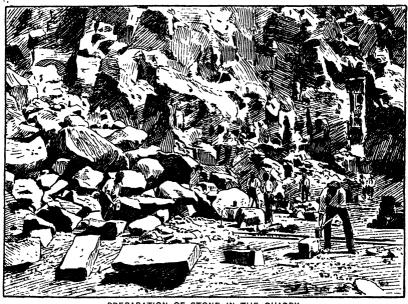
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soil are of first importance agriculturally.

Even the purest of natural clays show a considerable range of decomposition, and, decomposed grante, the decomp sition being never being free from foreign ingredients, attributed to the action of free acids. With always consist of more than one mineral, the advent of Josiah Wedgwood, a con-Geologically a rock, clay has the variability temporary of Cookworthy whose fame is of all rocks. Crushed to powder, any rock

exhibits some of its qualities.

The potter, or worker in clay, serves both art and utility, shaping from the same basic material objects of exquisite beauty and by explorers; the ruins of Babylon have early days of the industry—the Wedgwood yielded glazed bricks; enamelled tiles and era—a product of 100 tons was sufficient to glazed earthern coffins have been discovered cause a glut in the market.

in other buried cities of past ages.

unknown in England till specimens were markets overseas. brought here from the Orient; for as a The nature of pipe clay and what is techmatter of fact our deposits of kaolin (or nically known as potter's clay resembles that about the middle of the eighteenth century that we became aware that we had it in argillaceous material. importance was not at once realised. After earthenware manufactures.

HE uses of prepared clay extend to various; many experiments to prove that we had to manufacturing trades other than clay our own hands the actual ingredients of clay industries proper. The cotton manu- and stone used by the Chinese, the discoverer facturer and paper maker, for instance, utilise established a pottery at Plymouth about 1780. the substance for purposes for which it would This claim clay, I mg in bets of from 50 to be difficult to find substitutive compositions.; 300 feet in thickness, is a hydrated aluminium while the distinctive properties of clays in the silicate in the form of an almost inpalpable powder of pure white, with other silicates in small proportions. Its chief source is universal, a great advance was made in every respect; the value of the national asset which had been brought to light was appreciated; mines began to be systematically and properly worked; the foundations were laid of a great indispensable articles of incalculable con-modern British industry, now scarcely second, venience. The aesthete is in his debt on one perhaps, to any in the scope of its usefulness, hand and the sanitary expert on the other. for, irrespective of its unique properties in the His craft is among the oldest in the world, creation of porcelain ornamental, decorative, The Mosaic scriptures mention it; the Greeks and artistic objects, china clay is indispensable were skilled practitioners of it, and taught in the manufacture of pre ent-day samitary it to the Etruscans and the Romans. Even ware and earthenware for many general and glazed ware, long thought to have been specialised uses. To-day British kaolin is unknown before the ninth century after known, valued, and used in all parts of the Christ, and then accredited to the Arabs in world. Before the War, its yearly output Spain, was made by the ancient potters of from the Cornwall and Devonshire pits Egypt, where specimens of it have been found reached to about 700,000 tons, whereas in the

With china clay is found (in yer, much Clay industries in Britain do not date far smaller proportions) china stone. Used to back in our commercial history-up to 1763 strengthen the body of porcelan and also in we imported much of our earthenware from glazing, its working is an allied undertaking, France and Holland. For discreditably many the two substances of clay and stone, being centuries we neglected, wholly or in large of similar chemical composition though in part, the resources we always possessed in different states. Both (with the exception our native deposits of clay. There was no of such of the stone as is expected in its raw reason, so far as nature was responsible, why or unground condition) are refined and our ancestors should not have rivalled the otherwise prepared at their source of origin Chinese in the manufacture of porcelain, for the potteries of the British Isles and

china clay, as it is commonly called), from of kaolin in some respects, but is less pure. which it is made, are superior to any to be Other chief serviceable varieties include fire found in the distant East. The first efforts clays, always found immediately below coal, to manufacture porcelain in this country were and very r-fractory to heat-a characteristic made with imported clay; it was not until which indicates their principal uses. The designation of brick clay is applied to any Boulder clay is a abundance in Devenshire and Cornwall. The coarse unstratited deposit. A type of red discovery was made by a Quaker chemist, clay (terra rosa) is formed in caves, and shale William Cookworthy, born in 1705 at occurs in many formations. Increasingly William Cookworthy, born in 1705 at occurs in many formations. Increasingly Kingsbridge, Devon. Although itultimately noteworthy are the multiplication of the led to such great industrial results, its forms and extension of the purposes of Increasingly Awarded the ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Facing and Paving Bricks, together with TWO MEDALS for Stoneware Goods, at the Health Exhibition, 1881; SILVER MEDAL for Terra-Cotta at the Inventions Exhibition, 1883, also Seven Prizes for Sprisferity of Tangasture, including Paris Grand Medal, 1878 the Certificate of Merit of the Sanitary Institution of Great Britain, and the Award of Merit at the International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1881

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### THE COAL TAR COLOUR INDUSTRY.

HE coal tar colour industry began with the discovery by the late Sir W. H. Ferkin, in 1866, of a mauve colouring matter derived from coal tar. A works was started at Greenford Green, in Middlesex, for the manufacture of this colour, and the manufacture of ether godours subsequently discovered was in due course undertaken. Scientifically and commercially, therefore, this important industry is of British origin. The industry continued to grow, but, for a number of causes, which cannot be adeq ately treated here, the development took place almost entirely in Germany, and during the two or three decades preceding the outbreak of the war the various important: industries in this coursely which required dyestuffs were dependent on German sources of supply.

Nome idea of the general importance of the industry may be gleaned from the following figures. In 1913 we imported 21,731,000 worth of dyestuffs from Germany and 2146,000 from Switzerland, and it is generally assumed that dyestuffs to the value of about 2100,000 were purchased by British consumers from Butish makers. These figures indicate a total British consumption of approximately 22,000,000, and the enormous preponderance of Germany will

be recognised.

It is not, however, the actual value of the dyestuffs which makes the industry so important, as the much greater value of the outputs of industries dependent on synthetic dyestuffs, notably the great textile industries of this

country

It is impossible here to examine in detail the importance of dyestuffs to the various dye-consuming industries, and the example of the cotton industry must suffice. The amount paid by manufacturers of cotton goods in 1915 to dyers, for operations involving the use of dye-stuffs, exceeded £9,000,000, or more than four times the value of the total consumption of dyes in the United Kingdom. This is value of work only, and not the value of the dyed and printed articles. These dyed and printed cotton goods are consumed all the wolld over, and the value of the exports of dyed goods in 1913 (excluding such articles as hosicry, lace, ribbons etc.) exceeded £70,000,000. These exports were sent very largely to British and other ports in Asia, where an increasing market is to be anticipated Taking the dye-consuming industries together, it has been estimated that the value of the goods made in the United Kingdom in a year, the manufacture of which involves the use of synthetic dy estuffs, exceeds £200,000,000.

The war has shown, however, that the synthesis of the war has shown, however, that the synthesis of the Marne, for it is now realised that it is intimately someonated with questions of mational defence. Our late enemies, in an attempt to recover the intitative lost at the battle of the Marne, in a position introduced a new element into warfare in 1915 by the use of a poisonous gas on the northern part of the western front. The method achieved a very considerable amount of local success, and there is no doubt that his interference are not present the new statement of present the property of present and the whole course of the war would have been changed. A new arm, however, had

besi successfully invested, and "obsculed warrare" was added to the armoundes of nations. The weapon developed as the war proceeded, and from the simple discharge of an elemental gas from cylinders placed actually in the trenches, these grew barge samplers of beampler substances, solid liquid and suscout, discharged as shells by the ordinary artillery or in special containers from special projectors. Every military requirement produced its special toxic substance and in the later stages of the war more than one half the projectiles fired were filled with chemical warfare products. This weapon, it is safe to say, will play a predominant and even decisive part in future conflicts.

The question arises: How could the Germans create and rapidly develop this new arm? The answer is because they possessed a fully developed dyestuff industry. The substances used in chemical warfare are infusately related, chemically, with those produced, in peace times, in a dyestuff factory. They are made from the same raw materials, in the same plant, by similar processes. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the Germans were assisted, in coming to a conclusion to use toold substances, by the fact that all the necessary plant and personnel existed in their great colour factories. The great bulk of all the tools substances used by the Germans throughout the whole course of the war was produced in the dyeatuff factories, and there was the most inthinate association between the German General Staff and the managers of the factories, who were called in to advise on all matters affecting production for chemical warfare.

The dovernments of the Allies, who were forced to adopt the use of toxic substances, found themselves in an externely difficult position, for not one of them had the use of a dyestuff industry at all comparable with that of the Germans. It is true that Messrs, Levinstein Limited, in England, manufactuners of dyestuffs, rendered yeoman service, but the Allied forces were, on the whole, supplied from rapidly erected improvised plants. It is a great tribute to the energy of the Allies that they were able, in the course of so few years, to provide adequate supplies of chemical warfare substances for their armies in the field.

It is important to note that a large scale use of toxic substances in the opening stages of a campaign can have decisive results. It is not likely that any country will establish permanent themical warfare areanals, firstly because of the expense, and secondly because such a course is technically unsound. It is clear, therefore, that only a country with a fully developed dyestuff industry can conduct such large scale operations immediately after the onthreak of hostilities. Germany is the only country to-day in a position to wage chemical warfars on really gigantic scale, and nutil Great Britain possesses a dyestuff industry commonsurate with its needs, one of the greatest problems of national defence will remain unsolved. Every, support and, therefore, he extended to the new British and services, he extended to country be secure from some one of the greatest problems of national defence will remain unsolved. Country be secure from some of the country be secure from some of the time of peace and from military disaster in time of war.

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#### THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

#### A Consideration of its Modern Aspects.

THE history of the cotton industry during the greater part of the present century is a subject to be studied in the light of the synchronous of European countries. In the ti-upical colonies and concurrent influence of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturer's Associations, the last Congress of British Cotton Growing Association it sent out Federation and its genesis in an act of economic content of the Private Investigation Commissions of experts to international first genesis in an act of economic international in the vegar just present growing areas. rederation had us geneas in an act of economic internationalism. In the years just preceding 1844 the great problem was the shortage of raw material, which unquestionably will be the great difficulty of the fact that a large proportion of the textile machinery on the Continent of Europe is still fall its resumption of full work will investably precipitate a raw material crisis, unless timely steps are taken to avert it

The raw material shortage of 1903 and 1904 affected The raw innersia shortage of 1965 and 1968 infection all cotton manufacturing countries, and brought the industry in Britain, and in Europe generally, to the orego of disaster it was complicated and made more acute by gambling operations on the American cotton market Lancushire spinning mills and weaving sheds were working 5615 hours per week. I was o'don't that there was not sufficient American cotton to maintain such a rate of consumption, and that in the later months of the season there would he a general stoppage of the mills.

mass meeting of employers and operatives was A mass meeting of employers and operatives was held at Manchester. Sir Charlos Macata presiding, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted reducing the working hours in the mills from 55° to 40 per week. This resolution was loyally carried out. The response gave the world a wonderful example of industrial solidarity, both capital and labour submitting willingly to the sacrifices involved Those sacrifices saved the cotton industry of the world. The call on the raw cotton market was cased, prices on the American market broke, and the amendiatives were defeated. the speculators were defeated

The cotton industry of other nations benefited, but had not been organised sufficiently to follow the lead of England. It was felt, however, in Lancashire, that the other cotton manufacturing nations should be in a better position to follow in any omergency the lead thus given Fortunately, the nucleus of an international understanding had been formed during the origin. been formed during the crisis

The mass meeting of British employers and operatives had been in telegraphic communication with Kuropean and American cotton spinners, and had been attended by a representative of the French cotton industry. So strong a reppert was found to exist that it became obvious that an international cotton trade movement could be formed, and an appeal was made to the British Government to call an assembly of cotton submers from all countries. No cotton trade moomens could be formed, and an appeal was made to the British Government to call an assembly of cotton spinners from all countries. No practical response resulting, action was taken without Government aid. The English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, co-operating with the Swiss Association, summoned an International Congress at Zurich in May, 1984, and there practical shape was given to the conception of international cognisation. In 1995, in Manchestor, the International Cotton Federation was founded as a definite ontry, with headquarters in the city, and with Sir Charless Macara as president, an office in which he remained for eleven years. Apart from the labour question, which in each country had so many special aspects that no international body could satisfactorily cope with it, it has taken action in regard to every problem of the world's cotton trade.

In India a signal success was achieved, the cottan crop there being raised from three million to nearly six million bales in about ten years, and an Indian crop of about ten million bales had been brought well within the range of possibility when the was broke out. There was also an improvement of the world have a successful below the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the s broke out There was also an improvement of staple, and this would have been immensely helped by the project for planting American and Egyptian seed on a large tract of irrigated laad offered by the Indian dovernment This project had already advanced considerably when the war caused a temporary sether. temporary setback.

temporary setback.

The international propaganda did much to improve American cotton cultivation, and its delegations to the Southern States, to the Nile Delta and the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan—under the personal leadership of the president—gathered information of great importance The foregoing opitomises only some of the accomplishments of the Federation (before the war); its work in full is described in nincteen volumes of reports, the contents of which have been translated into all the principal languages, and laid by the British Government before the governments of every civilised country. Now that it has resumed the activities interrupted by the war, its first concern is to remove the peril, already alluded to, of snother shortage in raw material. A hopeful its first concern is to remove the porti, already alluded to, of another shortage in raw material A hopeful view is supported by the fact that, as experience shows, a great yield can be secured by good methods of cultivation wherever the climate is suitable linasmuch as suitable linasmuch as suitable linasmuch as suitable linasmuch in the world, an extension of the sources of supply should be a practical proposition. To avoid dependence on the yield in any particular quarter of the globe, steps should be a braken to bring under cultivation as many widely-distributed areas as possible Next in importance is the question of better methods in growing

Modern science provides the means, and wherever they have been adopted the plant has been responsive in the third place, the establishment of a cetten reserve, long advecated by the highest authority in the trade, is a measure of elementary prudence.

The difficulties of finance, and the relations between capital and labour, have been acutely felt in the cotton industry in secent days, and they will not be eased until a settlement on a wider basis than anthing yet attempted has been agreed upon Both are international, and illustrate the interdependence of nations and of industries Like other industries, the cotton trade needs larger financial resources than ever before, to bear the strain of vastly-increased costs. That strain on employers is internitically intensified by the demands of the employed, and it is wisely suggested demands of the employed, and it is wisely suggested that any future advance of wages, beyond what may represent increased costs of living, be in the form of a monetary interest in the industry. The adoption of this scheme by any industry must of necessity be taken up throughout that industry, or some must benefit at the expense of others. Horein is the best argument for collective against individual action. If the indicated principle be extended in its application its leads to an international standardisation of wages and conditions regulated by conisation of wages and conditions, regulated by considerations poculiar to each country

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### woollen hipustries.

#### By R. TALBOT OVERTON.

RITISH woollen industries, from a remote capital source of national wealth until the development of the cotton trade towards the close of the eighteenth century.

The Colonial developments of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with the invention of the spinning frame and power-loom. supplied an impetus that carried the trade far and quickly ahead.

The chief oversea sources of supply of raw wool are Australia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa and India; China, Persia, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, North Africa, Spain, Portugal and other countries also figuring on the list, even Iceland contributing a quota. The supplies from the East and Russia are considerable.

Woollen textiles are divided into three general classes of fabric, in the manufacture of which three principles are operative-the woollen, worsted and "stuffs "-and to a great extent these principles are localised in practice. At one time the famous products of the West of England and parts of Scotland were almost wholly those of the first-named principle, the output to-day being much more varied. While re-manufactured materials, cotton "sweepings." and "fud" and " flocks "-the wastes in the manufacture of woollens and worsteds-are used in the making of the cheap cloths of Batley, Dewsbury and the Yeadon districts in Yorkshire, nothing but the genuine material at its best enters into the composition of the unsurpassable best cloths of the "West Countrie" and certain defined Scottish areas. Leeds and its districts adhere in the main to the woollen principle. Huddersfield to the worsted, and Bradford to the "stuffs." But both Bradford and Leeds make worsted fabrics in large quantities, and Huddersfield, working in part on the woollen principle. turns out cloths with both woollen and worsted properties. The woollen differs from the worsted principle in the construction of the yarn (thread), or the arrangement of the fibres of which the threads are composed. In the "stuffs" trade cotton warps are the rule, though warps of worsted, wool, silk and linen are also in use, the wethe being usually of Botany (the original Australian variety) and English wool, mohair and wilk.

A hundred years ago the value of the woollen yarmand piece goods distributed from the manufactiving centres of Great Private washed £17,000,000, as against an average of about \$5,000,000 of late years. In 1913 our total misorts (including 122,000,000 lbs. of immorts (including 122,000,000 lbs. of imd and home product to 125,000,000 lbs. In

1914 (the first year of the war) these figures fell period in British history, remained the respectively to 855,000,000 lbs. and 121,000,000 lbs., but in 1915 the grand total rose to 1,179,000,000 lbs., of which 122,000,000 lbs, was produced at home. The weight of foreign wool exported in 1913 was 305,000,000 lbs., and of domestic 29,000,0 to lbs.; in 1914, 297,000,000 lbs of foreign and 38,000,000 lbs. of domestic, against 146,000,000 lbs. and 32,000,000 lbs. for 1915 The bulk retained for consumption was thus 804,000,000 lbs for 1913, 671,009,000 lbs. for 1914, and 1,001,000,000 lbs for 1915. The woollen yarn exported during these three years weighed 55,000,000 lbs. (1913), \$7,000,000 lbs (1914), and 17,000,000 lbs. (1915); exported measured woollen piece goods 185,000,000 yardя, 167,000,000 yards. and 160,000,000 yards. In millions of pounds sterling, the values of woollen exports of all kinds were 34.0 in 1913, 28 3 in 1914, and 81.1 in 1915.

Later statistics of the ordinary kind are wanting, and would be valueless and misleading, the trade in all its ramifications having been temporarily revolutionised by the war-time action of the Government in becoming flist-purchaser and controller.

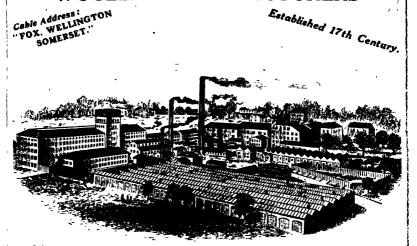
in March, 1919, Government ceased to control prices, and the following mouth commenced selling by public auction, their action reviving the London wool sales, discontinued since March, 1917. The result was an unexpected rise in prices, and as foreign competition increased the rise in fine wools became especially noticeable. Difficulties connected with transport and shortage of labour compelled the Government to let a other countries have a much larger proportion of wool than had been originally intended. The great demand for cloth made of the finest wools doubtless played an important part in the advance of value.

Last year prices of the raw material went down very considerably, prices of the manufactured article falling correspondingly. was largely the result of reduced credits at the banks, the financial crisis in Japan, and, supplementarily, the influx of long-withheld South American wools, the trade being unable financially to lift the wools marketed. This sudden drop was responsible for a less of confidence between consumer and producer, the consequence being a falling-off of new orders and a cancelling of old ones where any excuse could be found. A large increase of business is expected to follow on the restoration of sonfidence (in which connection the helpful action of the colonies is to be noted in starting the public auction of free wools), as the world's present need of woollen goods is great and

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#### THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

#### By W. H. WEBB, President Linen Merchants' Association.

THE botanical name of flax is "Limin Usitatissimum" (the most useful of fibres). The first books of the Sacred Record contain frequent references to flax and linen, and all other textiles, with the exception of the products of wool, are babes in years as compared with linen

Before Moses wrote the first books of the Sacred Volume, before even the Patriarch Abraham visited Pharach, the Egyptians had attained great perfection in the fabrication of

The wonderful strength and durability of the mummy linen found to-day in the tombs of Egypt, and which must have been made at least 4,000 years ago, is striking proof of the outstanding qualities of this fibre

The earliest record we have of linea being made in Ireland dates back to the thirteenth century, and it was probably introduced by the

Norman settlers.

In fabrics for military equipment requiring the greatest strength and durability, linen has again strikingly demonstrated its superiority.

After exhaustive experiments, linen was found. owing to its great strength and durability, to be the one satisfactory covering for the wings of

aeroplanes.

For the paddings or linings of uniforms and for the thread used in the making of boots and uniforms, the demand has been unlimited, simply because it was found that linen would far outwear that made of any other fibre.

War, the great prover, has placed the superiority of linen in an unassailable position It is difficult to get definite figures for com-

parison in the linen industry, as in almost all available records flax, jute and hemp are grouped together.

Under this grouped heading the power looms in the United Kingdom in 1875 numbered 41,980, as against 54,440 in 1905, the distribution being:

Ireland. England & Wales. Scotland 5,024 18,529 1875 ... 17,827 1905 . 32,831 1 494 17,185

but for the tensons given these figures, as regards linen, are unreliable.

The principal manufacturing centres in Scot-

land are Dundee and Dunfermline Broadly speaking, the heavier, coarser linens are made in Scotland, and the medium and finer

varieties around Belfast.

Linen manufacturing can only be said to exist in England, a small section of the industry : centring around Leeds where about 600 operatives are employed

Belfast is peculiarly well adapted to be the centre of the linen trade, as the immense shipyards give employment to the men, leaving a large surplus of women available for employ-ment in the factories.

The total exports of linen goods, including flar, yarns, from the United Kingdom in 1913

amounted in value to £9,400,000.

The raw material used in the linen industry is unfortunately not a home production, with the exception of the comparatively small amount grown in Ireland. Itsels supplies the bulk, and other imports come from Holland and Belgium.

The Belgian or Courtral flax is the fluest in quality; Irish comes next; then the Dutch, Russia supplying all the coarser fibre.

Average tonnage of Flax and Tow from Tons. ll sources consumed in the United Kingdom for 10 years, 1907-1917, was . . 95,000 45 000

The supply in 1918...... 1919 - 1920 Estimated supply from all sources, including stocks in Spinners

hands 24,000 So far this is working out accurately. It is

the flax available for linen supply in 1920, and represents approximately half the amount consumed last year

It is hoped that next year the supply of raw material will begin to increase, but owing to the collapse of Russia, which country supplied 90% of the world's flax, the recovery will of necessity be gradual, and in all probability several years will elapse before a sufficient supply is again on the market.

For some time to come the cost of production is bound to be high Otherwise it would be impossible to stimulate increased sowing of flax especially when food products are proving so

remunerative to farmers.

In the Irish section the linen industry has become strongly associated. Each group, spinners, weavers, Heachers, and merchants have their own associations through which the trade is controlled and regulated. In addition there is the Research Association which is supported by the whole British industry, and the Itish section has an association in the Irish Linen Society, which carries on propaganda and generally looks after the selling end of the trade. It is confidently anticipated that the Research Association will prove efficacious in reducing the cost of production, and already the Irish Linen Society has shown that in an associated industry propaganda is an essential.

The Irish Linen Society has established a Service Bureau at No. 1, Bedford Street, Belfast, for buyers visiting the Linen Market. There a service of up-to-date information is available. A large room is placed at the disposal of buyers, a stenographer is provided, and hotel accommodation. timesportation, etc., is looked after for them

Stabilising Values —On the conclusion of the Armistice in 1918 the re-establishing of civil trade was very carefully considered by the Irish linen tende, and it was felt that until liven values were on a stable basis buying would not commence. With this in view a policy was evolved whereby on standard goods, by costing from the raw material upwards minimum prices were established, which by agreement were binding for the year 1919. The Irish Linen Society carried out the propaganda in connection with this policy, making it known far and near that the price of linen was on a stable basis, with the result that in a short time the boom commenced which has lasted up to the beginning of May, 1920. It is intended that this policy of stabilising values will be continued. When the market eventually commences to drop a periodical basis of values will be established by deliberately lowering the minimum prices step by step. The value of such a policy to every interest concerned is obvious.



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# VELVET AND CORDUROY INDUSTRY.

ELVET probably made from cotton was reaving the waits in the shape of thitts of produced by the Chinese at a date remote from the Christian Era. From this interesting people the textile arts slowly crossed then civilised Asia, encountering the conquering Romans in their Bastern raids.

Later on the great Crusades period distributed the knowledge, bringing these arts into touch with the lesser developed Western World.

Velvet's peculiar properties appealed sac cessively to the rulers of Imperial Rome, to ecclesiastical adornment, to the display of the

age of chivalry.

Through the Italian Republics its manufacture passed on from Venice and Genoa, north through Lyons and France to Flanders, where now desolate, but then thriving Ypres manufactured, as did other cities of the Spanish Netherlands, velvets and fustians. Is Moories Spain west pile velvets were made at Gianada, and from Barcelona, always a textile centre, crattenen probably reached the scaport city of Antwerp.

Religious persecution, and the capture of that city by Parma, caused weavers to flee to England, where, settling in Manchester, they assisted the development of velvet and fustian.

This, the parent of modern cotton velvet and its family connections-known in England from early times-was originally made from coarse wool or combined with linen warp. Then (as now) employed for rough hard work, sumptuary laws settled its place and that of velvet. Chaucer and Shakespeare both refer to it, and our national poet quotes velvet for his knights and dames.

By 1641 Manchester had a reputation for its fustions, Cyprus and Smyrns cottons now replacing the one-time linen warps from Ireland, and being chronicled as exporting them to the Continent and America. The subdivision of production was a feature in those early days -the grey pieces were brought into Manchester, and the dyeing and finishing carried out by the merchants even at that distant period.

From this parent fabric were velvet and corduroy evolved, but even to-day fustian covers the various subdivisions into which cotton pile fabrics may be roughly classed - velvet. velveteen, cord, moleskin, beaverteen, imperial.

diagonal, etc.

The industry is a little world within the greater world of the Lancashire cotton trade-subdivided, specialised, highly technical. The rrey material is woven mainly in Oldham, Preston, Bolton, and points in East Lancashire, and subsequently focussed in Manchester, where the merchants who place the completed fabric in the markets of the world arrange the numerous operations contributing to the successful production of the finished product

as we see it in velvet and cordurey.

High-class yarns are required for wearing velvet—fine Egyptian for strength in the warp, and soft silky American of long staple for the

west, suitably spin to give the velvety touch.
Cutting the pile of this grey material is a very interesting operation, calling for much dexterity. After stiffening and liming preparation, the work consists in opening up the longitudinal tunnels or "races" into which the cloth is woven by means of a fine steel knife

standing These tufts form the velvet.

Perfect grade cloth is needed, free from imperfections, as these would doffice the knife rapidly pushed forward by the walking operator, and damages would result. Inventors have long sought to replace the skill of the human hand by mechanical means, but only in recent years has an ingenious machine been put to work which performs the cutting well. So fine are the "races" in the better qualities as to be invisible to the ordinary eye and only discoverable by the trained dexterity of the pile cutter Once a domestic industry, it is now carried on in well-organised mills in the country districts of Cheshire and Staffordshire.

When the pile has been produced, it has to be manipulated with brushes, shorn, singed and made of smooth surface for dyeing. Careful workmanship is required to produce the "fast dye" and the kindred operations of obtaining the lustre and high degree of finish to which the silky grades of velvet cotton lend themselves.

Standardisation, however desirable, hardly suits the velvet business, as the world's requirements, from the Arctic Circle to the Southern Cross, call for qualities of varying degrees of fineness, weight, quality, style. price, etc., complicated by economic or fiscal barriers, and although the Home Trade is a large consumer, probably 80 per cent. of the velvet production is exported.

A brief survey of the various branches includes the corded velvet, an excellent fabric, emmently suitable for ladies' costumes and ideal for children's wear, and in white etc, washing well, if a few simple instructions are followed

Beautiful varieties of printed, figured, striped, brocaded velvets, acid printing and shot effects. are produced, and a growing trade is done in velvet ribbons made from various grades of cotton velvet. Handsome shoes are made from . cotton velvet and slippers of all grades

Juvenile clothing finds nothing equal to velvet, and corduroy gives splendid results in hard wear

for the rising generation.

Corduroy may be briefly described as velvet made with coarser, cheaper yarns, in stripes or ribs of almost infinite variety, from the thicksett, with a dozen ribs to an inch, to the cable cord of almost an inch to a single rib It is a wellproved article of great utility, and garments made from suitable qualities give endless wear and satisfaction to the user. A few of these would include rural Britain, the navvy, the ironworker, the constructional gangs of North America, the South African farmer, the Austra-lian stockman, French and Belgian peasantry all these workers te-tify to corduroy fabrics

In spheres as diverse as Alpine sports and the hunting field, their worth is proved. British and Allied War Departments discovered during the War what an unequalled material for hard wear was furnished in good quality corduroy. Furniture manufacturers and upholsterers have found what scope corduroy, in its beautiful colourings and high-class designs, offers for house adornment. The Manchester manufacturer, in the past an individualist, now realises that cooperation in some departments will help him to sheathed in a long finely-pointed guide which place effectively before the world the excellent opens up the "race," enabling the sharp edge qualities of the various cotton pile fabrics so of the knife to sever the top of the tunnel, well produced in that busy city.

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#### LEATHER INDUSTRY.

#### By Dr. J. GORDON PARKER,

#### Principal of the Leathersellers' Company's Technical College.

THE Leather Trade is in magnitude one of the most important of Great Britain's staple industries, and at the same time the manufacture of leather is one of the most ancient crafts.

The origin of tanning is lost in antiquity, but specimens of leather exist in our museums which were taken from the tombs of the Pharaohs, showing that good leather was manufactured, and even excellently dyed and finished, some four thousand years B.C Probably no important industry has undergone so little change in the essential principles as the "craft" of leather manufacture or ancient art of tanning. Even in this twentieth century the general outline of tanning is almost identical with that used by our forefathers before the Christian era, in that the basis is the hide or skin, and the tannin ingredient is still obtained from the barks and fruits of trees as of old

In the reign of James I we read of laws being passed restricting a tanner in the production of leather and rendering him liable to heavy fines and imprisonment if he attempted to accelerate his process under the normal number of years required to produce what was

then considered a good sound leather.

One of the earliest forms of tannage was the oil or smoke tannage, which consisted of rubbing the raw skins with soft fat, and afterwards exposing them to the smoke of green wood, somewhat similar to the process still used by various Indian tribes In the production of vegetable-tanned leather, the modern leather manufacturer has to thank the explorer and scientist for the great progress which has been made during the last two or three docades. Where oak bark was looked upon as almost the only source of the tannic acids, other barks, fruits and woods, much richer in tanning properties, have been discovered and are now in daily use. Their introduction has cut down the period of tannage, which was formerly years, to months and almost weeks, and not only has it been discovered that these newer materials from different parts of the Empire are richer in tannin, and therefore quicker in their action, but that judicious blends of certain of these materials produce even a superior leather to that produced by the use of oak bark alone

Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the introduction of myrabolams from India and valones. from Asia Minor began to have its effect on our Wattle back from Australia and Africa, industry and many other materials, all have tended to build up

the reputation of British-nude leather.

In the early seventies a French patent was taken out for the extraction, concentration and decolorisation of tanning extracts, and there sprang up, first in France and Hungary, and afterwards in USA, factories where the oak and chestnut wood was extracted in close proximity to the forests, and under scientific principles concentrated in the form of liquid or solid extract containing 25 to 60 per cent. of tannic acids ready for direct use in tanyards. The introduction of these extracts had a marked effect upon the tanning industry, reducing the period of tannage, and producing a leather of equal quality at lower cost

and producing a feature of equal quantity at lower cost.

Each of the various tanning materials possesses cortain characteristics, and the art of tanning high-grade leather depends on the knowledge of how to blend these materials, and at what stage in the process each should be used in evident of give the best results for the various purposes for which the leather is required

Our tanucties are converting ever one hundred and seventy thousand hides per week into heavy leather,

of which number only approximately fifty thousand hides come from our own native cattle. In the lightnices come from our own native cattle. In the light-leather industry, excepting for our own supply of sheep and calf, some millions of skins have to be imported for the manufacture of upper leathers for boots and fancy leathers for upholstery, bookbinding, purses, pocket books, and other similar articles

GLOUE LEATHER.—The glove manufacturers of Great Britain have had a reputation for the production of high-class glove leather of the heavier grade, suitable r the manufacture of men's gloves-this product

being made from Cape sheepskins

In the manufacture of lighter fancy gloving leathers, the manufacturers of this country had not, up to the commencement of the war, been able to compete with commencement of the war, ocen note to complete with Continental importing houses for these more artistic productions. Great headway has to be reported in this branch of the industry. The production of fancileather for ladies' gloves, both in glace and suede finishes, has made very considerable headway, and these products now compare favourably with the best quality imported leather, and in many cases, show considerable intercompare favourable. onsiderable improvement.

White "washable" glove leather is a British production which has created a great demand, owing to its property of being washable, which operation can be carried out many times; gloves made from this leather thus being economical in wear.

LEATHER FOR ARTICLES OF WEAR -During the last year, leather has been more generally adopted as an article of personal attire. A large number of ladies hats are now being made of suede leathers and this and other leathers are also being employed to a very con-siderable extent as trimmings for ladios' dresses One of the most recent innovations has been the manu facture of ladies' jumpers. It would appear that this material dyed in tasteful shades of colour is likely to become fashionable.

become fashlomble.

Light AND FAKO: LEATHER—The manufacture of leather from the skins of sheep, goat, calf and seal, as used in the fanny leather goods trade, has long been a specialised branch of the leather industry in which Great Britain excels. The tannings of these goods is, in the main, confined to the use of shunac, a tanning material imported from Sielly. This tanning agent is particularly sul able because of its light colour, thereby enabling light and fancy shades to be dyed on the tanned center, and because of its wearing properties. The British dyer has a reputation for the production of leather which has been coloured in "art" or fashlonable shades, and now that British dyes are available in increasing quantities, the trade is rapidly recovering from the set-back which it had during the war period caused by the patriotism of the fancy leather manufacturers employing their energies in the production of boot and equipment leather required production of boot and equipment leather required by our own and allied armies

CHROMF TANKING -In 1881 the first patent was taken CHROWF TANNIN — In 1881 the first patent was taken out for the production of mineral tanned leather by the chrome process. This method, which consists of impregnating the fibres of the raw skin with chromic acid, which is subsequently converted into chromic wide, results in the production of a leather which, when properly manufactured, is superior in wearing proporties to that which is vegetable tanned, and reseases the additional property of believe to the consession. possesses the additional property of being waterproof and of lighter weight, and when manufactured into and of inginer weignts, and when manufactures much boot-upper leather, of smarter appearance. The process of chrome tanning is very rapid, it being possible to convert raw pelt into leather in as short a period of time as three to four hours, although a much longer time than this is given in actual practice. Great processes has been made in the obvoing tanning industriations. gress has been made in the chrome tanning industry. British manufacturers were at first slow in taking full British manuscurrer were at his slow in taking full advantage of the newer process, but the development of this industry during the war and since the armistice has been such that when the factories at present under construction are completed, the British shoe manufacturer can be practically independent of foreign supplies; whereas six years ago, probably 50 per cent. our requirements were imported.



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#### BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.

THE machine-made footwear of to-day is in the direct line of succession from the primeval sandal, a covering for the sole of the foot made of plat ed grass, palm freeds, skins of animals, and other material—still in common use among Oriental reces. From this form of pedal protection, obviously inadequate in many weathers and colder climates, early progression was made to a rudely shaped shee of a single piece of untauned hide, laced with a thong, and thus a complete covering. From these two forms—acclessible to perfected shee and boot, combinations of both.

Until the last decade of the eighteenth century boot and shoe making was solely a handicraft. Their manufacture by machinery originated in the invention of the sewing machine, the first patent for which was granted to an American in 1790. The development of the industry under review synchronised with the improvement and development of the sewing machine. Although designed for the boot and shoe trade, this most ingenious piece of mechanism proved more quickly practicable for other than that trade's uses and special requirements, to adapt it for which was the work of time and a number of inventors, of whom one was the great English engineer Brunel. The chief difficulty was in mechanically fastening together soles and uppers. This overcome, the American enterprise of boot and shoe making went ahead, and when the Civil War broke out the needs of the armies gave it a great impetus.

When, some fifty years ago, British makers awoke to the fact that the day of the hand-made article for the general public was over, and that they must either adapt the new methods or go under, they found the Americans in control of the necessary plant. The English branch of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston had a practical monopoly of all the required mechanism, the acquisition of which by their British customers was rigidly conditioned. The vendors reserved the power to remove the equipments with which they had furnished it from any factory introducing other than their own machinery, mostly imported from across the Atlantic. For long the British n.anufacturer of boots and shoes, and the British manufacturer of the machinery he needed, were thus handicapped, but the Patent Act of 1907 prohibited this power of confiscation, and brought to both-and to many others-the benefit of a clause making revocable the patent rights granted to any invention not used for manufacturing purposes "to an adequate extent" in Great Britain. When once he had a fair chance the home manufacturer made good with certitude and celerity, demonstrating that on any- water and damp proof.

thing like equal terms he had nothing to fear from his American rival, notwithstanding the latter's long start in advance of him. To-day the output of the British factories is enormous; and as regards quality it is significant that the British armies, marching on British-made boots, were the best shod of all the combatant forces engaged in the Great War. Even in the heyday of American superiority—now irrecoverably lost—there was a grade of leather that the American maker had to buy over here, sending it back to us in a portion of a certain class of his goods.

Our principal centres of manufacture are Northampton (at the head of the list), Leicester, Stafford, Norwich, Bristol. Limithnow and May-bole. At a typical large modern factory in any of these and other places the daily output is to be reckoned by thousands of pairs. In the matter of leather, supplies from native resources are supplemented by imports of hides from South South Africa, America and remotes Machinery dominates the operations lands. from first to last. Even the surface measurement of the hides, always very irregularly shaped, is ascertained with mathematical exactitude by means of electrically moved mechanism. Clickmg-the cutting out and shaping of the material for uppers-was still done by hand until some ten or twelve years ago, but the clicking machine is now in general use—From the department in is now in general use which it operates the shaped pieces go to the making-up department, the principal feature of in hundreds—is that all-important sewwhiching machine which it took so long to perfect for the purpose it here accomplishes Various more or less intricate processes precede the bringing together of the uppers and the soles and heels to which they are to be attached. the case of all weited boots (a term which excludes those for very hard and rough wear), what are called pulling-over machines bring the upper over on to the insole and tack it to keep it in its place, the heel being drawn over by hand. The work at this stage is completed by an implement curiously named a "ingger." stitching of the welt. and upper to the insole is done by a developed form of the Goodyear welt machine patested in America as leng ago as 1862. The outer sole, having been shaped and (by a solution of rubber) fixed, is stitched on to the welted boot by a lock-stitch sewing machine fitted with an awl which pierces the needle-Like so much of the other plant, the machine that nails on the heels is automatic in its action.

At many other stages, both before and after those at which we have glanced, modern boot manufacture is richly illustrative of the fact that modern needs are best and only to be satisfied by uname of modern applied science. It goes without saying that, in so far as their shape is similar, shoes are made on similar principles by similar or the same mechanism.

Inventiveness is still at work in the industry, and it is claimed for a boot lately put on the market that it is absolutely and unconditionally water and damp proof.

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#### THE BELTING INDUSTRY.

trade barometer, for its activities afford a reliable index of the condition of trade generally, both at home and abroad. Belting plays an increasingly important part in the transmission of power in engineering shops, ship-building yards, textile factories, and power stations, while it is also largely used in collieries, mining and railway works; thus a brisk demand tor belting is a sure indication of expanding manufacturing industry. British producers of belting enjoy a reputation which is world wide. due not only to the excellence of their belting. but also to the fact that they have made an exact science of the problems involved in the economical and effective transmission of power. They are always willing to advise potential users as to the most suitable belts for the work to be done, and also as to their practical application and arrangement. This has resulted in a world-wide demand for the British article; for whether the belts be of leather or of cotton or other materials, it is recognised that there is a strength and durability about British belting which much of that manufactured abroad does not possess. Our climatic conditions may have something to do with this superiority; but an equally if not more important factor is the fact that we are an old-established manufacturing nation, and hence have long been engaged in solving the problems attaching to power transmission. This long experience, backed by high reputation, has ensured marked success in the world's markets generally. At present our manufacturers have not overtaken the unmet demands of the war period, when all our output was required for munition. motor, aeroplane, or other works, and there was little or nothing for export.

France and Belgium are making strenuous efforts to reconstruct their factories and their industries, and are relying upon British manufacturers for their belting. There are also arrears of orders to be executed for South American States, South Africa, and to a still greater extent, for India. Our Indian dependency is now one of the world's most important cotton-spinning and jugations in the indian and caylon tea fibres of the supply her with the enormous quantities of belting used in her textile factories, and are fibres of the landian. The requirements of the Indian from "stretch."

IR British belting industry is a good markets are somewhat exacting, and one famous firm of manufacturers who have been close upon ninety years in the bufiness have made a special study of these, and maintain big stocks specially manufactured and prepared to meet the exacting climatic and other conditions of India. Of all beltings. the most serviceable, efficient, and also the most costly, is leather, and when the enormous amount of leather belting in service is considered, some idea can be formed of the importance of the belting industry. firm alluded to, whose works are situated in Glasgow, and include no fewer than eighteen departments, have a tannery in the Highlands which deals with 100,000 hides per annum.

> Although this may seem a big number, it should be remembered that a large motor or other engineering works may easily have 25 or 30 miles of leather belting in operation in their various shops, representing, if only the prime portion of the hides-the buttsare used in its manufacture, the skins of 1,000 or 5,000 head of oxen. Approximately a first-class hide only yields about 16 square feet of leather for the best quality of belting. and this is curried under high tension and allowed to dry under "stretch." The tensile breaking strain of 1 square inch of British leather belting made from selected hides and specially tanned is over 9,500 lbs. Such belting is admirably adapted for main driving, electric motors, and other fastrunning machinery. Dynamos run with it. and feeding incandescent lamps with direct; current give as steady a light as when fed with accumulators. Main driving belts can be made up to 12 feet in width, and a main driving double belt for 800 horse-power has been made. This belt was 140 feet long and 60 inches wide.

Of late years a type of textile belting which has come to the fore is that which is known as Balata belting; for this it is claimed that it is the strongest of the textile varieties. It is made of special hard-woven, long-staple cotton canvas, bound together by an indissoluble mixture of "Chonata," which is composed of guttapercha, balata, and other gums, which are so applied that they permeate the fibres of the canvas while in a state of high heat and tension. The result of this treatment is a flexible belt which is impervious to moisture and is almost immune from "stretch."



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Engineers, Ltd., Singupore. Paris Fenchurch Street, ISSOF MUINOUSE MELBOURNE E.C. 9. Blackfriars Road. MANCHESTER .. BIRMINGHAM .. 17, Cannon Street. SIBNEY LEEDS 10, Aire Street. AUCKLAND, N Z NEWCASTLE-ON-STRAITS SETTLEMENTS TINE 6.8, Royal Arcade. pore. messrs. Universal Supplies Ltd., Room 25, 204. St. James St Messrs David Hogg & Co., Calle Holiar 236 NOTTINGHAM . 105, Sherwood St MONTEPAL .. .. BRISTOL 89, Broad Street. BLINOS AIR BELFAST .. .. 38, Queen Street. Duncan, Stratton Co. 9, Marine St.



#### GLASS BOTTLES. By J. MANDEFIELD

THE making of glasdis not a modera disordery of and undoubtedly was highly developed in very early uses. So far hack as 2,000 years lefore (Thrist we have evidence that glass making was practised by the Egyptians, the knowledge ultimately passing from them to the Romans. It is also will known to have been a flourishing art in Venice and district in the Middle ages of the control of the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second that the second th

were bottle factories. In 1728, owing to the prosperous conditions of the industry, an excise duity was imposed by the Government on gloss manufacture, and although I would appear that owing to the exorditant intime I would appear that owing to the exorditant intime that in 1846 the production of class, bottles in Great Britain amounted to 232,574 exts, or which no less than 232,887 cwis were exported. The tax above reforred to was repealed in 1845, from which time the glass bottle industry has grown to very large dimensions, farming to-day probably the chief portion of the British glass industry, which it may be stated compuses in all sween distinct sections, producing glassware of various types. The production of bottles may be broadly distinct sections, producing glassware of various types. The production of bottles may be broadly distinct excitant, and the latter from large can be even the containers and the color of the form furnaces containers. The former are usually used in the two classes. On the color of the containers of the containers from the production of "white" bottles and containers from tank furnaces (which has in the past presented many technical difficulties) is making considerable progress, however, and there is no doubt important developments in this method of production are likely to take place. In view of the extended use of machines for bottle making, progress in tank working is. important developments in this method of production are likely to take place. In view of the extended use machines for bottle making, progress in tunk working is of great importance, as it cassues the maintenance of continuous supply of molten glass at the same level in the furnace, so long as the tank is in Operation, thus acultive the operation of machines. This continuous supply of glass is possible owing to the fact that ran materials for the making of glass are regularly fod into the tank at the melting end, and after fusion the molten glass gradually passes to the working end, where bottle making can be carried on without interruption. Bottles are still largely produced by hand methods. Usually a gaug numbering five workers, termed a "chair" or "hole, consisting of the following men and how working bogether: gatherer, blower, wester off, make, and taker in.

and taker in.

working together: gatherer, blower, wetter off, maken, and taker in.

The wester off and taker in are usually boys. The process of bottle making is briefly as follows. The gatherer collects from the furnace on the end of an Iron blow-pipe a quantity of motten glass which he rolls and shapes on an iron or stone slab called a "marver plate". The blow-pipe with the glass has been proved the property of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the plate of the p

was scalingly at an early duty that full the sulk presential, and from its introduction may be dated the most important stage in the development of the mustry

servinction of the theorem of the continuous of the most important stage in the development of the moustry. Commencing with the year 1875 many machines designed in both Europe and America with the object of making bottles have been exploited, a number of which have proved more or less efficient. These vary to a very considerable extent in the amount of human labour necessary for their operation and may be classified as a long to the considerable extent in the amount of human labour necessary for their operation and may be classified as a long to the considerable extent in the amount of human labour in the substitute of the considerable with the structure of the considerable example of an absolutely automatic machine a cotable example of an absolutely automatic machine a cotable example of an absolutely automatic machine a cotable example of an absolutely automatic machine a cotable example of an absolutely automatic machine a cotable with the exception of mechanics to regulate its running. On the latter types of this machine bottles are being produced at the rate of thirty per minute, the muchines running continuously with the exception of breaks necessary to change module overhand working parks, etc.

\*\*Surther development in machine of machine holes of comment in the context of the glass transfer of motten grant of the glass transfer of motten grant of the glass transfer of motten glass of predetermined weight of the Owen, and for which a great future is claimed by many people in terested in glass manufacture, is what is termed the "flow food of the place of the glass transfer of motten glass of predetermined wight are gathers" are immediately delivered directly into the mothes of automatic forming machines placed along one gathers of motten glass of predetermined with the complete the operation of making bottles. The design is generally such that one feeder can deliver "gathers of glass simultaneously to several forming machines, rendering it possible, paviding the weight is equal, to make bottles and contai

O'nell, all of which have proved very efficient in the production of bottles and containers no which they were designed, and are being adopted to an increasing extern with great-ripidity.

Daring the war the importation of glasswate was practically suspended, and British manufacturers of glass bottles quickly realised the urgent need for not only greatly improving and modernising, but largely in creating their factories and equipment if they were to take advantage of the opportunity offered to supply a larger portion of the enormous demands. To achieve the continuous of the continuous content of the content of the enormous demands. To achieve the content of the continuous content works and the creation of new works and methods and included in the content of those types of bottles required in bulk. These changes involve the outlay of very large sums of money and also a considerable period of time for their completion, but they will undoubtedly play a supreme part in assuring to this country in the future the supply of a much larger proportion of the almost unlimited world demand for lottles and glass containers.

The following statistics show the expents of glass bottles from the United Kingdom to all sources at intervals of deen years from 1830 to 1935, together with figures for the year 1936.

YFAR	QUARTITY	VALUE
1853	457.787 cwts.	4348.458
1863	614,561	312,686
1873	907,680 ,,	461,918
1888	749,187 .,	356,496
1893	639,209	305,781
1903	898,958 gross	443,783
1913	974,465	605,847
1919	975 159	949 000

imports at intervals of ten years from 1893 together with the year 1919 were as follows:—

	QUARITIT.	VALUE.
1893	821,795 gross	£425,955
1903	1,831,665	789,065
1913	1,923,571 ,,	814,923
1919	929,855	946,492
	 A	41-4 41-1

It will of course be understood that the imports and exports for the year 1919 were largely affected by the shortage of labour, raw materials, fuel, transport facilities etc, and they cannot be regarded as representing the normal situation.

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# ENGLISH ESSENTIAL OILS. By C. EDWARD SAGE, F.I.C.

**FOLATILE** OILS, or essential oils, are the bodies to which so many flowers, leaves, spices and woods owe their distinctive odours. The scent of lavender, the flavour of cloves and the odour of sandalwood are all due to the presence of volatile oil in their structures. The method of collecting sufficient of the oil to use, or handle, consists of heating the requisite flowers, leaves or plants in a current of steam, then condensing the steam and collecting the oil which separates from the water. This process, now commonly called steam distiliation, is almost as ancient as civili-ation and like so many useful arts, it was brought from the East to the Moors, who crossed to Spain and so spread the knowledge to southern Europe The art was chiefly applied to the preparation of sweet smelling waters and cordials, and as the use of these increased, so it became necessary to cultivate the plants which yielded the volatile The monasteries were famous for their physic gardens and herb growing, and used their products for treating human sicknesses and the preparation of elixirs and cordials; we have reminders of these early times in the form of "Benedictine," "Chartreuse," "Crême de Menthe" and "Anise" liquenrs; but to-day the herb gardens are only associated with such things as mint, thyme, and sage, yet they were really the forerunners of the large herb-growing farms which are devoted to the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic herbs to-day.

The apothecaries of a century and more ago, either prepared for themselves or bought from the growers and distillers, the essential oils for use in medicine, and as the work of the apothecary became gradually merged into the practice of medicine and pharmacy, so the art of preparing essential oils became the prerogative of the drug grower and oil distiller. As typically English products we have a world wide reputation for the oils of peppermint, lavender, rosemary, caraway, femel, clamomile, and dill for all these are native plants, and the two first named are still so famed that they always fetch a least three times the price of any other foreign grown or distilled oils.

Surrey was, formerly, the county where most of the peppermint and lavender were grown, and "Mitcham olls" still persists as a title although the districts of Mitcham, Beddington and Carshalton have long been given over to the hands of the estate agent and house builder. The herbs are still cultivated in Surrey, Kent, Suffolk, Hertfordshire and Lincolnshire, and the closest attention is given to the production of the purest products.

Although the oil glands in the plants are almost too minute to be perceptible, yet the essential oils produced in Eugland amount to many thousands of pounds annually. This means organization on the highest scale, and, by means of the expensive equipment of a modern distillery, tons of herbs are daily handled and the resulting oil is made ready for commerce.

The English herb season is very short, and so the large equipment of stills has to be utilised during the greater part of the year for distilling other products.

The aromatic spices are chiefly of tropical and subtropical origin and in order to produce the volatile oil from these, they are shipped to this country from the places in which they grow and the English distillers extract the volatile oils in this country.

In this way the English factories yield us the oil from almonds, cloves, cinnamon, nutureg, allspice, caraway, dill, and fennel, besides numbers of others employed in medicine.

It is not always possible or profitable to produce all these oils in England, but they are rectified, if necessary, on arrival from abroad.

For instances: the eucal ptus trees are natives of Australia and the leaves are distilled on the spot, the oils are shipped to this country and seldom need redistillation.

Citronel'a and lemongrass oils are distilled in Ceylon, Burms, and the Straits Settlements Star amse, and cassis oils are produced in China; wintergreen oil in the United States; lemon, orange, and bergamot in Italy and Sicily.

Now the shipment of these oils to England, and their sale, meant, until recently, that they were distributed by the merchant to the consumer, but during the last decade or two it has been found that the volatile oils can serve markind in many other forms than in their raw or refued state, and to-day many of the essential oils are simply the raw materials for the manufacture of more complex substances which are used in flavouring foods, preparing perfumes, or the manufacture of medicinal substances.

At the present time the humble clove is the starting-point for the mann-acture of the attributed in chocolate and foods. Some English distillers produce and sell clove oil by the ton, from which chemical treatment yields first eugenol, and finally vanillin.

The lemon grass oil, above mentioned, vields a substance known as citral, from which the body monone is produced, and that, with the product distilled in England from orns toot, gives us the violet perfumes for which our English makers have no equal

Otto of rose is naturally associated with a sunner climate than our English one, but an artificial rose oil is produced by the chemist with the geraniol from citronella oil as a

starting-point

The distillation of essential oils is an English industry which has stood the test of time, nothing but the best has survived the competition of cheaper and inferior products, and to-day our few factories have a reputation which has only been acquired by long years of painstaking work. The industry requires the supervision of highly trained chemists and engineers, it requires a small army of workmen and mechanics: it gathers its raw materials from every country in the world, and many of the ablest business men and merchants are engaged in it.

Although their origin is lost in antiquity the processes of manufacture are as up-to-date as modern science can possibly bring them, and if two thousand years have passed since 'myrrh, al es and cassia" were used to produce sweensmelling garments, yet the production of essential oils has only been brought to its present state by conscientious work and research through the centuries by painstaking workers, who have had but one ideal, viz., the "PURITY OF ENGLISH ESSENTIAL OILS."



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#### BRITISH BRUSH-MAKING.

#### By T. MARSON TILL, Secretary of the British Brush Manufacturers' Association.

"HERE is hardly a household, factory, work- [ shop, or institution that exists where brushes of some kind or other are not -yet few people seem to know how or of what brushes are made.

It is perhaps little known that the bristle used for brush-making throughout the world is grown on the semi-wild boar in Russia, China, and India. Although bristle is the most important

material used in the industry, brushes are also made from the hair of the horse, bear, goat, badger, squirrel, sable, and other animals—from fibre from the Mexican alse tree—from plassava (bass), kitool, cocoa, and other fibres from various tropical palms.

The manufacture of brushes is divided roughly

into five branches :-

1. Brushes "drawn" with wire or thread.

2. Painting and shaving brushes

3. Brushes and brooms set with pitch, etc. 4. Twisted wire brushes for flues and bollers

5. Ivory and bone hair and tooth brushes. WIRE-DRAWN BRUSHES.

Include tollet, stable, and household brushes, such as scrubs and shoe brushes.

Tufts or knots of bristle or hair of double the length required are placed under loops of wire. which are passed through holes in the back of the brush and then drawn back with the bristle, thus bending them double and causing both ends to stand upright together. On the back of the stock is now glued and screwed a piece of decorative wood to cover up the wires and hent tufts showing through. The brush is then finished and polished.

Some of the commoner sorts of "drawn" brushes are made by plugging the "knots" with staples into the board by machinery, and this process has considerably developed during the war.

PAINTING AND SHAVING BRUSHES.

There are two classes of painting brushes—those for painters and decorators and those for artists. Before painting and other bristle brushes can be made, the bristle, which is the most expen-sive part of the brush, has to be sorted and "dragged" into certain lengths from the raw bristle, washed, mixed, and tied into knots of required sizes and stiffness, so that the bend of all

the bristles faces inwards, and the flags form concentric rings. The buying of suitable bristles and

these operations require much skill and training.
The knots of bristles when so finished are concentrated at the roots, and are bound on to the nandle by string or wire, or are driven into a source. A new process under which the roots are set in valcanised rubber is being developed with success.

Aitists brushes are made from hair taken from the tail of the sable, marten, kolinsky, and squirrel, and also from bristles. They are set in quills of various sizes, or in metal. The work is chiefly done by girls. The firms in England who specialise in artists' brushes are

few in number. Shiring brishes.—The hair from along the middle of the back of the badger is the best hair from which these brushes are made. Goat hair and brishes are the used and made to imitate

badger, and unless the brush is stamped "badger hair" it may generally be taken that the brush is made of a mixture of hairs. The best badger hair is worth to-day about 300c. per lb.

BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

An entirely different process, known as "setting," is employed in the manufacture of these

A knot of hair, fibre, or bristles is taken and the root end dipped into boiling pitch, bound with a thrum, then dipped again and inserted into a hole already bored in the wooden stock, a slight twist being given in the process to splay the hairs.

TWISTED WIRE BRUSHES FOR FLUES AND BOILERS.

These are chiefly made by special machinery. IVORY AND BONE HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES

This is a distinct branch of the trade, although most of the hrushes come under the heading of "drawn" work.

Bone pail brushes are almost now entirely

superseded by wooden ones.
Although the antiquity of the brush trade itself is not very great, the following early references to brushes are on record:—In the year 1877 A.D., "or wyped to (a coat) with a brusshe." In the year 1519, "Olde men brusshed theyr dustye clothes with cowe tayles: as we do with hear brusshes." The painting brush used by artists is probably the oldest type of brush. The few hair brushes that were made 120 years ago for the toilet were constructed on the principle upon which the modern broom is made—that is, the hairs were set in with pitch.

In the cheaper and commoner kinds of brushes foreign competition made some headway prior to the war, but in the better class of goods the

British trade has always more than held its own. Statistics give the following values of the trade -

	Imports.	Exports	Re Exports.	Home Tracle
1000	£	£	£	
1907			-	1,826,000
1918	456,141	237,812	22,157	
1914	854,908	216,236	18,605	
1915	877,578	187,162	14.107	
1916	482,048	236,298	19,410	
1917	90,287	218,887	8,144	
1918	407,867	171,122	4,539	-
1919	859,688	291,297	57,337	
First 9				_
months,	715,785	899,598	Not yet	kn <b>ow</b> n.

In the year 1908 the British Brush Manufacturers' Association was formed, and now has a membership of 135 of the leading manufac-

turers in the country.

The Scottish, Irish, and Northern Counties
Brush Manufacturers' Associations, and Master Bone Brush Makers Association, representing 112 manufacturers, are affiliated to the B.B.M.A., which thus represents 227 brush manufacturers.

The Association has standardised the stamping of brushes as to weight and material used, and has established the difference between bristles and hair—bristles now being strictly recognized in the trade as only the hair of the log, pig, or boat.
The Government and Municipal hodies recog-

nise the Association as representing the Trade.

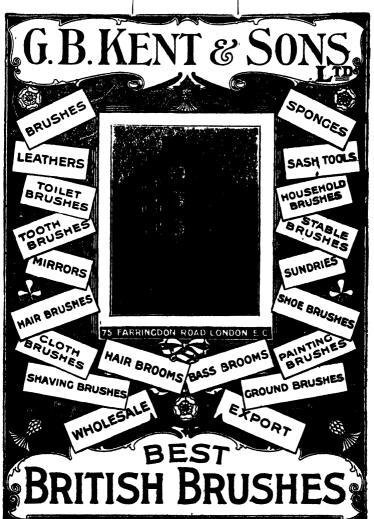
A Trade Board consisting of 14 representatives from the B.B. M.A., and 14 representatives from the trades unions concerned, has now been the trades unions concerned, has now been that blished to settle minimum rates of wares for the trade and other matters appertaining thereto.

Codes used:
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### MAP, GLOBE AND CHART PRODUCTION.

antiquity whose geographical knowledge ex-tended beyond the limits of their own country. Their annual survey of the Nile after its periodic inundation laid the foundation for an accurate knowledge of Roypt itself, which was further fostered by the priests, among whose sacred books were three devoted to the study of astrology, surveying and geography Within their geographical horizon were probably the whole of the Mediterranean shores, regions to the east of the Tigris, the mountains of Armenia, and perhaps to the mearest frontiers of India. It is to the Hebrews, however, that we owe the three oldest of early geographical records The ethnographical table in the tenth chapter of Genisis is the first known attempt to classify the races of mankind; the description of the march through the wilderness is the first itinerary we possess; and it is a safe assumption that some kind of topo. graphical map must have been the basis for the division of the Promised Land. The Phosnicians learnt much on their trading voyages, but many of their discoveries were lost to posterity in the fall of Type and the distruction of the Carthaginian records, and to the Greeks, of all peoples of antiquity must be accredited the greatest extension of geographical knewledge. Homer has been described as the father of geography, and his conceptions of the universe held ground for hundreds of years, the wider and more philosophical views that eventually supersoded them being the fruit of Grecian com-

niercial interprise and colonial expansion.

About the beginning of the 5th century (s.e.) we find the geographical knowledge of the time embodied in a map-the first Map of the World that of Anaximander of Miletas (910-547) Of this was the bronze tablet of Aristagoras, on which were engrassed "the whole circuit of the earth, and every sea and all rivers"; the maps of Democrites, Eudoxus of Chidus, and even of Hecatseus, appear to have been but "new and revised editions." Passing over much that in anything like an exhaustive review would call for note, we come to the work of Eratosthenes of Cyrene, born a.c. 276 The attempts and achievements of Eratosthenes in the measurement of the earth would by themselves entitle him to be called the founder of scientific geography. His map represents the first application to cartography of His map scientific principles, and is an important landmark in the development of map-making. His cartographical labours were completed by Hipparchus, the astrono mor, whose idea of constructing a map of the world in which latitude and longitude should be laid down as determined by astronomical observations was afterwards in part realised by Claudius Ptolemy, whose maps and geographical treatises are his monument for all time.

Proceeding somewhat abruptly to the Christian era, the lost geographical love of the ancients was revived by the Araba, to whom is also to be accomisted the adeption of the Chinese invention of the compass

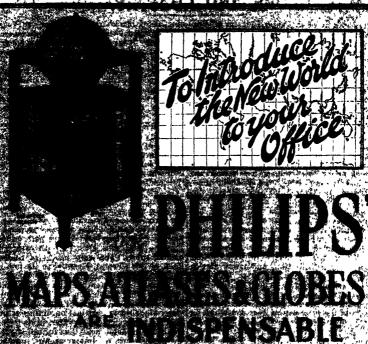
which is first mentioned among European writers by an Englishman, Nockam, at the end of the twelfth century. Chart and map production quickly responded to the immense improvement in navigation effected by its use and the adaptation of the astrolabe to marine requirements. For medieval cartographers Ptolomy was the great authority, his work being

HE Egyptians were the first civilised race of widened. The most accurate of the medieval mans were the Portolani, compiled from compass bearings, As surveys of the earth's surface grew in number and hitherte maknown areas were discovered and delineated, mays gradually became more scientific jumination, major granuary governme moore sometific and accurate. They were formarly drawn for reproduction on copper and steel plates by hand designing, impressions being willed on the japressions hand-coloured. To-day press, and the japressions hand-coloured. To-day pross, and use inspressions associated to To-day mage are reproduced. By a substor of mochanical processes which vary according to their application. The finest results are obtained from hand-engraved intaglic copier plates, transfers from which are taken and printed lithographically from stone or zine and aluminium plates, the latter being med in fast running rotary machines. Another letterpress method is that of engraving the map on wax and preparing electrotypes. All these processes apply to the key map, the colours being obtained by the use of ruled or stippled tints: a separate printing is required for each colour. Accurate super-imposition of the various workings on the key plate being absolutely essential, high grade paper is required, with great skill and care in printing. The production of globes is mostly a hand process, the maps or of gibbes is mostly a name process, the image or "gores" being printed in the ordinary way and then out out and pasted on the globe, which in the case of the larger sizes is made by building up; composition on a papier maché ball, the utmost care being nocessary to ensure accurate joining of the different sections. The globe is them, polished and in the cases whether and mounted on a stand fitted in a glass moridian and mounted on a stand with printed horizon Smaller sizes are made by with printed horizon Simaller sizes are fanale by ombossing sardboard in heinispheres, then folining up to make the complete sphere, on which the gores are added. The globe of this type in not so heavy, and is largely used in schools. Here it may be patited out that the educational value of cartorization because it was been been as the control of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of the special of th advantages that are only its own

British outcomply, thanks largely to the exertions of the Royal Geographical Rociety in popularising the study of geography, has in recent times hande marked progress. Although among the surveys undertaken by various countries those of Great the study of geography, has in recent times made marked progress Although among the surveys, undertaken by various countries those of Great Bitain rank very high, until some few years ago the Continent generally, and Germany particulutly, were ahoad of us in the industry of map and stias production. Now our relative position has distinctly improved. The British large-scale maps in use on the Western Front were indisputably better than those issued from the War Office of our enemy; practical monopolisation by the Germans of globe construction, formerly uncontests, is better than tenso issued from our onemy; practical monopolisation by the Germans of globe construction, formerly uncontested, is being successfully challenged by English makers. The charts and maps of the British Admiralty are universally admitted to be the most abscirate in the world. Minute particularisation, clearness of definition and comprehensiveness of range distinguish the maps which represent the specialised labours of the Ordanoe Survey capers, who have incalculaily sariched our knowledge of district and national topography in all its ramifications.

In the sphere of commerce, as in the sphere of the oxidenic, cartography has a place of vital importance. Trade follows the flag, but where the flag goes the map must show, or the trader remains ignorant of much that it is essential for him to know. The enterprise of English map specialists provides him with the means of acquiring by simple reference and in epitoms information that without those means peaked only be obtained at the improtectable

Polleny was the great authority, his work being and in options information that without those sopied for conturies, supplemented and brought up means, pould only be obtained at the impracticable date on the knowledge of the carting surface out of personal experience.



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GEORGE BLUEFFE SON AND





### SEÈDS INDUSTRY.

HE culture of seeds is an industry of both vital national concern and of individual interest. In one ramification or another is a factor in the life of each and the lives of all. On an adequate and well-conditioned imply of agricultural and wentable seeds expends the adequate and healthy supply of the case of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of th reds bare wastes are transformed into green astures rich with sustenance, lawns that Selight the eye are created and maintained, maces are carpeted that serve the ends of pleasant recreation and beneficial exercise. Royal appreciation of the importance of the Subject under brief review has been twice signified in our time, the visit of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary to the Royal Sees Establishment at Reading in 1918 having been preceded by a visit there of his august father when Prince of Wales; the bublic interest these visits aroused reflecting he interest in seed culture of all classes of the community.

For long the commerce in seeds lacked stem and organisation, and many abuses Adulteration was the rule. Sourished. Mechanical means were in use for killing the witality of cheap see is without affecting their appearance, guarantees being offered by the seed subjected to the process could by subsequent germination betray the fraud in which it was to be an item. These killed sheap seeds were mixed and sold with dear seeds of a different species but of similar form For instance, killed rape at and coleur. threepence a pound was mixed with cabbage, brocceli and other round seeds worth many shillings a pound. In the early years of last century the scandal of this and other malpractices became to great that an agitation was set afoot which resulted in a commission of inquiry, and ultimately to the passing of

the Seeds Adulteration Act.

If genks be an infinite capacity for taking jams, seed culturers on a commercial scale are a race of geniuses, for in almost every stage meticulous care must be exercised, in conjunction with exhaustive knowledge and exper enced judgment, which without painstaking would be wasted. They have to deal with aumerous species and immunerable varieties of each. To illustrate the multiplicity of anetics in floriculture alone, of instead one hundred and seventy, other species are capacity distributed. This predigality if variation is by no means confined to flower species.

one sort of blackberry—some few years ago four hundred new varieties were discovered in China. It is not-worthy that the tendency of varieties to revert to their, original type, which all breeders of time stock have observed, is equally presistent's flav varieties be kingdom. The forthis seed of a variety germinates to spaces, but not with the degree of certainty to its own varieties are perpetuated by other means.

In such qualities and characteristics as the longevity of their vitality, the duration of the period of germination, and their hardihood there are some not injuriously affected by either boiling or freezing) the seeds of different species are in extreme contrast, but the conditions required for germination are in principle the same-exposure to moisture and a certain quantity of heat, communication with the atmosphere being also necessary for the maintenance of a healthy state. A seed, when fully ripe, contains a larger proportion of carbon than any other living part, and so long as it is thus charged with carbon it cannot grow. The only means of ridding itself of this element, executial to its preservation but an impediment to its development, is in the conversion of the carbon into carbonic acid, for which a supply of oxygen This it procures from the is necessary. water absorbed in germination, fixing hydrogen, the other element of water, in its tissue, With the carbonic acid thus formed it parts by means of its respiratory organs, until the proportion of fixed carbon is lowered to the amount suited to its growth.

The typical Seed Establishment of to-day is a colony of caperts. Growing on their own lands for the seke and purpose of seed harvesting, the cultivators are sponsors for their produce when it passes into the hands of growers for other purposes. Farm seeds, grase seeds, garden and kitchen garden seeds must all be tested, the unfit and the unlikely be eliminated; means must be taken to preserve pedigree stocks from extinction or decadence. All this entails scientific, costly and elaborate equipments in some departments and an unerring discrimination and coaseless watchfulness in all.

Since the reform and consolidation of the seed industry more than a hundred years ago, its history has been one of continuous extension and development. It has been, and is, importantly influential in advancing British interests at home and overseas, and its interests at home and overseas, and its interests at home and overseas, in this age of the figures. British-grown in this age of the figures. British-grown seeds are in preferential demand all over the world. I feature at the trade is that the smallest customer may buy direct from the structure of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the



**ENGLAND** 

### THE GUN INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN

By HENRY W. R. TARRANT.

S in most other industries British firearms have, dates back some hundreds of years. In manufacturers have, since the wat, had later days the London makers have been fauleus to overcome a great deal of inertia in principally for the less types of guns and raise manufacturers have, since the war, had to overcome a great deal of inertia in getting their peace productions thoroughly well going a rain, but the wheels are now moving with regularity, and more British arms than ever before are being distributed in the various markets of the world Not quite so many skilled hand workers as of old may perhaps have c me back into the trade, but defection in this direction is fortunately more than compensated by an extended use of machining processes, of improved organisation established during the war, and by the entrance into some branches of the trade of certain hig factories equipped only for the highest class repetition machine work.

In various branches of the industry Britain has always been foremost-particularly in the production of the highest class shot guns and high-velocity hig game rifles. These however, involve the employment of skilled and artistic hand work, for which the British workman in this trade has always been celebrated. In the theaper -or, rather, less expensive grades of arms, Britain has hitherto suffered from Continental (particularly Belgian) and American comrighted by our improved methods and we are now in a fair way, as has been predicted in past issues of "WHITAKER," to leading the world in

trade in firearms once again. The centre of the trearms industry, as judged by quantities produced, is Birmingham. Birmingham manufacturers - big and littlehave very wisely formed the Birmingham Registered Gunnakers' Company, Limited, the main object of which is co-operative buying and selling Contracts, particularly for sporting gun parts and barrels, have been made with manufacturers having extensive machine tool plant. gun parts will be made in large numbers of carefully selected unaterial to a standard pattern, and will be distributed to the various gunmakers for finishing in styles peculiar to each and as may be dictated by the desires of ultimate purchasers. The basis cost of guns produced so largely in such a way must necessarily be comparatively low, and, consequently, the finished arm built on this high-grade machining with be marketed at a price that must eventually place even the cheap Continental produc-tions at a disadvantage. These guns should tions at a disadvantage. These guns should be available early in 1921 and buyers may safely be advised to send their inquiries to Birming-ham before deciding to buy elsewhere, notwith-standing that they may have had satisfactory supplies hitherto from foreign sources. From Birmingham also may be obtained high-class machine-made air rifles, smallbore and high-valority single shot and repeating rifles, all kinds of revolvers and satisfacting the satisfactory and rifles of various calibres. be advised to send their inquiries to Birming-

best in the sense that hand work and beautiful finish enter into the e really artistic produc-tions. The names of Purdy, Holland, Lang, Westley Richards, Greener, Lancaster and others are still ass ciated, at they have been for so many years with weapons of beauty whose shooting qualities are seldom equalled and cannot be beaten, and which practically refuse to wear out. Such guns and heavy game rifles are necessarily high priced, but they work out choaply, since they are more often than not hand down from father to son. This type of double-barrelled drop-down, breech-loading ejec or gun has not been modified in principle for years past, and there is little likelihood that it will be for years to come.

The war has naturally created a desire on the parts of the Allied and sympathetic Nations to control the sale of arms. This has been put into the form of a Convention in which the various Powers agree to control the movement of arms, particularly of a military character. In England machinery is now in existence whereby manufacturers have little trouble in securing permits to export arms which are intended for sale abroad for sporting use or for target practice. For operation in Great Britain a new Figerms Act came into operation towards the end of 1920. It imposes no restriction on the sale of shot guns and air rifles or animunition therefor, but purchasers of other rufle, revolvers and pistols must secure from the police authorities a licence to purchase and possess such weapons In view of the unsettled state of aftairs such regulations must be regarded as just. difficulty is experienced in securing licences, which cost merely five shillings.

Trade in military arms has practically disappeared. Wars will no doubt occur in the future, notwithstanding the fervent hope that they shall be no more. The great plants and organisations with which such a mass of muniever, still in the main available, so that in case of need the British manufactures tions was turned out during the war are, howed the British manufacturer is still in a position to supply the most up-to-date military weapons, always providing the British Govern-ment hall-marks the business by allowing manufacture and sale.

Side by side with the gun industry proceeds so manufacture of ammunition. All British the manufacture of ammunition. ammunition and explosive, factories are now controlled by one great central body. This organisation is working with great success, particularly in the direction of economising and improving manufacture. Overlapping of various manufacturers the bent out away, and Brittin has become altres of heat quite the greatest ammunition and explosive producing country 

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## BURROWTHE STRANDATING FOR

equipments, provides the "requisite and necessary" means, is of uncertain origin. Its name is probably derived from the old French billard-a stock with a curved end-and by some writers the invention of the game itself to accredited to a French artist in the latter half of the 16th century. It was certainly brought Into fashion by Louis XIV in the middle of the 17th century, that mouarch's physicians having enjoined him to take exercise after meals. Others assert that this recreative exercise is a development and an adaptation of the ancient English sport of bowls. Spenser mentions it in "Mother Hubbard's Tale" (1591), and Shakespeare alludes to it in " Antony and Cleopatra" (about 1607), white in Cotton's "Compleat (lamester" (1674) is a description of the game as played in his time-differing essentially from the adopted French billiards described sixty years afterwards in Seymour's "Court Gamester." It is clear that at various periods the forms of play varied, and it was not until the beginning of last century that the principles of the game as played to-day were standardised in Great Britain to the exclusion of all others.

The modern billiard-table de luxe is the product of craftsmanship and artistry, in combination and co-operation. Its purpose is utilitarian: into the service and accomplishment of that purpose enter beauty of design and elegance of form. The materials employed are of the best and costilest, and some of them are brought from afar. To begin with, for legs and framework the choicest matoganies are imported, walnut, oak, and plue being also used. In no industry in which woods are employed is their perfect seasoning of greater importance than in that under review, in which from three to ten years, and even longer, are allowed for their conditioning. To be "dry" for billiard-table making timber must retain nothing over 15 per cent. of moisture, and when any doubt exists as to this limit being exceeded small cubes are tested by a special process and the bulk is judged by the result.

Where considerations of cost are not prohibitive, the relief of necessary massiveness and solidity by ornate elaboration is a feature of the designs planned by artists for execution by highly trained artifacers. These designs, and those of accompanying cabinets, are some of them in "school" and "period" styles—the Adam, Chippendale, Sheraton; Jacobean, Georgian, Louis XIV, Stuart; others of them are of new originative, dads with pharacteristics in keeping with sinders Tashhous of fursitive and other surroundings. The beds of tables were formerly made of oak, and sometimes of

HE great game for which the maker of the marble. Both were superseded by slate less Billiard table, with its appointments and conjuments, provides the "requisite and grant was as a supersed of the game is probably derived from the old French as a stock with a curved gad—and by some was a stock with a curved gad—and by some was coden boses, sut note such a policies.

The slates for heds are hewe in British quarries, and on reaching the manufacturing premises in the rough, are sawn, slaned, and otherwise prepared, lesing reduced to a mathematical water level by electrical machinery of the most recent type. Both the upper asia ander surfaces are wrought into the same exact level. The slightest inequality having to be obviated, the tendency of slate to depress has to be taken into account. The bed of a full-sized table is formed of five slates, and to ensure the even distribution of the weight of the whole bed, and to maintain a table send level, even on an uneven floor, and in all circumstances, a special frame was devised some few years ago which has proved entirely successful. It provides a separate support for each slate joint.

A little later an innovation in the making of billiard-table cushions also proved successful, rigidity being increased by the insertion of a block of tempered steel between the rubber and the wooden frieze or cushion of the table So much depending on the faultlessness of cushions, they are two ee tested by makers before being fitted round—first with regard to the run of the balls and then with regard to the size and shape of the pockets.

The shaping and the balancing of cues (made of ash and hornbeam maple) require dexterity of hand and precision of judgment. For the splices, various woods are serviceable, clony being a favourite. The cue is in the line of succession from the mace, the original implement, and was untipped until early in the eighteen hundreds.

That the fine West-of-England cloth-covering of the billiard table is always of green is to be associated, claim the supporters of the bowls theory of the origin of billiards, with the green grass on which the older game has always been played.

The cost of balls of real ivory has encouraged the manufacture of synthetic and composite substitutes, but the superiority of the former remains incontestable.

Making so many accessories as well as the table itself, and extending his activities to the provision of pendants, electric and gas shades, and other fittings and embellishments, the billiard-table maker is in his ewn sphere a "universal provider." That his export tradeis of considerable dimensions is an acknowledgement and a proof that the British-made table is as good as any and better than most.

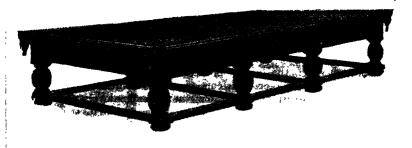
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MONGST the various British industries which, prior to the war, and suffered from German competition and consequently had much to gain by the interruption to that country's commercial activities was the piano industry; indeed, few trades were left in so favourable a polition when the war concluded. A houry takiff, imposed during the war incorder to restrict foreign made lumpries, still shielded it from any form of dumping; many of the larger factories enjoyed increased facilities as, a result of having been engaged and war contracts; and, no los important, the British piano buyer's long-scated preference for German instruments had been, for obvious reasons, rudely shaken. the future that then looked so full of promise, has found only partial The tariff remains, but the prejudice against German realisation. instruments is already on the wane, whilst the great output that was expected has been seriously retarded by a disastrous strike, lasting three months, with which the trade was faced in the early summer of 1920. The fight between workers and employers was a bitter one, none the less so because it involved a principle which the employers could not in safety concede --- the right to induce an increased output by the payment: of a bonus over and above the normal flat rate of remuneration.

Few things more paradoxical can be conceived than workers resisting an attempt to increase their earning capacity, yet this actually occurred. The result left things much as they were originally—that the bonus system would continue in all those factories where it had formerly existed—and it was agreed that the whole question should be put to a ballot, the result of which is not yet known. Although negative in its benefits so far as both sides were concerned, the strike severely affected

the trade and assisted foreign competition.

Fortunately, Germany also had her labour troubles; it was estimated in the middle of 1920 that the rate of pay to workers in the German piano industry had risen to six times the pre-war rate, whilst production per worker had fallen to such an extent that the total increase in labour costs was no less than eleven times that of 1914. These facts and the tariff militate against any bitter competition in the British market; and whilst German pianos are undoubtedly reaching us in increasing numbers, there is no question that it is at present an impossibility for the Germans, even with the advantage of a low rate of exchange, to other a piano of equivalent quality to the British at a lower or even the same price.

Therefore, setting aside all sentimental considerations, it is clearly advantageous to be British piaces, whilst in point of both waters

mip and tone they have see agual



# Foremost amongst the Great Pianos

Of all the pianos that the world produces those which possess such outstanding qualities as to make them internationally famous number less than a dozen.

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LTHOUGH the gramophone is, strictly speaking, a reproducing machine, its enormous value to the musical world has been so widely established that "the talking machine" has now become universally accepted as a musical instrument.

How high and honoured a place the gramophone holds in the exclusive world of music may well be appraised by the remarkable interest which was displayed by all the leading professional musicians in last year's debut at the Queen's Hall of Heifetz, then—in this country—a quite unknown young violinsit. The voung Master came from the United States to fulfil that momentous engagement, introduced solely by the exquisite gramo phone records of his flawless art, which had a short while before been issued. His reception was stupendous. The whole Press was unanimous in proclaiming him "a great artist." The crowning tribute of the Daily Telegraph was :-

"He plays exactly like his records."

The wondrous growth of the gramophone is a study of intense interest. For the first ten years it remained almost in its original stage of development, and was regarded solely as an ingenious toy. **The machines** were let out on hire, and no records were on sale. A recording instrument formed part of the crude machine by means of which fragile records were made in the home, played .pver once, and then were useless.

I It was not until 1900 that the idea of recording famous voices and musicians, and selling permanent "copies" of them,

was conceived.

Since then the advance has been so rapid that, to-day, there is no limitation: to the recording possibilities. Every famous artist, every great production of the mutical world and of the human poice, can be heard in the privacy of ome—and to perfection.

For, not only must the record be a faithful reproduction, but the artist must be at his, or her, best before the record is considered suitable for ussue to the public.

One may possibly hear Caruso, Cortot, Tetrazzini, Melba, or any other of the great artists a trifle "out of form" on the stage or platform, but on the gramophone one is assured of their own approved and perfect performance.

It is this high standard which has raised the gramophone, with its large and steadily increasing library of records of real musical value, to its present honoured place in every musical home, in numerous schools and colleges, music societies and conservatoires. At the Royal College of Music it has proved to be not only an important aid to executive musical ability, but it is deemed to be an invaluable means of developing general critical and appreciative faculties.

Composers and artists alike agree that the erstwhile plaything has become an inestimable boon to them as a faithful some say the only reliable and impersonal-guide to the quality of their performance. Many, now, finished artists owe a great measure of success to the gramophone. By frequent visits to the recording theatre they have been enabled to watch their own progress, and so discover, and correct, any weakness of which otherwise they would have been unaware.

The eminent composer, Josef Holbrooke, once confided to me that he considered the gramophone almost inhuman in its relentless reproduction of the slightest flaw. While Scotti, the world-famous baritone, recently declared

that—

"The improvement in recording during the past years has been so great that a singer is compelled to give the matter of making records the most serious and conscientious consideration."

Look for the world-famous "His Master's Voice" Trade - mark, it is the mark of quality and is placed on our Instruments and Records for your protection.

# "His Master's Voice"

### Gramophones and Records.

#### Branches.

**DENMARK:** Skandmavisk Grammo-phon - Akticselskab, Frihavnen, Copen-hagen.

FRANCE: Cie Francise du Gramo-phone, 115 Boulevard Richard Lenoir, Place de la Republique, Paris

SPAIN: Compañia del Gramofono, 56-56, Balmes, Barcelona,

SWEDEN: Fkandinaviska Grammo-phon-Aktiebolagot, Drottning Gatan No. 47, Stockholm.

RUSSIA: The Gramophone Co., Ltd., 45, Nevsky Prospect, Petrograd (Petersburg); No., I. Solyanks, Solyanoi Dvor, Moseow; S. Golovianky Prospect, Tiflis: Nowy-Swiat, S. Warnsw; 33. Alexandrowskaya Ulitsa, Riga; 11, Michailovskaya Ulitsa, Baku.

IMDIA: The Gramophone Co., Ltd., 139, Ballinghatta Read, Calcutta; 7, Hell Lane Fort, Bombay.

### Agencies.

AUSTRALIA: S. Hoffnung & Co., Ltd., Sole Concessionaries of the Gramophone Company, Limited, 163, Pitt Street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND: Gramophonium, Ltd., 118-120, Victoria Street, Wellington.

118-120, Victoria Street, Wellington.

SOUTH AFRICA: Darker & Sons, Post Box 174. Capetown; Mackay Bros , Post Box 281, Johannesburg; Mackay Bros & McMahon, Post Box 418, Dunban , Ivan H Haarburger, Post Box 108. Bloemfontein, Frans Moeller, Post Box 108. East London; B. J. Ewins & Co., Post Box 368, Queenstown; Handel Hous-, Kimberley , Laurence & Cope, Fost Box 182. Buluwayo, The Argus Co., Salisburgo, The Argus Co., Salisburgo,

BAST AFRICA: Bayley & Co., Lourenzo

HOLLAND: American Import Co., 224, Amsterd Veerkade, The Hague. ITALY: A. Bossi & Co., Vis Oresici, 2 Milan.

EGYPT (also for the Soudan, Greece and the Ottoma, Empire): K. Fr. Vogal, Post Box 414, Alexandria.

### ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING & COOKING

By J. W. ELLIOTT and

HE progress in the development of electric lighting has been very marked during the last eleven years, not only in regard to the higher candle power and efficiency of the lamps which have been produced by the manufacturer, but also by the filuminating engineer who has made a close and scientific study of the adaptation of suitable fittings in the distribution and diffusion of the light for general use, or its concentration on objects or situations where the highest illumination is of dire necessity to the worker.

In the carly days when the (arbon Filament Lamp (the only electric lamp) was in use, its average candle power approximated 16, and then very little attention was given to the use of scientifically designed reflectors for light distribution or diffusion; in fact, it was often sufficient for the lamps merely to be dropped from the suspension cords and used without shades of any kind.

The Drawn Wire Tungsten Friament Lamp, of the vacuum type, was placed on the market as a lamp of considerably improved candle power and of a higher efficiency. Then followed the Gasfilled Lamp with still greater candle power, thus placing at the disposal of the illuminating engineer considerably increased light of higher intrinsic brilliancy to be manipulated and distributed in the most useful and economical manner.

Such developments in electric lighting have mereased its popularity, and in all schemes of quired. For the nursery or sick-toom they are construction, and even those in connexion with the provision of dwellings for the working classes, this attificial means of lighting is advocated as the light which consumes no oxygen and does not vitiate the air.

The tables below, of the sizes of the Drawn Wire Tungsten (vacuum type) and the Gasfilled lamps, are those in use to-day :-

#### TUNGSTEN DRAWN WIRE LAMPS. (Vacuum Type.)

Voitage.	25	50/65	100/130	200/260
-		,		
Wattage.	10	10	10	•
,,	20	20	20	20
,,	30	30 40 60	80	80
,,		40	40	40
» į		GC	60	60
25		1	100	100

TUNGSTEN DRAWN WIRE LAMPS.

γ), Gammed.								
Voltáge.	25	50/65	100/180	200/260				
Wittage.	15 30 60 100	30 60 100 150 200 300 500	40* 60 100 150 200 800 1,000 1,100	60° 100 150 200 300 500 1,000				

\* It will be observed that during the year two new sizes of Gasfilled Lamps have been placed upon the market, viz. :

100 to 130 v. 40 Watt.

200 to 200 v. 60

TLECTRIC heating and cooking is steadily coming to the front for all purposes where health, economy, cleanliness, convenience, and efficiency are of paramount importance.

There are no poisonous fumes given off, therefore the air is not vitiated. No coal or ashes to carry, with its attendant dut and dust, soiling decorations and furniture.

Articles, such as bed-warmers, food-warmers. boiling-jugs, radiators, kettles, etc., are easily carried into any 100m in which they are 1emvaluable.

The heating quality of the electrical unit never varies like coal or gas; every unit purchased is converted into the same number of heat units by the heating or cooking apparatus.

By the use of the electric oven a saving of at least 10 per cent, over any other method of cooking meat is effected.

During the last five or six years great strides have been made in this country in the construction of large kitchen equipment. National and general kitchens have been sited up exclusively with electrical cooking apparatus, single pieces of which consume as much as forty units per hour. Large and small cooking ranges are made for hotel and domestic use. Pastry ovens of large capacity for confectioners and bakers, grfils, boiling pans, hot cupboards, steamers, fish-fryers, etc., are now in general use. In fact, electricity can be used for any and every heating or cooking operation.



The ECONOMY, CLEANS LINESS, CONVENIENCE and EFFICIENCY of ELECTRIC HEATING and COOKING APPLIANCES is causing the use of ELECTRICITY to gain steadily in popularity.

The EDISWAN way of cooking is the best and most up-to-date.

# **EDISWAN**

'Royal Ediswan' Gasfilled Lamps are now permanently established as the most economical form of artificial illuminant. Owing to the immediate success of these lamps, improvements were made which have resulted in greater efficiency and at the same time opened up a larger field for their use.



### SIZES:

From 1,500 watts down to 100-130 volts - - 40 watts. 200-260 volts - - 60 watts.



### THE EDISON SWAN ELECTRIC

-CO., LTD-

PONDERS END, MIDDLESEX.

Telephone: ENFIBLD 520.

Telegrams: "EDISWAN, ENFIELD."

#### THE MINERAL WATER INDUSTRY By the Editor of "The Mineral Water Trade Journal."

By the Editor of The Mineral Water Industry has one since the recent years been the victim of a series of under the province of the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client the province of the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client the province of the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the first say of the discrimination with the say of the discrimination with the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the discrimination with the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the discrimination with the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the discrimination with the pre-way years—say of 1813. In that year client years of the discrimination with the pre-way years—say of 1814 the interest of the discrimination with the year of the discrimination with the year of the discrimination will be at once understood when it is explained that the year of the discrimination will be at once understood when it is explained that the year of the discrimination will be at once understood when it is explained that the year of the discrimination will be at once understood when it is explained that the year of the discrimination will be at once understood when it is explained that the year of the discrimination will be at once understood when the discrimination will be at once understood when the discrimination will be at once understood when the discrimination will be at once understood when the discrimination will be a fact that the product of the year of the year of the discrimi lack pinning the sugar duty. As a fact, these sweetened beverages are both taxed upon the raw material and upon the finished product—a fiscal procedure against the basis of the process of the industry in the country of the process of the industry in the country of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process

individual ve-sal cost, possibly less than a penny-have served to deprive these aggranated difficulties and pennities of semething of their inherent memore and pregidie.

The Mineral Water Industry of Britain and Ireland includes were 3,000 manufacturent. The capital invested in it has been put by the trade itself at, roughly, 250,000,000. Its annual wage bill has been held to evesed \$5,000,000 and this, too, before the wage board appointed under the Trade Baards Act had taken upon itself the daty of legally bringing the wages of the contribution. It will be a seen to be an appreciable factor in the national economy. How far it enters into the notion and demestic life of the community to what degree it ministers to its enjoyment under healthful conditions, what part it plays in the ordinary dietary of vast bodies of the population, is revealed by one umple fact. The table water duties are paid upon gallonage in one recent quarter—and that an unfavourable quarter from the abmospheric point of view, inasmuch as it included winter months, when parched throats exist not, and service duties are paid upon gallonage in one recent quarters of a million gallona of inswertened becreases, on nearly is million gallons of unweetened becreases, on nearly is million gallons of answertened becreases, on nearly is million gallons of answertened becreases, on nearly is million gallons of answertened becreases, on nearly is million gallons of answertened becreases, on nearly is million gallons of answertened becreases, on nearly is million gallons of answertened becreases, and constrained the present three quarters of a smillion gallons of the present three quarters of a million gallons of the present perfect of the present described in the Chineral Ringdon and the present three quarters of a million gallons of severtened because as compared with the same quarter in the preceding year—an increase, indeed, of pearly three quarters of a million gallons of severtened by a fact, the consumption of unwestened by a fact, the consumptio

is exacting a deposit on the bottles, and the Court of Appeal of the high Court has since held that this deposit is a definite means of retaining the property is the bottle after it has left the factory. Hecome a much held the after it has left the factory. Hecome a much held in the high the after it has left the factory. Hecome a much industry. They have not yet established a standard of production, though even this has been suggested. They are the authority for the amount of deposit exacted on the bottles, spinons and cases. They are the authority which regulates the prices exacted by the manufacturers from the retailers—prices which are affected by the varying cost of production and distribution. They are the authority which seems to evolve a common principle of trading, and, during the war, acted, through the National Union in association with the State, in securing the economical use of horses, vans. sigar, the scull further enlarged. An anxiety is being received in a sutheritative scientific assurance of the manufacturer is completed to periodically submit, his products to an exact analysis and a scruphous test. Should the result be satisfactory, a certificate of purity by certain analysis of distinction is granted him. It is in harmony wish this anxiety that recently a movement has been initiated within the industry whose closet is to establish a national research industry whose object is to establish a minant research industry whose object is to establish a minant research into submit to submit to submit be active to submit to submit the problems which beat him, or to enable him to produces from a greated beverage, or to submit to submit the problems which beat him, or to enable him to produces from a greated beverage, or to submit to practical experiment any new idea with which he page be an any new idea with which be page be an an exact considered on the submit of the problems which beat him, or to enable him to produces from a greated beverage, or to submit to practical and chester in the submit of t



By Appointment

# Schweppes

SODA WATER,
DRY GINGER ALE.
& OTHER SPECIALITIES.

Famous for nearly 150 years and obtainable all over the World.

Ask for

Schweppes

and to avoid the possibility of substitution INSIST ON SEEING THE BOTTLE.

### THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY.

"Biscuit" being lexicographically, duch twice baked, the making of lexicographically is—in the indicated sense—process older them civilization, but as applied to modern commodity with which we feet out selves and the world the world it is by way helica a misnomer, for only due of the way. article's very numerous varieties—the rusk goes a second time into the oven. The cracknet, however, is twice "cooked," being bolled before it is baked; and the cracknel is the oldest biscuit known by a distinctive name. is mentioned in 1 Kings, xiv. 3.: "and take with theo ten loaves and crackriels." Biscuits have always been made, but it was only their comparatively recent manufacture by machinery that elevated biscuit making to the status of a great industry. It is an industry in which British supremacy is undisputed and indisputable. make far more, and incomparably better, then any other country. The British biscuit is any other country. The British biscuit is shightfung. A curious instance of its "peacetable penetration" into the least likely regions was mantoned by the commander of the British troops who entered Lhaan in 1904. In this scaled city of Tibet (in which, it is said, only one white man had ever been before) he was offered a biscuit made in Reading-where is situated the firstbuilt and largest biscult factory in the world; this ancient English town having been selected as its location partly because of its nearness to the finest and most suitable wheat-growing areas.

The magnitude of the modern British Industry of biscuit manufacture represents, as already implied, an instance of rapid development, for its legioning synchronised with the cheapening in price and increase in quantity of flour and sugar that resulted from legislative action and other causes not longer ago than some eighty years, the invention and adoption of scientific mec-hanism being co-incident. The primitive methods this mechanism superseded would generations ago have proved hopelessly inadequate; and to reflect on what a comparatively biscuitless England would now mean to us is to realise that of a truth the pioneer of the new system did "the State some service": to draw imaginary lines from the site of the works he established to the overseas sources from which they are to-day supplied with rice, mace, currants, sultanas and other fruits, almonds, nuts, spices, gingers - not to snumerate other ingredients of utility and luxury which enter into the composition of some of the products of any typical biscuit factory to-day, the making of cakes usually being combined with the making of biscuits-is to realise that the trade has played an important part in the promotion and consolidation of British consolidation of British consolidation of British consolidation of British consolidation and produce and in every civilised postulary; while arbitishes it has permanently and expansively enlarged the market for British flour, British dairy produce and British eggs, increasing in addition the designant for the construction. mand for ti nber and metal for the construction of packing-cases and time, and of other goods for

divers purposes.

Detailed statistical particulars would be be wildering rather than enlightening where edmany items are involved, but the following sections. will be sufficiently suggestive, The returns the Great Western, London and South-Western

mouth-Eastern Rallways show that the nimit of biscuits and cakes from one factors the delivery of materials for ther tere, require annually more than 62,000

In the beginning the export trade in biscuts and hand to the great Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851, which was a means of spreading the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the comp the knowledge of the proved superiority of fic British comestible. Similar results followed other International Exhibitions—notably the

Great Paris Exhibition of 1878.

To witness the process of manufacture in an Ruglish factory of the first class is to discer-why the British biscuit has won the reputation it can never lose while those processes are corducted as they always have been and are to-day In themselves, accomplished by the operation o. the most ingenious machinery, supplemented by the labour of thousands of skilled hands, they are simple, but at every stage of each the most meticulous care is exercised, the most claborate pains are taken to ensure that each finished article is individually flawless and faultless. The absence of any adulterant is not enough-every ingredient, separately examined, scrupulously tested, must be not only good but the best, not only pure but the purest, and free from acquired as well as native defect. As illustrative of the precautions taken, two examples will serve. The scrutiny of currants is so close that each currant out of millions of currants comes under it, and the methods by which they are cleaned and freed from even the timest of stalks, and the smallest specks of dirt and dust, occupy 36 hours. Each egg out of millions of eggs is twice tested -first by electric light, unbroken, and then after it is broken. In composition, taste, size, shape and price the differences are many and great, but in the preparation of all descriptions, and in every department, the same rigidity of pripciple is strictly observed.

This high standard was originally set by the first firm to transform biscuit making from a casual occupation into an organised manufacturing enterprise of national and international service and importance. Consistently adhered to, it has become the accepted standard, and helped to put a reality of meaning into the familiar phrase 'British and best."

It remains to refer to the dietetic value of the blscuit, which is greatly enhanced by the variety of its classifications. It is at once a food and a delicacy, a meal and a tit-bit, and in at least one form has medicinal virtues. It satisfies the form has medicinal virtues. It assumes the hunger of the robust and tempts the appetite of the sick and convalescent. From the commission of the sick and convalescent. From the commission of the sick and convalescent. From the commission of the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick and converted the sick an pais and our sailors on all the seas. It is trickly meat in the handlest and most portable forms, and differs from many concentrated that that each one of its constituents has a season of its own; besides the value of call in combination.

decessity that it used to be, no vessel ever sets follows follows the British biscuit goes with it.



By Special Appointment to His Majesty the King

### The true worth of all things depends first, last, and always upon their Quality

In the cupboard of the English housewife, on Continental tables, in the traveller's satchel, wherever the foot of civilised man has trod, there Huntley & Palmers Biscuits are.

For eighty long years their reputation has steadily increased. From small beginnings Huntley & Palmers manufactory has become a landmark of industrial England.

The history of this success is the history of Quality. Consistent with their quality, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits are the cheapest on the market.

Next time you buy Biscuits-remember this.

Hüntley & Palmers Lu.

Reading

London

### CONFECTIONERY.

VEN when restricted in its application to tionable American habit of gum-chewing is a fectionery covers a great multitude of varieties, many of them of very recent origination. The fact that a taste for sweetness, in an to the consistency of syrup—are known as panalimentary sense, is primitive and universal; predicates a need and uses for it in the nourishment of the human physical system and the maintenance of health, apart from the mere gratification of an appetite: in her provision of elements of sweetness in many natural co mestibles Nature herself is a confectioner. As a means for the preparation of sweetmeats or the sweetening of foods and drinks, honey was the only substance available until West Indian discoveries revealed the existence of the sugarcane, the derivatives of which, with best sugar, are now the basis of all the products of the confectionery manufacturer. It is of some significance that the constituents of sugarcarbon, hydrogen and oxygen-are three principal constituents of the human body. It was in consequence of obtained results that the special sugar ration issued on occasions to German troops in training that what had been an experiment became a practice.

The processes by which raw sugar is cleansed and refined antedate its arrival at the sweetmeat manufactory, where it is boiled, melted or sieved according to the species of confectionery to be made from it. In boiling, the methods and mechanism in use have been devised with particular regard to economy and expedition. As in almost all manufactures, expedition connotes economy, and to save both time and coal the pressure of air in the boiling pans is first reduced by means of air pumps to the diminished atmospheric pressure at great altitudes, in which the boiling stage is reached much guicker than on a lower plane. A temperature of 240 degrees Fahrenheit in the vacuum pans employed is equivalent, for the purpose in view, to a temperature to degrees higher without vacuum. A spiral steam-pipe fitted inside the pans carries the heat to the sugar. boiled sugar are made divers kinds of "halls," "drops" and "locks," and all varieties of toffee -itself probably the oldest of all Bullish sweet meats. In one form or another, the tast for toffee is ubiquitous and enduring, enermous quantities being in regular consumption. far at least as one variety of toller is concerned.

—known for many generations as butterscottle. -this is all to the good, for pure butterscotch is unquestionably as wholesome as it is toothsome. It is he fact The autries properties of hire sugar and production in mile Made in London, it is eaten by the world. conjecture has been hazarded that the objec-

"sweets," or sweetmeats, the term con-perversion of the unobjectionable practice of

toffee juting.

Sweets made with melicit sugar—sugar melted made/s theasure of the syrup being poured into capacious revolving pans, heated by steam jackets. To almonds, for example, in these revolving receptacles-the heat expelling the water from the syrup-a coating of sugar adheres, the layers multiplying (without altering the original shape of the treated articles) as more syrup is introduced. For some sorts of pan-made confections custom calls for an overcoating of gloss or polish; this is supplied by the use of the residuum of the honeycomb, again in revolving pans.

In the third process of treatment to which reference has been made, crystallised sugar is broken up by mechanical disintegration into a thin powder, which is placed in a revolving reel covered with a sieve of silk so fine in texture that there are no fewer than 25,000 minute meshes to every square inch through which the aiready powdered sugar passes. The resultant of this exquisitely close acreening, to which gum arabic is added as an agency of adhesiveness. is wrought into a dough-like substance, from which, by means of machinery of strikingly ingenious construction, are made all sweets of the lozenge class—an output of two tons representing a fair day's work of a single machine.

Equally ingenious machinery is employed in the manufacture of other varieties, of which, especially since the introduction of new flavourings, singly and in combination, there are so many that enumeration would give this page the appearance of a catalogue. In the case of "gums"—as jujubes are now more popularly called—the process is a differentiated one. necessitating the use of special p'ant, and occupying, as a rule, a full week.

In the preparation of few edibles is adulteration more harmful, particularly to children, and at the same time easier and more difficult of detection, than in the manufacture of confecstionery. Against it the purchaser of distributions and confections has encall sufficient grid later. It is the name and reputation of the maker. The names of our leading manufacturers are seven more "faustiar in our mouths" than are ties, and it is to the credit of an important British industry-with a place of its own in the national life-that the reputation attached to those names is as high above reproach or spicion as the reputation of Casar's wife was -or ought to have been.

Abi while China ida

"A Sweetmeat which has been before the Public for nearly three quarters of a century and can be obtained wherever sweets are sold."



TRADE MARK

### Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

"Really wholesome Confectionery"
[Amost valuable food (amount medical)
In paper packets and tin boxes—various sizes.

Sole Address:

DUKES ROAD,
LONDON, W.C. 1.
ENGLAND.

### COCOA AND CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURE.

LTHOUGH mentioned among the dis-| class, from the brown berries imported are of second from the flow which the time direction of second from the flow which the the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the time at the tim and Peru, the peoples of which had enjoyed sa immemorial familiarity with its uses and defectations as a food, a beverage, and a non-intoxicating stimulant. It was first brought into this country about 1656-a costly importation for the rich, who alone comid afford it. One or two of the oldest and most exclusive establishments in the clubland of to-day were originally resorts in favour with the fashionable for the consumption of checolata, as the new drink was at first called. The plant from which it was the derivative was hailed by Linneus as Theobroma-the Food of the Gods-and in botany it still retains the name he gave it.

In view of its nutrient and therapeutic reporties, it is in keeping with "the eternal fitness of things" that a doctor was a foremost pioneer of cocoa making in Great Britain from the raw bean or nut; a British industry that now puts on the market more than 60,000,000 lbs. annually. This gentleman was Dr. Joseph Fry, of Bristol, where, in 1726, he initi-ted operations the development of which has made that city a seat and centre of cocon and chocolate manufacture. Improved resultants from improved means and processes for the conversion at home of the unprepared to the prepared encouraged the coces habit, which, without becoming less fashionable, became more popular, spreading from the classes to the masses.

The cocon (or cacao) tree itself is an evergreen, growing to a height of from 15 to 20 feet, flowering and bearing fruit at all seasons of the year, and yielding from 50 pods to, in some circumstances, several hundreds per annum. The seeds contained in each pod wary in number from 20 to 10, embedded in an soid pulp. The pods, not riponing seasonally but irregularly, are stripped off at the discretion of an expert, piled in heaps and opened; the rind is removed, and the closelypacked, almond-shaped brown beans or nuts extracted and laid out to dry before being are packed in sacks for exportation.

The original home of the tree was undentitedly the valley of the Ameron, where it grew in wild profusion. At the present time our sources of supply include Guayaquil, Para and Bahia, the West Indies, Cevion, re grown in Central America, Trinidad and Sylon. The Coylon product, of compara-ivally recent cultivation, commands the

which, in a typical British factory of the first pat oness as h ug as she lived.

and descenty—and a guarantee to the consumer that what is consumed is wholly pure and superlatively wholesome. In the aret place, the beans are emptied into airvestand sifted, all imperfect specimens being theown out. This preliminary is followed by the process of roasting, and roasting is followed by winnowing. Broken and stripped of hask or shell, the borries at this stage are known technically as nibs. These nibs being ground and melted into a paste, differentiation of treatment begins. In the production of the dry cocoa powder of commerce hydranlic pressure is employed for the elimination of superfluons oil or butter—50 per cent.: \*\* the making of chocolate and chocolate crease in all their "infinite variety" the paste is used with fine-ground sugar of pure quality the subsequently added flavourings being sufficient in number to meet all tastes. It is said to assert of every form of the one substance that from beginning to end of the process of manufacture, as conducted by leading British the possibility of contamination or adult tion is non-existent. The great and incre export trade, as well as the home trade, in British cocos products has been built up on the enduring foundation of a deserved reputation.

Following up our reference to their health-values, Dr. Andrew Wilson described the cocon bean as a kind of veg table egginontaining the essentials of a living body and analysis elucidates his meaning, for it regeals first tissue-forming nitrogenous matter or gluten; then energetic force or working newer in the form of digestible fat : starch and sugar ; mimerals; and lastly theobromme, a chiri and a stimulant. Nearly one-fifth of the full bulk of cocoa is pure albument, on the the white corpuscles of the blood are de-pendent. Concentrated cocoa is proved to be richer in proteids than even yeal. lean

mutton or eggs.

Royal esteem of British cocos and chocolate has been signalised by continental monarchs as well as by our own Koyal house, for to the makers who held warrants as purveyers to their late majestics Queen Victoria and King Edwards and wife hold the warrants of sing George. Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra, were also granted those of Orien Marghaista of Italy, the King and Queen of Spains and the Royal Tayour came to the same sylon. The Coylon product, of comparairm from France in 1867, when the late
vely recent cultivation, commands the imperor lapoleon by a special desect
cool is cool, and an annual processes by a rented Empress Engénie continued their
high in a typical Reitish factor of the

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YOU SEE THAT YOU GET FRY'S

### THE BRITISH PENCIL INDUSTRY. By G. H. MEADMORE

manufacture of lead pencils in similar is taid out in trays, in let the familiar action is lower to the discovery if Me ages amous florewhell in the discovery if Me ages amous florewhell in the structure of the year 1564. At a much carlier period metallic lead was used for markeing on paroliment, paper or other subtriet, and it is doubtless owing to the earlier that of this substance that the erroneous term black lead has been applied to plumbago or graphite.

The litetory of the lead pencil for nearly three centuries is closely associated with the fortunes of this mine, and it is probable that is no other part of the world has similar graphite been found equal to that found there. Analyses, however, which have been taken of the Borrowdale graphite show that it was not the Borrowdale graphite show that it was not

the Borrowdale graphite show that it was not of exceptional purity, but it was the physical condition in which it occurred that gave it its value for pencils. The product was in such great demand and was so closely maintained as a monopoly, that, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, the mouth of the mine was guarded by an armed force, and to maintain the monopoly and conserve the supply, the mine was only worked during six weeks in each year. To provent pilfering, the mine was closed by provent pilfering, the nume was closed by glooding. The graphite was sold by public auction in London, and for many years the tumberland mines were probably the only source of supply for pencil making. The graphite was used in its natural state, being cut or sawn into rectangular steks and enclosed in their wooden casing. This rectual was not economic, and towards the close of the 18th century, when the deposits began to show signs of achastion, and also during the sarly part of of exhaustion, and also during the early part of the 19th century, efforts were made to discover a means by which the waste which had accu-rated in the factories and the residue from the party which the state of the party of the state. the mine could be utilised. Pulverisation, with the addition of a binding medium such as glue. isinglass, or gum, was tried, but without marked stucess, and was eventually abandoned in favour of the process originated by Conté, a French chemist, in 1795. By this process finely-ground graphite is mixed with clay, formed into strips, and baked. This invention marks the most important step in the manufacture of the modern

pencil, and is the process now in universal use.
Graphite, of which there are two distinct
types, viz., foliate or crystalline, and compact or amorphous, has since been found in many parts of the world, but that mostly used by the pencil manufacturer comes from Mexico. Foliate graphite is difficult to grind to the required flueness, and is less brilliant in colour than the amorphous, which, on the other hand, can be ground to a gritless fineness, and is of a nature which combines readily with other materials

which combines readily with other materials.

The manufacture of modern pencils requires great technical knowledge, combined with practical experience, and involved a large number of operations. The graphite, which has already been prepared at the mines, is mixed with clay in a dry state, then moistaned and milled to the requisite figuracies. Fifter present the "batch" from an excess of moisture, and it thus passes through the strip is the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the following the Armistice, he allow for shrinkage, and the "strip" is thus formed. At this stage it is in plastic form. If the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the control of the worldwide of the control of the worldwide of the control of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worldwide of the worl

intit out in trays, in lengths of about 22 business of after drying is ready for baking. The degrees hardness are primarily obtained, by varying to proportions of clay and graphite.

Nearly all high-grade possels are made of radar

wood, which, owing to its softness, straights and resolve from input, make it peculiarly bell state or this impulse. The red codar, or pencil dear, belong to the juniper family, being the Juniperul virginuous, which is found at its hast in the matter of the period of the pencil dear in the matter of the pencil dear its hast in the matter of the pencil dear its hast in the matter of the pencil dear its hast in the matter of the pencil dear its hast in the matter of the pencil dear its hast in the matter of the pencil dear its hast in the matter of the pencil dear its hast in the matter of the pencil dear its hast in the matter of the pencil dear its hast in the matter of the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil dear its hast in the pencil de at its, best in the south-eastern States of the At \$45, Dest in the south-castern makes or and U.S.A. The wood is usually imported in the form of "slats," i.e., strips about 72 ins. long, 3. in. thick, and from 2 ply to 6 ply in width, \$ ply being the width of 6 pencils. The slatz are grooved, coated with glue, and the lead strips inserted. Two slats, one of which contains the strips of the slatz are quest forether and the blocks thus stripe, are glued together, and the blocks thus formed are fed into the shaping machine. This machine cuts a series of semicircular grooves on machine cuts a series of seminician grooves dead side of the blocks converting them into alsaped panels. The reucils have then to be sand-pepered, coloured and polished, the ends cleaned, and finally stamped and bronzed.

The raw materials employed in the manu facture of coloured penells are clay, wax, and a colouring agent, but the clay is of a softer nature than the track for black panells. Roberts also

than that used for black pencils. Bohemian clay having this requisite property, has in the past been greatly favoured for this purpose, but clay eminently satishle for the purpose exists, however, in the United Kingdom, and British aniline dye suitable for the production of copying lak pencils is now obtainable. As a result of careful research work the technical difficulties in regard to the manufacture of colouted "sarip" have been surmounted, and to-day British copying ink and coloured penoils of high grade, including dermatograph penoils for surgical purposes, and pencils for marking on china and glass, are being produced.

The Pencil and Colour Industries are closely allied, the pencil manufacturer being dependent on the colour manufacturer for colours, often on the colour manufacturer for colournesson specially produced, and it is this connexion which has largely contributed towards the pencil which has largely contributed towards the pencil which has a successful in Germany. It is industry being so successful in Germany. It is obvious that with this handicap the British pencil manufacturer was well equipped in other respects, and a comparison between British and Austro-German products would show that where any difference existed in favour of the foreign pro-

duction it was primarily the finish due to colour.

During the period of the war United Kingdom production of pencils was intensified in an endeavour to meet the increased demand. New companies commenced to manufacture, and established manufacturers installed additional plant, realising a considerable increase in output.

This development continues and reconstruc-tion and smalgamation is taking place in the industry. Two important and old-established mountry. Two important and old-established manufacturers have recently joined forces and their combined resources, experience of manufactures and technical seasons work forthalows an even higher standard of production in the future than was attained in the past. The demand for Bettish possible which but us the world-wish dearth of possible which but us the world-wish dearth of possible which beamed, insatiable at Like and in fact the season for the combination of the possible which the combined of the combined with the combined of the combined with the combined with the combined of the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with the combined with

ied, United Kingdom manufacturers are now in an improved position to cope with the require-



WOLFF'S

### Royal Sovereign

PENCILS ARE BRITISH MADE



E WOLFF & SON, LTD., FALCON PENCIL WORKS & ARTHUR JOHNSON, LTD., BRITANNIA PENCIL WORKS

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FOR more than a hundred years both Firms have enjoyed an unsurpassed reputation for the excellence of the pencils that their splendidly equipped Factories have produced. In combination they will supply, with the maximum of effectiveness and at the lowest possible prices, the bulk of the demand for British-made pencils, manufactured solely by them—such as Wolff's "Royal Sovereign," "Bank of England," and "Selected Spanish Graphite," or Johnson's "Imperial," "Hexagon Coloured," and "Alexandra"—will continue to be sold under their old names without any alteration in style or quality.

24 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

### WRITING INKS.

THE need of a writing fluid in even the very carllest stage descivilisation is so obvious that probably the invention and use of as ink long ante-dates the first mention in the history of any period. A papyrus of Ancient Egypt, 2500 B.C., was discovered by Flinders Petrie bearing ink-written characters, and the invention of an ink in China is accredited to Tien Tcheu, 2607-2507 B.C. The scribes of Old Rome used sepia, the black pigment secreted by the cuttle fit, the employment of a purple-red ink being restricted to the signatures of their Emperors.

iron-gall ink prepared from an iron-salt and tannin appears to have been first described by Theophilus the Monk in the eleventh century A.D., but Pliny in the first century refers to a means of blackening paper containing green vitriol by immersing it in an infusion of nutgalls. Iron-gall inks prepared by the admixture of extracts of galls, barks and other materials with green vitriol came subsequently into general use, and instructions for their making were among the household recipes of the sixteenth century. These earlier iron-gall inks were essentially a solution of pigment in water. Scientific investigations made in the year 1748 led to some alterations of the formula and some improvements as the result, but it was not until circa 1830 that the secret of a radically superior writing fluid was discovered. and a few years afterwards made known, by a young medical man who brought to bear on his study of atramental liquids his professionally acquired knowledge of chemistry. His successful researches and experiments produced writing inks (solutions of green vitriol and tannin, coloured by indigo and logwood) the blue tint of which in writing blackened on e posure as the consequence of the production of the pigment within the pores of the paper. perfect fluidity, as well as penetration and permanence, of the new ink had never been attained before, and it was presently proved that this distinguishing advantage was unaffected by extremes of climate.

Of more or less imitative composition, but with the addition of a small quantity of madder, were some tous patented by another expenimenter in 1856. The sulphuric or acetic acidi in these inks maintaining in solution the iron gallate or tannate, their preparation—like that of the blue-black writing fluids that ante-dated them—required much less gum than is used in ordinary (black) writing ink, the encyclopædic description of which is: "a ferroso-ferric gallate,

"suspended in a solution of gum in water obtained by adding a depoction of substance." Outsigning tannin (assault, nut-gails) to a solution of popparas. Calls contain gallot-annic and gallot acids, which, with ferries sale, form "a black precipitate; with ferries sale, the "precipitate is white. A proportion of gain 1- "added for the purpose of "supplicating The "precipitate equally throughout the supplies."

The many uses served by antline colourextend to some extent to this manufacture of coloured inks, in the preparation of which they are both substitutive and supplementary. Then adoption by British ink manufacturers dates from a patent taken out in 1862.

An analysis, made as recently as 1908, of samples of a large number of British inks proved the existence of wide differences in the inks of different makers. For instance, it was shown that the total solid matter in the output from vario is sources ranged from 1.87 to 7.94 per cent., ash from 0.42 to 2.52, and iron from 0.18 to 1.09.

The most striking proof of the superiority of the best British over the best foreign writing inks is to be seen in the fact that, although there is nothing to prevent the manufacture of the best anywhere, the former have long been in favour and use literally all over the world Even as regards overseas markets not closed by the war, export statistics for the last few years would obviously be valueless and misleading; and one difficulty and obstacle that affected the home as well as the export trade was not removed by the conclusion of peace. Within some eighteen months of the outbreak of 1914, the scarcity of glass and stone receptacles became a hindrance that grow greater the longer the war lasted. It was impracticable to substitute any other materials for glass and stone, metals being barred by reason of corresiveness. Ink powders would have relieved the situation, the sail and intrinsic objections to them not being considerable; but popular prejudice was a factor not to be overlooked, while there was a further reasonable objection to the substitution from the manufacturers' point of view, in that their products might have suffered in reputation through carelessness or negligence in the conversion or re-conversion of powder to fluid.

The difficulty as regards stone and glass bottles has proved persistent. It has now, however, been mitigated, and expectations are jugified that by the end of the present year it will have been practically overcome.

WEITING INKS

All over the world discriminating writers use Stephens Ink

### THE TYPEWRITER

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Roefforts to improve on Henry Mill's primitive attempt seem to have been made till 1784, but from that year onwards numerous experiments for the construction of a more practical machine are on record. The most notable achievements

were the following.

In 1840 two British inventors, Bain and Wright, patented a typewriter-telegraph, in which the vital principle of the typebar circle was first used. In 1843 an American, Thurber, constructed the first machine embodying the step-by-step lateral movement of the paperplaten. In 1867, the Scientific American described n writing machine recently invented by John Pratt, an American living at Camden Town (London), and this description arrested the sactioning and an entre users priors arrowed the attention of two American printers, Shelse and Soule, who were busy with the invention of a machine for serially numbering book pages. From it they got the idea of extending the scope of their own apparatus so as to cover the abundant as well as the flower against the serial pages. alphabet, as well as the figure range. For aix years Sholes persevered, and eventually succeeded in making a model good enough to ceeded in maning a model good enough to interest a well-known firm of gue-makers in its commercial possibilities. In 1876, the first imperfect but capable machines were marketed. That was the beginning of the typewriter industry proper. It was not, however, until industry proper. It was not, however, until after 1890 that its success was assured. The world's annual output of typewriters is now roughly estimated at 500,000; the United States, with its population of nearly 100,000,000, absorb-ing about 250,000. Later Board of Trade returns than those for 1919 are not available; the number of typewriting machines imported into Great Britain in that year was 55,864. The multifarious work caused by the war created an enormous demand for typewriters. The war changed the conditions of nearly every office in the kingdom. All managers were confronted with a large amount of clerical labour, with a sadly depleted and often inexperienced staff to do it. and often inexperienced staff to do it. Many resorted to typewriters who ought to have used them before, and were willing to pay double prewar prices. In 1917 (till the end of 1919) importation of typewriters was prohibited, and demand forced up the value of second-hand re-built machines to fancy prices. In addition to the typewriter, every device that would save time, labour and expense was tried; consequently British offices are latter couring than ever British offices are better equipped than ever they were, though even yet it is far from fully realised to what an extent mechanism can replace or expedite clerical work. Hitherto the manufacture of typewriters in England has not been on the scale that it should have reached. This applies, unfortunately, to many other trades.
As a result of the war, the British public are awake at last to the necessity of supporting

red are the light out of corporations altered its methods, and brought out a machine at half the price of its standard one, which course is stated to have yielded satisfactory results. This shows that a good machine can be produced at a popular pr and encourages a much larger object of io made machines. Manufacturers genera whatever the commodity they manufacture. called on to produce more after the war than they did before. If this can be done by working at harder pressure for a shortened day, so much the better, especially from a national health standpoint, but it camenly thus be done by the increased use of mechanical facilities. labour-saving instrument, which lessens fatigue and eye-strain, the modern typewriter should be regarded as indispensable in every well-found office. At first it was difficult to sell, because the enormous value of the legibility, uniformity and speed of its work was not recognised. To-day these points are appreciated. Even now, however, the demand for the typewriter has not nearly reached its limits. In their own interests many more people ought to use it, and many business firms ought to use more machines.

Many professional and commercial documents are still unjustifiably pen-written. The typewriter has recently been developed in a new direction, mechanism having been adapted to it which makes it an adding and subtracting machine, while it remains also a writing machine. The convenience of having at hand in the counting-house an instrument that will perform all these functions is invaluable.

The Great War having brought us into closer touch with a number of foreign countries, it is opportune to note another special feature Typewriters equipped with a plant type carrier for general correspondence can also be fitted with separate type carriers for the language of any nationality (or for medical, astronomical, or other technical symbols), the change being effected in a few seconds. There are about ninety different kinds of typewriters made in the world. "Made in Germany" must for years be a term of repreach, reminiscent of cut-throat competition and "peaceful penetration" leading up to a pre-arranged war. "Made in England" must be the hall-mark demanded, whenever possible, by every patriotic purchaser. The extension of existing British industries, synchronising with the establishment of new ones, is a vital madonal duty; their protection and support will be the Empire's best thanksgiving for a victorious peace, and the best means of ensuring to every wing said every woman ample work and adequate remanieration in the homelands so many

died to save.

The tools required for the manufacture of typewriters are multitudinous, and the necessary plant throughout is very costly, but it is gratifying to conclude by announcing that at the time of writing new factories for the manufacture of British machines are in progress in at least three different parts of England, one of them being on

the point of opening.

# 1MPERIAL

### **BRITISH-MADE**

### IMPERIAL TYPEWRITER

Model D



Model D

In addition to the world famed qualities of this Typewriter already known, this Model D Machine brings a straight Keyboard, very Light Touch, shallow equal dip on ALL KEYS and also Dead Keys for writing accents over letters without using the Backspacer. It also has VISIBLE writing on both ribbon colours, Marginal Stops on both sides, a Fool-proof Tabulator and its immediately interchangeable Type and Keyboard.

Special Keyboards for Engineers, Architects, Builders, Chemists, or any other staple Trade can be supplied.

Special feature for 1921 is the new Pin-Point type unit enabling the user to write "protected" cheques without the use of a second machine or operation.

CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

### IMPERIAL TYPEWRITER CO. LTD LEICESTER, ENGLAND

London Office and Showroom: 260 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.I

Frinting Craft coincide with the growth of civilization and the development of the Arts. Whether, in 1440, Gutenberg of Germany or Coster of Holland was the inventor of printing from movable types—still a debatable point—does not come within the province of this article. The progress of the printing craft since, its

The progress of the printing craft since its introduction into England in 1476 by William Caxton reads like a romance. It has always attracted to its ranks men of high ideals with artistic and scholarly attainments, noted for perseverance in overcoming seemingly overhelming difficulties, with the result that to-day the industry ranks seventh in the great industries of the country, with an estimated capital of over £30 000,000, invested by some 8,000 firms, employing approximately 300,000 workers. The work of a printer to-day is quite a different matter from what it was in the days of Caxton, who had to undertake many of the operations which are now performed by twenty-two different branches of the industry, each with its own trade union.

Printing from movable types was first employed for the production of books and their substitutes, and although this branch does not represent more than one-tenth of the volume of printing to-day, it is probable that by this section of the craft printing is best known to lovers of good typography. There is an undefinable charm and restfulness in a well-printed book, irrespective of the literary merits of the volume.

Printers like to think that their art is the art preservative of all arts, and that their craft has educated the world; further, that it is the power behind all other industries. Whatever value the public may place on these claims it is acknowledged that the priating industry is an important one. London being the original home of English pit ting, it is appropriate that printing should be looked upon as London's staple industry and that this city should be the most important printing and publishing centre in the world.

The trend of the times is towards specialization, therefore it is customary for firms to specialize in some particular class of printing, such as book, commercial, newspaper, colour, poster, or polygiot productions, each branch demanding skilled workers with educational and artistic requirements above the average.

Printers, along with other industries, fluid that this is a mechanical are, and if success is to be achieved plant must be kept in a high state of efficiency to cope with the ever-expanding calls made upon ft. At one time all printed matter had to be "set up" by hand, a single letter at a time, by the compositor. This is still done in ordinary commercial job printing, which is the largest section of the industry; but compositing machines are now extensively employed for setting up hooks, newspapers, and similar classes of work. It is by this means that editions can be obtained expeditiously and produced at a low cost. In the newspaper section remarkable progress has to be recorded, particularly during the last 103 years. In the heghning of the 19th century newspapers weep "printed be hand presses at the rate of about 300 single impressions an hour. In 1814 the first steam press was made for The Tunes. By this means 1,100 sheets

refer plants, as hear, which was tiling considered a great achievement, but the mammoth printing presses of to-day are capable of not only printing but also folding and delivering something like 200,000 completed newspapers in an honr.

There are two methods by which reproductions of colour subjects can be obtained. One is the relief method as used in letterpress printing, for which three relief blocks are required. Each of these has to be printed apparately in one of the three primary pigmentary colours, and when printed over each other they give colour renderings approximating those of the original picture. The bulk of the commercial colour work of to-day is done by this means and is known as three-colour process.

The other method is that of chromo-lithography, for which a design is made, usually by hand, on a calcureous stone or other suitable printing surface from which an impression can be obtained on a sheet of paper. For this process separate stones are required for the various colours, each of which has to be printed separately, frequently as many as twenty colours being required. The pictorial posters seen on the hoardings are printed by lithography.

Within the last few years photography has taken a very active part in all reproductive processes, reducing the number of printings and eliminating much of the hand work of the lithographic artist. Photo-lithography, coupled with the planographic process of "offset" printing by which the impression is obtained from an intermediate eylinder covered with a sheet of rubber and not direct from the plate bearing the design, has the advantage that rough or uncoated paper can be used successfully. There are great opportunities for development in this branch of the industry.

Polyglot printing means the production of books, etc., in different languages. Firms undertaking this highly specialized work require extensive "fourts" of type which are only occasionally used, and also incur considerable expense in obtaining a staff possessing exceptional linguistic qualifications, so that accuracy may be ensured.

Comparatively recently the principle of one of the earliest means of obtaining prints has been adapted to suit mechanical requirements. By the application of intaglic methods the design is etched or engraved below the surface. This is covered with link, which is then cleaned off except for the ink in the interstices, which vary in depth according to the density of the tones. This process is an ideal method for reproducing plotures, and will create a field of its own. It is generally known as "gravure."

Although Germany can claim to be the home of printing—and it has to be admitted that much excellent work is turned out there—it is generally soknowledged that when British firms are equipped to cope with a particular class of work they have nothing to fear. In the past the workmen of other countries may have been more favourably circumstanced to obtain high-grade productions, but it is seldom that the technically stained British printer-graftsman is unable to hold his own when competing under similar conditions.

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Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd	Loudon.	" Under zod,000 tons, but not	less than
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London.	6z,000 tons each.	
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Canadian Pacific Ocean Services,	Montreal	Bay S.S. Co. Ltd., The	London.
Ltd	London	Becker, W. H	Cleveland,Ohio
' ('arlagon, G.,	(rothenburg	Binny Bros. & Co	Liverpool.
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Clan). Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	Boland & Cornelins	London. Buffalo.
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Commonia Tracatlantics	Cadiz	thambers, sames, & co	Cleveland, Ohio
Cunard S S. Co., Ltd	Liverpool.	Cie de Nav. Sud Atlantique	Paris
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Cherman Lines, Ltu	LA VOI DOUL.	"Cosnlich "Soc. Triestina di Nav.	Trieste.
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Britain)	London.	Mitsui Bu-san Kaisha, Ltd	Tokio.
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Pacific Steam Nav. Co	Liverpool.	Sota y Aznar	Bilbao.
Pickands, Mather & Co	Cleveland, Ohio	Stern, Jean	Paris.
Pittsburgh S.S. Co,	Cleveland, Ohio	Texas Co., The	Texas.
Ruya Wm & Sons	Rotterdam	Toyo Kisen K.K.	Duath, Minn. Tokio
Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd.	London.	"Transoceanica" S. Italiana de	
Soc. Nazionale di Nav	Genoa.	Nav. United States Transport Co., Inc. United States Steel Products Co.	Naples.
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	New York.	United States Steel Products Co.	New York.
Standard Trans. Co	New York.	Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co	Rotterdam,
Nav. Générale Italians "Nederland" Line Nederland "Line Nederland Shipping Co., Ltd Nippon Yusen K. K. Oceanie Steam Nav. Co., Ltd. Pacific Steam Nav. Co. P. & O. Steam Nav. Co. P. & O. Steam Nav. Co. Pittsburgh S.S. Co. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Ruys, Wm. & Sons Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd. Soc. Nazionale di Nav. Southern Pacific Co. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey). Standard Trans. Co. United Fruit Co. Line. Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.	Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd Yamashita Kisen K.K	Longon. Kobé.
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### The Mercantile Fleets of the World.

### FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS.

Iáne.	Funnei.	Flag.
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre
Allan	Red; with white band and black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with red pennant above.
American	Black; with white band	White, with blue eagle. White burgee, with red anchor.
Ablantic Transport	Red; with black top	with stars.
Blue Star Line	Pink; black top Buff; black top and blue	Red. Red burgee ; five pointed blue star.
Booth	Black	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre.
British & African British India	Black	Blue burgee; white cross. White burgee; with red diagonal.
Bucknall	Black; three white diamonds	Blue; BS L in three white diamonds.
Bullard, King & Co	Buff; black top, mauve band	Red, white St. George's Cross, initials in centre.  Three red and three white squares.
Canadian Pacific Ry Cargeurs Réunis	Buff; black top Buff; white band with red	White flag with five red stars.
Cle Gén. Trans'que		White; red ball; name of Co. in red. Blue; white ball.
Compania Trasatiantica Cunard	Red; black top	Red; in centre hon holding globe. Red, initials SS and blue pennant, initials
Dominion	Red ; white stripe, black top	JRE Red pennant; white diamond, blue globe within, in centre
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Ellerman	Buff; black top, white band	Blue pennaut; JRE in white.
Furness	Black	Blue; F in white.
Gen Steam Nav. Co .	Black	White; 1824 under globe in centre initials in corner.
Houlder	Black; white Maltese Cross on red band	Red; white Maltese Cross.
Lamport & Holt	Blue ; black top, white hand	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink ; black tops	Red
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White; red at corners; letters M M.
Nederland	Buff; black top	White; blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N)
Netherlands-American	Buff; white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (NASM) be- tween two green ones.
New Zealand S. Co	Buff	White; red St. George's Cross, initials in squares; red, white and blue pennant above.
Nippon Yusen K	Black	White; two red horizontal stripes.
Orient S. N. Co	Yellow	White; blue cross, crown in centre.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co	Black	White; blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre; red initials in squares.
P. & O	Black	Square divided diagonally into red, white, blue and yellow quarters
Prince	Black; red band, Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee; Prince of Wales Feathers in centre.
Red Star Rotterdam-Lloyd	Black; white band Black	White burgee; one red star. Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold crown.
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square; one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross.
White Star	Buff : black top	Red burgee ; five-pointed star.

#### THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from Lloyd's Register (June 30, 1920), and includes all steamers of 10,000 tons upwards.

Abbreviations.— Br. = British; Den. = Denmark; Fr. = French; Ger. = German; Hol. = Netherlands; Itl. = Italian; Jap. = Japan; Nor. = Norway; Swe. = Sweden; U.S. = United States; 0 = Turbines: \*\* = Twin screws; \*\*\* = Triple screws; \*\*\*\* = Quadruple screws; N.R. = No record yet.

-	1	1	Din	ers			$\top$	
Name of Steamer,	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth,	Denth	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines.
Achilles §**	Br.	11,300	50	63	41	14		Ocean S.S. Co.
Achilles **	U.S.				36		1915	
Adriatic **	Br. U.S.	24,541			52	181/2	1900	White Star. U.S. Shipping Board.
Aeolus **	0.5.	19,361		72	35 40			
Albania ()** Almanzora ()*** America ** American Legion ()	Br.	13,300	521	64	35	23 N.R.	1080	
Almanzora (***	,,	15,551	579	67	33	17	1014	Royal Mail.
America **	U.S.	22,622		74	47	173	1905	
American Legion 9	73.	13,000			27			
Andes (***	Br. Fr.	15,620		27	33 45	17	1913	
André Lebon **	Br.	13,000				141/2 N.R.	1913	
	,,	45.647	868	07	40	24	1914	
Argyllshire **	,,	12,097	526	61	33	14	IOII	Scottish Shire Line, Ltd.
Arlanza §***	, ,	15,044	579	65	33	17	1012	Royal Mail.
Armadale Castle ** Armadale Castle \$* Armadale Castle \$** Armadel Castle \$** Asturias ** Athenic	,,	12,973	570	64	39	171/2	1903	Union Castle. Union S S. Co. of N Zealand.
Armagh 0**	,,	12,269	530	63	39	<b>x</b> 6	1917	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.
Arundel Castle y	,,	19,600	030	72 62	4×	17 16½	1919	Union Castle. Royal Mail
Athenie	"	12,345	200	63	32	131/2	1900	White Star.
Avon **	",	TT 073		6-1		161/2	1007	Royal Mail
		13,000	520	64	32	ΝŔ	1030	P. & O.
Ballarat **	,,	[13,301]	570	04	38	171/2	1910	Union Castle. P. & O.
Balronald **	,,	13,000	520		37	NR.	1920	P. & O.
Baltic **	72.7	23,876			52	17_	1904	White Star.
Batavia **	Fr. Br.	21,464		02	42	N.R.	1899	White Star. French Government International Nav. Co , Ltd.
Beltana **	Dr.	11,120		70	441			P. & O.
Renalla **	,,	11,118	500	62	37	14/2	1013	. w o.
Bendigo **	,,	13,000		64	37		1020	::
Beilin **	,,	17,324	591	60	38	18	3001	The Shipping Controller.
Berruna **	,,	11,137	500	62	37	14%		P. & O.
Baltic ** Batavia ** Belgic (** Belgic (** Benalia ** Benalia ** Benalia ** Bertina ** Bertina ** Bismatick (**** Borda ** Bremen ** Cadillac Campania (** Campania ** Janeponia (**	Br.	56,000				N.R.		P. & O.
Bromun **	Dr.	11,136	500 550	02	37	141/2	1914	The Shipping ('ontroller.
Cadillac	"	12,074	530	66	54	15 N.R.	1077	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
ameronia (**	"	16,000	550	70	28	16	1020	Anchor Line.
Campanía **	,,	12,884	601	65	37	N.R.	z893	The Admiralty
Janopie **	,,	12,097	578	59 65	35	16	1000	White Star.
ap Finisterre **			560	65	32	161/2		The Shipping Controller.
ap Polonio (*** armania (*** aronia **	"	20,597 19,524	637	78 3			1914	Cunard.
Armin **	"		650 650	72 4			1905	Cullatu.
'edric **			680	75 4			1903	White Star.
Sedric **			680	75 4	4	17	1001	11 11
eramic §***	,,	20,904 18,481	655	69 4	3	17 N.R.	1913	", "
Columbus **			750	83 4	8	N.R.	1913	
orinthic **	Br.	12,343	500	63 4	-51	13½ N.R.	1902	White Star.
ornwaii y	,,	11,000	495 500	62 3	2	N.R.	1907	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd. Allan.
Potic **	"	13,518	582	60 3				White Star.
/elti ** /eramic form /eramic form /eltimbus ** /eltimbus ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit ** /erinthit	",					1/		Dovel Well
	",	11,484 11,484	500	62 4	0	131/2	1912	,, ,,
Demosthenes (***		11,223	500	6z 3	19	15	1911	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
	"	11,477	500	62 4	0	13%	zgzz	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd. Boyal Mail. Nav. Gen. Italiana. Union Castle.
Desna **		11,483	500	02 4	0	:3%	1912	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Duillo (***** dinburgh Cast le ***	Br.	28,000 13,330	002	75 5	2	N	1917	Union Costle
MITTINITIES COST 10	<b>24.</b> )	-5,350	370	34(3		-172	-Azo[	CHICAL CROUD,

966 The	Merc	antile	F	leets	of t	he V	Vorld.
		انه		natons			
Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Length	Breadth.	Speed (Knote).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Empress of Asia \$\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\psi^{\	Br.	16,909	570	68 42	27	1012	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Britain **	,,	14,189 18,481	548	65 36	181/2	1906	22 27 27
Empress of France 9****	**	16,810		72 41 68 42	20 ½	1913	Canadian Pacific Rlv Co.
Espagne **	Fr.	11,155	537	60 39	181/2	1000	Cie Gen. Transatlantique.
Euripides 6***	Itl. Br.	11,393 14,947		62 34 67 44	ar re	1918	Soc. Italiana di Serv Marittim G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Finland **	ŲS.	13.332	€60	60/25	15 N.R		Internstional More Man Co
France ()****	Fr. Den.	23,666 11,650	689 583	75 48 6= 38	17	1913	
Fushimi Maru **	Jap.	20.038	513	63 37	24 %	1914	Nippon Yusen K.K.
George Washington **	Hol. U.S.	13,868 25,570	54 z 699	65 35 78 50	15	1913	Holland Lloyd U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare (*****	Itl.	21,500	6oz	76 51 78 41	19 181/2	1919	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Golden State 0**	U.S.	14,500	518	72 41 62 37	N.R	1898	U.S. Shipping Board.
(frampian **	Br.	13,193	485	60 38	15	1995	The Shipping Controller. Allan.
Haverford **	",	11,635	533	50 27	13	1901	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Innerator 6***	"	11,243 52,032	511 88a	04 38	24 23	1914	
Ionic **		13,332	500	63 45	13/2	1908	White Star.
Jan Pieterszoon Coen **	Hol.	11,692 19,582	503 590	60 35 72 39	25 N.R	2915 1914	Nederland.
Kaisar-i-Hind **	Br.	21,430	520	61 33	181/2	1914	P. & O.
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria **	,,	21,430 24,581	677	77 50	28	1905	The Shipping Controller
Kenilworth Castle **	Jap.	12,975 11,810	570 551	64 38 63 40	171/2		
Kroonland **	U.S.	13,241	550	60 38	N.R	. 1903	International Merc. Marine ('c
La Loriaine **	Fr.	11,372	563 563	60 35 60 35	aI aI	1900	Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Lafayotte (****		13,350	546	64 34	18½	1014	" "
Lapland	Br.	18,565	60g	70 37	17/2	1908	
Leopoidina **	Fr. U.S.	72,350 54,38a	525	64 34 79 37 63 35 100 58	25 24	1914	
Llanst phan Castle **	Br.	11,293	500	03/37	15	1914	Union Castle.
Lutetia (****	Fr. Br.	14,654 11,796	579 500	64 36 63 39	30 14	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Manchuria **	U.S.	13,639	600	65 3×	16	1904	AtlanticTrans.Co. of W. Virginio
Manmasco 0**	Br.	15,000		72 32 61 24	N.R.	1980	U.S. Shipping Board. P. & O.
Massilia 6****	Fr.	15,000	574	64 40	80	1909	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mauretania (****	Br.	30,704	574 76a	64 40 88 57	25,	1907	Cunard.
Johann Heinrich Burchard 9*** Kaisari-Hind ** Kaisari-Auguste Victoria ** Kenliworth Castle ** Krora Maru ** Kronland ** La Loriaine ** La Savole ** Lafayotte 9**** Lapland ** Leopoldina ** Leopoldina ** Leopoldina 9** Lianty-phan Castle ** Lutetia 9**** Mahana 6** Mannasco 9** Mannasco 9** Mantua ** Massilia 9*** Massilia 9*** Massilia 9*** Massilia 9*** Massilia 9*** Massilia 9*** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Megantic ** Mega	"	12,032 14,878 13.957	550 550	63 39 67 41	131/2	2000	White Star.
Melita 9***	v.s.	13.957	520	60140	17½ 16½	1918	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Ltd
Metagama **	Br.	10,984 11,480	526 500	60 34	24 26	1896 1915	U.S. Shipping Board. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Ltd.
Minnedosa 6***	,,	13,97ª	520	64 37 67 41 66 47	161/2	1918	
Medic ** Megantic ** Melita \$*** Mercury ** Metagama ** Minnedosa \$*** Minnedosa \$** Minnedosa \$** Monedia ** Monedia **	v.s.	27,821 20,602	620 623	66 47	15	1917	Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd. Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginis
Mobile **	Br.	10,000	588 600	73 41 65 46	13	1904 1908	The Shipping Controller.
Mongolia **	U.S.	13,630	500	65 31	10	1004	AtlanticTrans.Co.ofW.Virginia
Mongolia **  Mount Vernon **  Naldera **	Br.	18,372 15,825	500	72 40	18 1/2 18 1/2	1918 1918	U.S. Shipping Board.
Nansemond **	Ū.s.	13,333 16,118	559	6a 30	18	x896	P. & O. U.S. Shipping Board.
Narkunda **	Br.	16, 118 14,501	581 563	67 44 62 30 69 27 68 31	181/2	1913	P. & O.
Niagara 0***	,,,	13,415	584	00.34	16	1013	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd. Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,140	600	68 35	<b>z6</b>	roof	Holland-Amerika.
Northumberland 6**	Br.	12,531 22,160	550 530	62 34 63 31	15 16	1902	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Olympic (***	,,	46,350 15,486	530 852	92 50	23	EGII	Willie Sur.
Oroa (***	**	15,486 15,180	550 550	67.43	15 15	1915	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Orooma **	**	22,572	SII	60.00	14	2908	93 93 33 29 -
Naldera **  Nansemond **  Narkunda **  Nestor **  Niegara 6**  Nieuw Amsterdam **  Noordam **  Northumberland 6**  Olympic 6**  Orona 6**  Orona 8**  Orduna 9**  Orduna 9**  Orduna 9**  Orduna 9**  Orduna 6**  Oroma **	11	25,499 24,853	550	92 59 67 43 67 43 62 59 67 42 66 40	15		Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
CAMED A	. pp	(-4,03 <u>3</u> )	300)	-c/40	10	1917	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.

	i	1 .	LIME	ensio			1	l
Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines.
Oropesa (** Orsova ** Orvieto ** Deterley ** Paris (****	Br.	14,000	530	66	5 7	√.R.	roso	Pacific Steam Nav. Co. Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orsova **	٠,,	12,036	536	63	ķ,	8	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orvieto **	,,	12,133	535	64	8 1	18	1909	,, ,,
Osterley **	-22		333	-3.3	4 :	8	<b>2909</b>	or o'' o m 12 o o
Paris (**** Paris (**** Paris (**** Paris (**** Paris (**** Paris (**** Pesaro ** President (*** President Grant ** President Wilson ** Pretoria ** Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm ** Providence Legina (****	Fr.	32,000	734 487	85	9 1	1. K.	1917	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
atria **	Br.	11,885 14,466	487 560	59 4	• :	7	1913	Cie. Francaise de Nav. à Var
atricks "	Fr.	12,980	510	68 3	7 :	41/	1911	The Shipping Controller. Messageries Maritimes.
ersic **	Br.	18,042		61 4 63 3 62 3		31/2	z890	White Star.
esaro **	Itl.	12,335	525	63 3 62 3	N	ľ.Ŕ.	TOOL	Italian Govt.
hilippines **	U.S.	11,440	SOI		. I	2	sêg8	U.S. Shipping Board.
ocohontas **	Fr.	10,803	523	603	4 I	51/	1900	
orthos **	Fr.	18,698			<b>3</b> , X	316	1914	Messageries Maritimes.
resident Grant **	US.	18,078		68 4	8 1	472	1907	U.S. Shipping Board.
residente Wilson	Itl. Br.	12,567	477	00 4	3 :	6 2⅓	1918	Cosulich Soc. Triestina di Na The Shipping Controller.
wing Eviadelah Wilhalm **	Dr.	13,834		69	Z :	# 72 # 1/2	1897 1908	
rovidence	νr.	11,996	511	E0 4	N		1914	Cie. Francaise de Nav. à Vap
legina §*** lemuera ** lheinland	Br.	16,313	575	62 4	3 2	6	1918	Brit. & N. Atlantic S.N. Co.,
emuera **	,,	11,276	485	62 4	1 1	4	IGII	New Zealand Shipping Co., J
heinland	_,,,	II,500				ı.R.	1918	The Shipping Controller.
ijndam ** cochambeauy**** cotterdam ** coyal George §*** unic **	Hol.	12,527	550	62 2	6 I	5	1901	
ochambeauy****	Fr.	12,678		63 4		61/2	1911	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
otterdam **	Hol. Br.	24,149	650	77 4			1908	
oyai George y***	Dr.	12,146		60 a	7 :	9 3½	1907	
n Fernando A	,,	13,056	550	60.4	9 1	372 <b>3</b>	1919	
an Florentino &	"	12,842	530		1			•
an Fraterno	"	11,989	527	66 4	Ñ	.R.	1013	" "
an Fernando §	ıïı.	10,917	418	64 2	4 2	7	1917	Transoceanica Soc. Ital. de l Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd
an Gregorio	Br.	12,093 12,088	527	6614	3 N	R.	1913	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd
an Jeronimo	"	12,068	525	66 3 66 4 66 3	3 N	.R.	1914	" "
an Lorenzoan Melito	,,	12,097 12,596	587	60 4	N		1914	37 yy 79
an Nazario	,,	18,020	530 585	66 3	3 N		1914	33 33 39
n Patricio		11,877	530	66 2	N	R.	1014	" " "
ranac	"	12.070	530	004		.R.	2018	Anglo-American Oil Co.,"Ltd
xon **	,,	12,070	570	64 3	8 x	71/2	TOOO	Union-Castle.
xonia **	"	14,897	580	64 3	8 x	5	1900	Cunard.
andinaviau **	,,	12,099	550	59 4	3 X			Allan.
cythia 0**	u.s.	18,500	600		- 1	<b>D</b>	1980	Cunard.
sa Girt y**	Jap.	13,500	516	72 2	, ,	.д.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board. Toyo Kisi K.K.
numbire **	вр. Br.	13,039 18,184	558 526	61 3	3 1	7	Igit	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd
heria Maru **	Jan.	11,785	552	63 8		,	TOOL	Toyo Kisi K.K.
hinx **	Fr.	11,375	478	60 4		4%	IQI4	Messageries Maritimes.
avangerfjord **	Nor.	IS,977	538	64 9		× 16 1	1918	Messageries Maritimes. Norske Amerika.
ockholm **	Swe.	12,500	547	683	1	5	1000	Sverige Nord Amerika.
levie **	Br.	12,531	550	63 3	3	31/9	1901	White Star.
ıwa Maru **	Jap.	10,927	516	68 3	, z	51/2	1914	White Star. Nippon Yusen K.K. Toyo Kisi K.K. G. Thompson & Co., Ltd. Anchor Line.
byo Maru 9***	Br.	13,396	558	6z 3	, I	2	1908	C. Thompson & Co. Itd
humia A##	Dr.	11,531 16,000	500 550			.R.	1911	Anchor Line
roitz 0**	"	19,300	588	75.4				
udareus **	Br.	11,347	507	63/41	. 24		zozó	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
rrhenia (**	**	16,000	550	70 3	N	.R.	10BO	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd. Anchor Line.
ysses **		14,499	563	68 44		<u>.                                    </u>	1913	China Mutual S. N. Co. Panama Canal.
yases **	u.s.	TO.OTO		65 30	Ŋ	.K.	1915	Panama Canal.
CUOFIS LUISE **		26,703 20,8 <b>9</b> 2	600	97 44	Ŋ	.K.	1900	<del></del> (
n Stanhan ##	U.S.	10,502	524 637	25 37	N.			
almer Castle **	Br.	14,903 18,546	37	64 3		1/	TOOL	U.S. Shipping Board. Union Castle.
enatchee (**	U.S.	15,000	570	72	'n	K.	-y	U.S. Shipping Board.
illiam O'Swald (***		80.000	487	78 36	Ň	R.	2014	**, *,
aranac axona* axona* axonia** andinavian ** yythia 6** as Girt 6** minyo Marn 6** horiz ** beria Maru ** horix ** avangerford ** ockholm ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** levie ** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6*** liliani o'swald 6***	Br.	32, 160	300	67 44 65 37 66 37 72 37 72 35 61 31 60 31	84		1913	U.S. Shipping Board. Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd. International Nav. Co., Ltd. The Shipping Controller.
eland **	12	11,905	561	60 3		i_  :	IOOI	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
	199		المست	4-1-		77 .		'I'ma Unimpina (lantudia)

## EVOLUTION OF THE STEAMSHIP ON NORTH ATLANTIC. See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1920, page 792.

#### LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES.

Baroneasa, 475,000 cubic feet; Princessa, 473,689 cubic feet; Duquesa, 470,137 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines); Nictheroy, 467,500 cubic feet; Nebraska, 467,500 cubic feet (Royal Mail S.P. Co.); Northumberland, 466,000 cubic feet (Federal S. Nav. Co.); Armagh, 466,000 cubic feet (Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand); Navasoid, 465,500 cubic feet (Royal Mil S.P. Co.); Cornwell, 464,920 cubic feet (Hasham Foundry & Eng. Co., Ld.); Marquesa, 464,622 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines). There were on June 30, 1290, 734 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus; of these, 32 had each insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 300,000 cubic feet; 32 had each not less than 300,000 cubic feet.

#### LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

Olympio, 45,350 tons (White Star); Aquilania, 45,647 tons (Cunard); Minnesola, 20,602 tons (Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginia): Tyrrhenia, 16,000 tons (Anchor); Golden State, 14,500 tons (U.S. Shinpping Board); Manchuria, 23,659 tons; Mongolia, 23,639 (Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginia); Niagara, 23,425 tons (Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand); Tenyo Maru, 23,396 tons (Toyo Kisen); Bendigo, 13,000 tons; Ballarat, 23,000 tons; Ballarat, 23,000 tons (P. & O.). There were on June 20, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 1290, 129

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—701 steamers and & sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk; the largest of these not fitted for liquid fuel were the Cadillao, 12,074 tons (Anglo-American Oil Co.); James McGee, 10,692 tons; W. C. Teagle, 10,672 tons; Fred. W. Weller. 10,627 tons; F. Q. Barstow, 10,290 tons; William G. Warden, 10,289 tons (Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey).

#### FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

In order of Speed.—Mauretania, Aquitania, France, Leviathan, Mount Vernon, Imperator, Agamemnon, Olympic, Princess Margaret, Oranje Kassau, Wahine, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, La Lorrance, La Savote, Princess Patricia, Ausonia, Esperia, Empress of France, Maori, Loongana, Prins Hendrik, Lutetia, Massilia, Charles Roux.

#### FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STRAMERS.

In order of Speed.—Paris, Jan Breydel, Pieter de Coninck, Princesse Elisabeth, Stad Antwerpen, Ville de Liège, Munater, Ulster, Newbaven, Rouen, Viking, Dieppe, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, St. George, Blarrita, Maid of Orleans, Leopold II., Princess Clementine, Onward, Viper, Manxman, Brighton, all not under as knots.

#### LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of Size.—Bismarck, Leviathan, Imperator, Olympic, Aquitania, Columbus, Paris, Mauretania, George Washington, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Belgic, Adriatic, Rotterdam, Baltic, France, Amerika, Dullio, Guilio Cesare, Cedric, Celtic, Minnesota, Cap Polomo, William O'Swald, Caronia, Arundol Castle, Johan Hemrich Burchard, Carmania, Agamemnon, Tirpitz, Lapland, Scythia, Empress of France, Ceramic, Mount Vernon, President Grant, Berlin, Minnekahda, Nieuw Amsterdam, Prims Friedrich Wilhelm, Mobile, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, Victoria Intise, Reglina, Narkunda, Cameronia, Tiburnia, Tyrrhenia, Naldera, Audes, Almanzora, Orduna, Orbita, Orca, Arlanza, Massilia, Manmasco, Wenatchee, all 25,000 tons and above.

#### LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships	Tonnage Gross tons	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship	Ton- nage	Remarks.
Bélot, G. Cie Francaise d'Armement Stray S. O. & Co. East Asiatic Co. Crowell & Thurlow Alaska Packers Association Lacisz, F. Rhederei Aktien Ges V., 1895 Vinnen, F. A. & Co. Knühr & Burchard France & Canada S. S. Corp. Staples Transportation Co.	37 44 10 11 9 11	48,000 48,000 41,000 39,000 37,000 27,000 27,000 35,000	Christianssand Copenhagen Boston San Francisco Hamburg Hamburg Bremen Hamburg New York	Dunkerque Singvand Afrika Jen. Flood Kreger Star of Laplaud Peking Orotava Potosi Jersbek Wyoming	3,203 3,490 9,050 1,838 3,381 3,100 3,014 4,026 2,871 3,730	Own 8 Steamers, Own 7 Steamers, Own 8 Steamers, Own 5 Steamers, Own 2 Steamers,
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	worth Co., Ltd

Irvine's Shipbuilding & Dry Docks Co., LtdWest Hartlepool.
Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd. Sunderland. Lithgows
Northumberland Shipbuild-
ing Co., Ltd
Co., LtdJarrow. Ropner & Sons, LtdStockton-on-Tees.
Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd
J. L. Thompson & Sons, Ltd Sunderland. Vickers, Ltd Barrow-on-Furness Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. Belfast.

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Cammell, Laird & Co.,	Ltd. 1	Birkenhead.	
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gineering Co , Ltd.		lasgow.	
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& Co., Ltd		Hebburn.	
J. G Kincaid & Co		Freenock.	
North Eastern Marine			d Sun
gmeering Co		derland.	
Parsons Marine Stean		uorauu.	
hine Co		Wallgend	

Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd. ... ... Sunderland Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. .......Greenock. J. I. Thornycioft & Co., Ltd. .... .. Southampton. gineering Co. ..... Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. ....Belfast. Yarrow & Co. .....Scotstoun.

On June 30, rose, there were 4,930,340 tons of merchant shipping under construction, with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register of principally for United Kingdom, Shipping, Inited States and Japan; 96 per cent. of the total tomage in Lloyd's Register consists of steel or iron steamers. Vessels of great size lost during the war have not yet been replaced, general cargo steamers being more in demand. On June 30 there were 56 vessels, each of 10,000 tous and above, being built under Lloyd's Survey, 55 vessels of 275,714 tons, intended for carrying oil in bulk, were classed during the year, also 436 new vessels of 1,995,788 tons gross fitted for burning oil fuel. Of the world's total tonnage recorded in the current edition of Lloyd's Register the following approximate division as regards fuel may be made; vessels representing about 76 per cent, use coal as fuel, 16:3 are fitted to use oil as fuel for boilers, 17 use oil in internal combustion engines, and 6 per cent. have sail power only; 28 new vessels of 79,80g tons were fitted with oil engines, 20 of these having a collective tonnage of 76,993 tons; 150 sets of Diesel engines were in course of construction, and about the same number of sets of other oil engines, of which about one half were building in the United Kingdom. The largest Diesel engines then being constructed were those for the Glengele a twin-screw vessel of 9,15a tons, having 16 cylinders 2916 inch diameter, and stroke 4576 inch. The largest oil engine vessel completed during the year was the Afrika, 8,597 tons, fitted with Diesel engines having 12 cylinders of 2916 inch diameter and 4516 inch stroke.

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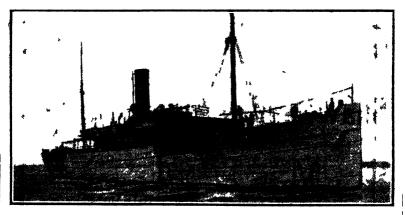
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Hartogate and District,
Hartings, St. Leonards, &c.
Hartogate and the Wye Valley
Herne Bay, Whiterable, &c.
Hythe and Uistrict,
Hirtacombe and North Devon
Isle of Man.
Isle of Wight.
Learnington and District,
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An examination is held each Summer Term. Candidates for Senior Scholarships must be under 16, and for Junior Scholarships under 15 on May 1st. The value of the Scholarships depends upon the Standard attained, but will never exceed the amount of Tuition Fees (£30 per annum). See "Public Schools' Year Book."

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL, YORK. An Examination for Scholarships and Exhibitions varying from £50 to £15 will be held in May, 1921. General knowledge is required in preference to specialisation in one subject. Exhibitions also awarded. Two reserved for sons of Officers and Clergymen. Further details from S. M. TOYNE, M.A., F.R.Hist.S, HEADMASTER.

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Colwyn Bay Rhos Sea Prep. Sch B. 997	
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Hendon Tenterden Hall B. 990	Folkestone The Grange B. 998   Folkestone Penfillan House B. 998
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Fees. - 28 or 30 guineas per term.

#### HENDON, N.W.

(Middlesex). With subsoil mainly gravel. Average elevation, allo feet above sea-level. Excellent drainage, water, and lighting facilities. Hendon o m. from the City, with tube, rail, and omnibus facilities. Combines country with town advan-Pop. 38,806. tages.

#### TENTERDEN HALL BOYS.

PREPARATORY (7-15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - A. J. M. BACON, B.A. (Classical Honours, Selwyn College, Cambridge.)

Assisted by a competent Staff. The School has been established 45 years,

stands 300 feet above sea-level, in spacious grounds. Large Playing Fields.

Every encouragement given all branches of Athletics. Physical Drill and Gymnastics.

HONOR OAK, S.E.

excellent drainage, pure water, together with less exposure, greater warmth, and less humidity than outlying constrict and the high-class residential quarter, 6 miles from London Bridge.

(Established 1686.) BOYS.

#### ROYAL SAVOY SCHOOL.

Governors-

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

Warden-The Hon, Sir W. H. GOSCHEN. Headmaster - COLIN M. H. CAMPBELL.

Premises.—Healthily situated in Colyton Road, within easy distance of all parts of London. as acres of grounds and playing fields.

The School is preparatory, and aims at giving a thoroughly sound education. Choral Scholarships are awarded. Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Rifle Range.

Fees. -- 60 guiness per annum inclusive.

#### STREATHAM, S.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :-- "Easily reached from London (8 miles), with all characteristics of a large, good class, healthy, residential suburb. The Common affords a grand elevated expanse of open ground.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

MOUNT VIEW, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W. 16. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

Headmistress - - Mrs. BUNFORD. Premises.-Detached, on high ground with

lovely garden.

Preparations for Local and University Examreparations for location and Chiversky Riminations. Special lessons in Riding, Painting, Singing, Dancing, and Eurythmics. Plano and Violin by arrangement. Préparatory School for boys (4-14) preparing for Public Schools and Osborne, under the direction of Mr. Bunford.

Enture charge where parents abroad. Fees from £120 per annum.

**WOODFORD, N.E.** 

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "Woodford is a flourishing suburb within q miles of London. Epping Forest borders it on one extreme and Wanstead Park the other. Woodford is a high-class suburb." o miles from Liverpool Street (G.E.Ry.).

BOYS AND GIRLS.

#### FOREST HOUSE SCHOOL HIGH ROAD. WOODFORD WELLS, ESSEX.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Careful Teaching. Home Comforts. Excellent Diet. Preparation for Army, Navy, The Universities, and Commercial Life.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils. Fees moderate and inclusive.

Headmaster - A ARTHUR GATES.

## PROVINCIAL SECTION.

#### ALTRINCHAM.

A town in Cheshire, on Bowden Downs, 8 miles S.W. of Manchester by rail, is situated on the Bridgewater Canal. Up-to-date system of drainage, and an unfailing supply of pure water The chief employment is raising finits and vegetables for the Manchester market. Population, 17,813

BOYS.

Extablished 1879. BARRINGTON.

#### BOYS PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. A. ALCOCK-BAILLIE, M.A.

BOYS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Thorough grounding in all subjects. Careful Mathematical subjects co-ordinated and taught with practical applications.

Special attention to formation of character

and development of originality.

Games. Physical Drill, Swimming

Mrs. Baillie personally looks after the boarders Entire charge if required.

Fees. -as to 30 guineas per term. Prospectus, &c., on application.

#### AMBERLEY

(Near Stroud, Glos.). The Medical Officer of Health writes .- "Two hours by rail from London, in the Western Cotswold; beautiful uplands and wooded valleys; sunshine, pure air and water. Minchinhampton and Painswick Golf Links, 700 feet above sea-level." Pop. 8,767.

#### GIRLS

### ENDERLEY HOUSE SCHOOL

Principal - Miss M. E. MAYDWELL.

Situation .- On the Cotswold Hills 600 ft. above the sea. Dry bracing air, beautiful scenery. Modern house, central heating. Tennis Lawn, Large Garden and Orchard.

Thoroughly sound general education, including elements of practical cookery and housewifery

Preparation for the University, Royal Academy, Royal College of Muric and Royal Drawing Society Examinations.

Illustrated and detailed prospectus on application to the Principal.

Fees .- 120 guineas per annum.

#### **ASHFORD**

(Kent). A thiving market town in East Kent, on River Stour, 24 miles S.W. of Canterbury and 54 miles from London, S.E. & C. Railway. The town stands on an elevation about soo feet above sea-level. 'The soil consists of gravel, with greensand beneath, and the climate is bracing To the lover of natural history Ashford affords a rich and varied field. Golf. za holes i Pop. 13,668.

GIRLS.

#### FAIRVIEW.

Principal - Miss BAILEY, L.L.A.

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors).

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-class Modern Education. Individual Care. Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious. mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and inclusive.

#### GIBLS. HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals (Mrs. EDWARDS, B.A. (Lond.).

Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., O.H.L.

Recognized by the Board of Education as an Efficient Private Secondary School.

Buildings - Spacious Tudor Residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old world gardens. Lawns and playing fields 13 acres in extent.
Gymnasium. Aim.—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Dancing, and Singing.

Fees.—25 to 28 guineas per term.

#### ARNSIDE

(Westmordand). The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "On carboniferous limestone on the northern shore of Morecambe Bay. Sheltered by mountain from the east, and much drier and warmer than the inland district."

BOYS AND GIRLS. INGLEMERE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Senior House, 95. Junior House, 46. All Boarders. 15 Resident Mistresses).

AYLWIN COLLEGE FOR BOYS

(Senior Houses, &c. Junior House, &c. All Boarders, Cadet Corps).

High-class Boarding Schools under the same Principals (Mr. & Mrs. LLEWELLYN), but no connection otherwise. Separate Staffs, Buildings, and Estates First boy in British fales in Arish. Camb. Jnv. Locals, Xmss spr. Own Farm of no acres. Ventilation, Heating, Lighting, and Drainage most modern. Sea and Mountain Air. Good Railway Facilities. Efficient, modern, and comfertable. Refl. to Parents in meet districts.

#### CBATH. 19

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough: Mealth resort, Somerset.

Pop. 20,723. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe." Extensive Roman remains. Subsoits, freestone, clay, sand and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 7320 feet. Olimate: where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates; where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs. Pop. go.721.

BOYS.

Founded 1848.

#### VIOTORIA COLLEGE.

Headmaster ALEX. W. CUNINGHAME (Sometime Senior Master, The King's School, Gloucester).

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Preparation for all Examinations. JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

GYMNASIUM, SWIMMING, SHOOTING, GAMES.

The School has its own Troop of Boy Scouts. Entire charge of Pupils from India.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

#### BANSTEAD.

A healthy Surrey village with beautiful Downs, co., 17 miles from London, 500 ft. above sea-level. Climate dry and bracing. Soil porous— chalk and gravel. Prevailing winds, S.W. Low death-rate.

GIRLS.

#### MARGARET'S SCHOOL ST. THE LARCHES.

Principal: Miss A. C. MOLYNEUX, L.C.P. School Course affords a sound and efficient Education. Standard is that required for Public Examinations.

Curriculum includes Scripture, English Lan-Geometry, French, German, Latin, Elementary Science, Drawing, Brushwork, Needlework, Science, Drawing, Class-singing, Drill.

Premises on gravel soil, 550 ft. elevation; 5 acres grounds; beautifully situated in open country.

Prospectus and References on application.

#### BECCLES

Municipal Borough, 8 miles from The locality is very healthy; and Lowestoft. owing to inland position has a more genial climate than East Coast towns. The Waveney affords rowing, sailing, and bathing facilities. Pop. 7130.

BOYS AND GIRLS

#### THE FAUCONBERGE SCHOOL

(Founded 1712.)

Principal - Rev. H. BIDDELL, M.A.

(Formerly of King's College School, London.)

Premises on high ground, gravel soil, with

accommodation for so boarders. Education particularly suited to boys seeking Public School entrance or Scholarships, and also adapted to those who wish to enter Professional life. Girls may be admitted if there is a vacancy, Two open Scholarships.

Gymnastics, Bathing. Good Playing Field.

Boarders' Fees.—Las per term inclusive.

BOYS AND GIRLS

#### "PETERHOUSE," QUEEN SQUARE.

BO ARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE RESIDING ABROAD.

Principal - - Miss NORRIS

Limited number of pupils received (girls 5-18, hove under 12) Careful and individual training and education given.

Teaching specially planned to bring out the intelligence and to foster the particular faculties

Utmost importance attached to matters of Character, Health, Deportment and Physical Development, Elecution, Conversational French. Fees. -- 20 to 40 guineas per term.

#### BECKENHAM.

Population, 31,692. S.E. & C. Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low deathrate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS.

(Founded 1866)

#### THE ABBEY SCHOOL. (PREPARATORY.)

Headmaster - W. SALTER, M.A.,

Classical Honours, Merton College, Oxford, Aim .- To be a home of keenness and a power for

good, develop character, health. Work and play. good, develop character, neather work and play. Premises specially designed and constructed in extensive grounds. Olemate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games. Colonial Bous are welcomed and taken entire charge of.

Fees. -- 36 to 40 guineas per term.

#### BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 16 miles from Leeds.

#### CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL WHARFEDALE GRANGE

(E. W. STOKOE, M.A. C. W. DEAN, M.A. Principals -

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7-14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention. Entire charge taken of those whose Parents are abroad. Premises.-High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent. Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Air Rifle Large open-air Swimming Bath. Shooting. Private Golf Links.

#### BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. Railways: Midhard, London 471/ m.; L. & N.W. to Oxford and Cambridge. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Death-rate, ro'7 per r.oo. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. Riverside Promerade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational divantages: numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death-rates very low." Pop. 39, 183.

BOVS

THE MODERN SOHOOL

(One of the well-known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS.) Headmaster, ARNOLD C. POWELL.M.A.(Cantab.)

Buildings, erected in 1837, have since been larged, and Laboratories, Workshop, Smithy, enlarged, and Laboratories, Wor Museum, and Gymnasium added.

Curriculum, on Junior and Senior School. most modern lines, fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers. Special attention to music.

Entrance and Leaving Exhibitions and special

Prizes.

Playing Fields, ro acres. Rowing, Swimming Officers' Training Corps

Tuition Fee.—£ 2 6s. 8d. per term. Boarding Fee.—£23 6s. 8d. per term.

#### THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

LANSDOWNE ROAD.

Principal Miss STANSFELD.

The Course of Training extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Austomy, Physi-ology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees.—£165 per annum.
Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

#### **BEXHILL-ON-SEA**

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes:-"Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants. The death-rate for 1915 here was only 13'55. The town holds a first place among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect dramage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children. Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 15,330.

#### THORN BANK. GIRLS.

HOME SCHOOL for Gentlemen's Daughters. COLLINGTON AVENUE. Close to Sea; excellent sanitation; good garden.

Miss BIDWELL and Miss MILLS.

Assisted by certificated Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters, receive a limited number of Pupils for a complete education, combined with home refinements.

HEALTH, INDOOR AMUSEMENTS, OUTDOOR

EXERCISE specially considered.

Net Ball, Croquet, Tennis, Cycling, Sea-bathing. Escort provided to and from London.

References upon application.

#### BOYS. HOLMWOOD SCHOOL

Situation .- On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings .- Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room

for Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Grounds.—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn,
Football and Cricket Ground).

Education.—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy.

Languages taught conversationally.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster-

A. F. BRYAN, B.A. and Inter, Sci., London.

#### BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—" Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging as inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation " Pon 13.654. GIRLS.

#### BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BEVERLEY, YORKS. Headmistress - - Miss G. M. BOSSITER, B.A.

To supply Thorough Liberal Education based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premuses in zz acres. Gymnasinm. Boarding House for 12 pupils in own grounds. Fees.—Kindergarten Preparatory, £1 118. 6d. Term. Day Pupils, £4 4s. Boarders, £16 extra.

#### BIRCHINGTON.

(Kent.) Quiet sunny resort on North Kentish (Kent.) Quiet stuny reconst on the coast, 3½ m. W. of Margate. Elevated position; soil, sand and marl; good bathing; climate beneficial for all cases requiring bracing air and equable temperature. Pop. 2,275 S.E. & C. Rly.

BOYS.

#### ST. NICHOLAS COLLEGE. NEAR BIRCHINGTON.

School motto: "PLAY THE GAME."

Prepares Sons of Gentlemen for Public Schools and University, Engineering or Agriculture.

Situated in one of the healthiest places in the South-east Coast. Magnificent open position on the highest part of Thanet. Staff carefully chosen with view to Careful, Patient, Efficient Instruction.

Special attention paid to backward or delicate pupils.

Entire charge taken if required. Fees from zoo guineas.

Telephone and Telegrams, Birchington 63.

BIRMINGHAM. Warwioki is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Coringian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery.

#### BOYS. BOURNE COLLEGE. QUINTON.

Headmaster - T. J. STEWART HOOSON, B.A., Inter. B.Sc. (Lond.).

Assisted by Staff of qualified Masters.

Situation .- About a miles outside the City of Birmingham, so acres of ground. Modern buildings, Workshops, and Chemical Laboratory.

Aim.—To inculcate principles of honour, truthfulness, and esprit de corps.
Thorough English and Commercial Education.
Training for Universities and other Public Examinations.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees .- 20 to 30 guiness per term.

#### BLACKPOOL

The Medical Officer of Health writes:-" Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character. Pop. 58.371.

GIRLS

#### HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE. Assisted by ten Resident Mistresses and a

large staff of Specialists. PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted

with every modern convenience. Long list of References and Terms may be had

on application to PRINCIPAL.

#### BOSCOMBE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "Boscombe (in Borough of Bournemouth) occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position at good ele-vation overlooking sea. Dry soil, genial climate. Ensures maximum of health for school children.

GIRLS. ST. OSWALD'S,

SEA ROAD, BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH, HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Head Mistresses (Miss G. M. PARKER, B.A. Miss A. G. H. DEVINNEY,

Assisted by well-qualified Staff. Buildings -Two large houses and gynmasium, near sea and gardens

School Course,—Scripture, usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, Nature Study, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, and Study, Drawing, Pathung,
Music Tennis, Cycling, Swimming.

Special terms daughters of Officers and Clergyhouse of children from abroad.

men. Entire charge of children from abroad.

## BOSKNEWOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- " Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as æsthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine-needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere." The public gardens are very extensive, and excellent facilities are provided for golf, bowls, croquet, and tennis. Sunshine (xexe). 1,829 hours. Pop. 78,674.

#### GIRLS. FONTAINEBLEAU.

MANOR ROAD.

Principal - Miss C. A. ROWLAND

(Hon Sch. Modern History, Oxford).

A Home School of the highest type, situated in the Pines on bracing East Cliff close to the Sea. Illustratea Prospectus on application to

Principal. Telegrams, "Fontainebleau, Bournemouth,"

Telephone. Bournemouth 1046.

Escort to and from Waterloo: further if desired.

#### GIRLS. SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN.

Eaton Rise, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth,

(Removed from Eaton Rise, Ealing.) Principals-Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip-reading. Boarders (girls only) received from three years of age. Free and happy home life, every care The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pinewoods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as

resident pupils.

#### BRIDLINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :-- "Bridlington possesses a bracing climate, plenty of sunshine, and low rainfall. Its water supply is sunshine, and low rainfall. pure and abundant, and its drainage system excellent.

#### MARTON HALL BOYS. BRIDLINGTON.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE NAVY.

The School is situated in one of the healthiest districts in England, and has large and beautiful grounds.

The climate of Bridlington is dry, and the winter temperature about the same as that of the South of England.

Prospectuses, and all information required can be obtained from-

C. VERNON GANE, B.A. V. (late Scholar of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge).

-PRICHTON :

The Medical Officer of Realth writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine. It has an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements." Sunshine (1919), 1,70x hours. Pop. 121, 257.

#### GIRLS.

#### THE CLOSE. 70, DYKE ROAD, BRIGHTON.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Mrs. HALLAM SANDERSON (late The Misses Pipson).

Thorough education with the comforts of a home.

Eleven Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for the Oxford and Cambridge local exams, and Matriculation, also for the Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. Entire charge of Colonial pupils.

Fees.—Resident pupils, inclusive from £85 a year. Prospectus and reference on application.

#### **BRIXHAM**

(Devon). Facing Torbay in elevated position. Soil, limestone. Air bracing. Sunny and mild in winter, prevailing winds West. Snow almost unknown. Through train service. London and Midlands (G.W.Rly.). Pop. 7,954.

#### GIRLS. HILLSIDE OOLLEGE, PARKHAM WOODS.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals— Miss N. WILKES, L.L.A.

(Hons. English History, Latin and Education).
Miss M. LE GROS, Certificated Kindergarten.

Thorough modern education, combined with home life. Preparation for all exams. Fully certificated staff. Careful attention given to

health and moral training.
Climate especially suited to delicate and
Colonial children, who receive every care, one
of the Principals being a trained child nurse.
Terms moderate.

Prospectus on application to the Principals.

### BUCKHURST HILL

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buck-hurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, roj miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

#### BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

In September, 1917, the school removed to large and beautiful premises overlooking niles of open forest country. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18. Large and highly qualified Staff. Excellent results in higher Examinations. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Advanced training in Music and Art, Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

Principal-Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

### SKUADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on cliffs. Aspect, S.E. Has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fors and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalida and delicate children throughout the year." Sunshine (1919), 1,564 hours. Pop. 8,020.

#### BOYS. DUMPTON HOUSE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tenns Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWE.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

#### ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Established over 30 years.)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Grung a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines. Individual attention.

Separate House for Girls. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward boys

receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Figs.—From 17 guineas per term.

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Headmaster.

#### WHERE TO GO

- AND - -

#### WHERE TO STAY

See-

#### WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED LISTS.

Pages 1017 to 1025.

HOTELS

HYDROS

PRIVATE HOTELS
APARTMENTS

BOARDING HOUSES MOTOR GARAGES

HOUSE and ESTATE AGENTS FURNISHERS and REMOVERS

ANI

WHITAKER'S GENERAL LIST.

CHELTENHAM.
The Medical Officer of Health writes: climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central Eugland, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Children of school age and elderly reople do remarkably well " Pop. 48.94s.

#### BOYS. BRANDON HOUSE.

Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A. Oxford. Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University men.

Gentlemen's Sons received (6-14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy.

Situation.-Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary certificate renewed annually.

All Games; Gymnasium (very fine) penter's Shop; Swimming; Boxing; Fencing.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

#### CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 14 hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil ; excellent water-supply and rainage ; climate very mild."

#### BOYS. THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 2407.

Master-Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education .- Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special atten-tion to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping. Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

Boys received 8 to z8.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; e cellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games. Fees.-Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £45 per ann.

#### CHISLEHURST

(Kent), distant twelve miles from London, Enjoys the charm of still retaining its rural character, interspersed with spreading commons, carefully preserved in all their native wildness, which furnish delightful walks and rides. The climate is very healthy, the soil chalk and gravel.

BOYS BICKLEY HALL

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals—
A. J. FARNFIELD, M.A., Queens' College, Cambridge.

B. S. FARNFIELD, B.A., Queens' College, Cambridge.

Situation.—300 feet above sea-level, in a beau-tiful park, as acres, gravel soil.
Light and airy Class Rooms and Dormitories.
Gymnasum, Library, School Chapel. Cadet
Corps, Rifle Range. Sanatorium. Swimming Corps, Rifle Range. Sanatorium. Swimming Bath. Magnificent Cricket and Football Grounds.

Fees .--- so guineas per term.

Pop. 9,777. G.E. Ry. Taces really due south: is protected by cliffs and bullt upon a gravel subsoit. Air bright, clear, bracing, much brilliant sunshine is experienced. Fogs are very rare at Clacton, and rainfall small. Sunshine (1919). 1.579 hours. Pop. 9,777.

BOYS. Established 1984.

#### ASCHAM COLLEGE. CLACTON-ON-SEA.

· · A. S. WILSON, L.C.P. Principal (Registered Teacher)

Assisted by competent Teaching Staff.
Prepares boys for Public Schools and usual
Exams. (List of Successes.)
SCHOOL COURSE thoroughly comprehensive.

INDIVIDUAL HELP given to all particularly those backward. Special care of delicate boys. Domestic arrangements liberal and homelike; immediate superintendence Mrs. Wilson. Dormitories lofty, well ventilated; separate beds Sanitary Certificate. Excellent Sea Bathing; Swimming taught. Drilling, Gymnastics, Tennis, Cricket, Football, &c.

#### CLENT

(Worcestershire), situated on southern slopes of hills x,000 feet up, is renowned for dry and hacing climate. The air is particularly suitable for delicate children, especially for those with chest and bronchiat trouble.

BUAN

#### THE MOUNT.

CLENT.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Stands in its own grounds, 1,000 ft. above sealevel. Noted for its health-giving air.

special attention to delicate and backward boys.

Coaching for University and Bar Examinations Prospectus on application to Principal.

#### CROMER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:-"Ideal health resort, combining pleasures of the seaside with beautiful inland scenery Cool in summer. Floods of sunshine spring and autumn. Sanitation and water-supply perfect. G.E. and G.N. stations." Pop. 4.073.

#### GIRLS. OAKLEIGH SCHOOL.

"Esae quam videri."

Principal - Miss OGILVY-RAMSAY.

Premises consist of two houses close to the

a. Well ventilated rooms. Electric Light.

Aim to provide thoroughly modern education, and combine the care and training of home with advantages and discipline of school life.

Curriculum includes all English subjects, Mathematics, French, German, and Latin. Choral Singing, Needlework, Drawing.

Music, Modern Languages, and Art special features

Entire charge taken of pupils from abroad. Fees .- go to ros guineas per annum.

#### CLIFTON (BRISTOL).

The Medical Officer of Health writes :-- "Pop. 44.573. Educational sentre and health resort Situated on carbonierous limestone hills. Open Downs of 442 acres at elevation of 300 ft., commanding views of Bristel Channel. Climate equable and bracing. Water supply pure and constant." This inland watering place and select residential suburb of Bristof is situated on loft. downs, on the Gloucestershire side of the river Avon, in full view of the woodlands and precipitons cliff for which the Avon gorge is famous

BOYS. THE DOWNS SCHOOL 8. UPPER BELGRAVE ROAD.

Principals—
WILFRID HARRISON, and A. M. HARRISON, B.A. (Cantab.). PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises modern, in a delightful position directly overlooking Durdham Downs.

The teaching is carried out on most modern lines, with individual attention to work, games and physical development.

Feer .-- 100 guineas per annum.

Telephone, Bristol, 521.
Telegraphic address, "Harrison, Bristol, 521."

#### GIRLS. CANYNGE HOUSE.

Principals Miss G. CORLETT COWELL.

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Situation.—On high ground close to Downs South and West aspect, gravel soil. Rooms large and well ventilated

Education.—Thoroughly modern.
Curriculum includes Religious Teaching.
English, Mathematics, French, Latin, Spanish Art, Music, Cooking, Needlework, Riding, Swimming, Gymnasium and Dancing.

Games .- Tennis, Cricket, Net-ball, Hockey. Special arrangements are made for little children

Fres-70 to 110 guineas per annum.

#### DOWNHAM MARKET

(Norfolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes :-"Downham Market is protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoi, of sand and greensand; modern dramage; an excellent public water-supply."

GIRLS. HILL HOUSE SCHOOL Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich.
Principals - Miss MARKHAM.
Ausisted by Resident Trained and Certificated

Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic

Science Mistress Course of Study includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting, Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company. Fees. -- From 80 guiness inclusive.

### COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "Colwon Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. It owes its rapid rise to its exceptional situation. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds and enjoys large amount of sunshine (1,486 hours in 1910). Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. The rainfall is low. Water supply of excellent quality, obtained from a mountain lake." Pop. 12,630.

#### BOYS. RYDAL MOUNT SCHOOL

Inspected and recognised by Board of Education.

Headmaster - Rev. A. J. COSTAIN, M.A. (Late Classical Exhibitioner, Lincoln College, Oxtord).

An Efficient Staff of University Graduates.

Fifteen acres of playing fields. Carpenter's shop. Laboratories and general equipment up to the best modern standards. Cadet Corps. Special attention to Physical Training.

Offers a good sound training for boys intended 'or the professions or for commerce.

Write Headmaster for Illustrated Prospectus.

#### RHOS-ON-SEA PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Mr. J. H. GLOVER, M.A. Assisted by thoroughly efficient staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Prepares boys (between 8-14) for Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Sound education on modern principles; individual attention. Gymnastics, Drill, Rifle-Shooting. School stands in its own grounds (6) acres) on the sea-coast Clicket, Football Tennis, Golf, &c. Delicate boys receive special care.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are a road

Fees.—From 90 guineas per annum.

#### FLEET.

One of the healthiest spots to reside in, within a handy distance from Town, with dry, bracing air; adjacent to many square miles of open heath hought up by Government. 36½ miles from Waterloo (L. & S. W. Rly.). Pop. 3,282.

#### THE CROFT SCHOOL

GIRLS.

Miss M. L. HODGSON. Principal

Premises situated in best part of Fleet. District celebrated for its pines and heather. Most beneficial to delicate children.

Modern Education on original lines. Complete Programmes of work, including English, Languages, Literature, Science and Art.

Handicrafts a special feature. All - round Physical Training, Home Training, and Development of each child.

Elementary Gardening, Cooking, and Household Management.

Fecs.—35 guineas per term.

The Residual Officer of Residual Visites:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, earn anger as a nearn resort are much satisful cetan, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-qiving South Downs. The climate is beneficial for convalescents and in amemia, scrofula, and early tubercular disease; excellent for children. benefit of winter sun is secured. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records.

Situated on the coast between Brighton and Hastings, on the eastern slopes of Beachy Head, which rises 550 feet above the sea, and shelters the town. Easthourne has developed, under the fostering influence of the Devoushire and Cilbert families, into a fashionable watering-place (select but not dull); a residential town (within one and a half hours from London by express train); and an important educational centre. The sea-front extends for a distance of three miles Sunshine (1919) 1 758 hours. Pop 52,542

BOYS.

#### ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

G. H. GOWRING, M.A. Headmaster

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the 8 W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring

#### GIRLS. GRANVILLE HOUSE. MEADS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Principal-

Mrs. NELSON FOLEY, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Assisted by large Resident and Visiting Staff

House beautifully situated in its own grounds

in the healthiest part of Eastbourne.

Object of the School is to give a good general education.

Special advantages for Music, Art, Modern Languages

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field

for Hockey. Good references.

GIRLS.

#### BERESFORD HOUSE SOHOOL.

UPPERTON ROAD Miss SPEAKMAN. Principal -15 minutes from Sea and Downs. Premises.-Playing Field, use of Sanatorium.

Limited number of pupils received. Closest attention given to education and moral training.

Health paramount importance.

School Course includes usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Book keeping, Science, Needlework, General Knowledge and Current Events, Cooking, and Dressmaking.

Entire charge taken of girls where parents are

abroad.

Papils prepared for usual Examinations. Fees.—£60 to £75 per annum.

#### **MFOLKESTONE**

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "Aspect, S. & S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted. A fashionable holiday resort, residential town, and cross-Channel packet station, close to Shorncliff camp, one and a half hours from London, modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff on the Kentish coast facing the Straits of Dover." Sunshine (1919), 1,520 hrs. Pop. 33,502.

BOYS

#### THE GRANGE. FOLKESTONE.

H. WODEMAN. M.A. (Late Exhibitioner, Queens' College, Cambridge).

H. W. ROACH.

PREPALATORY (7/2 TO 14/2) FOR PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises - Modern; compuse main School House, Chapel, Gymnasium, Master's House, Carpenter's Shop. Fives and Racquets Courts Carpenter's Shop. Fives and Racquets Courts and Sanatorium. Curriculum in accordance with recommendations of Public School, Headmasters' Conterence, and Association of Preparatory Schools. MODERN LANGUAGES a speciality. Boy Scout Troop, Shooting, Riding, Swimming.

Terms. \( \int\_{135} \text{ per annum under ten} \);

#### RULL PENFILLAN HOUSE.

Mr. N. E. TOKE (B.A. Lond.) and

Mr. H. WHYTE (B.A. Oxon.).

(First Class Honours in Class, Mods. and Lit. Hum., late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.)

Prepare a limited number of Public for the ARMY AND UNIVERSITIES.

Terms moderate. List of successes on application.

#### THE DOWNS. GIRLS.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Miss HANOVER. Principals Miss MURRAY-NORRIS.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff of Certificated Trained and Experienced Teachers.

Premises.—Modern, well built. Open position. Sea and country air. Excellent health record.

First-class education. Home comforts. Individual attention.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Hockey, Basket-ball, Tennis, Croquet, Swiming. Games Field.

Entire charge of children from abroad. Prospectus on application to Principals.

#### PHANTEINOHM

(Suffelk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—
"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop. 2,400.

BOYS.

(Founded 1864. FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE.

SUFFOLK naster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A. (Late House Master Felsted School). Headmaster

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years). Object .- Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. Premises.—Elevated situation, 23 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Fives Courts; Carpenter's Shop, Laboratories, Swimming Bath ; Officers' Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Corps. Sanitation certified. Training For8 -£69 to £78

#### GORLESTON

(Great Yarmouth). The Medical Officer of Health writes:-- "Magnificent climate summer and winter; all tired workers and delicate children benefit during residence here. Low rainfall." Sunshine (1919), 1,717 hours.

GIRLS.

HIGHFIELD. HOME BOARDING SCHOOL.

Principal—
Miss MARION PRIESTLEY BARRETT.

The School Course includes ordinary English subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Nature Study, Class Singing, Needlework, Drill. Extra subjects have specialised teachers. Games and Sports a speciality.

Freez.—so to so guineas per term.

Entire Charge of Children whose Parents are abroad, from Lico per annum.

Gorleston is noted for its strengthening and invigorating air. "Highfield" is a well-built house, facing south, with uninterrupted sea views.

#### GOSBERTON, LINC.

The neighbourhood of Gosberton (5 m. from Spalding) is healthy, with good drainage and water. As an instance, the college for girls, situated in the village of Gosberton, has had no illness for six years. Pop. x,973.

#### GIRLS. **GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE.** NEAR SPALDING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Stands in own grounds of 35 acres. 14 miles from Gosberton Station. 24 miles from Surfleet. Health report excellent

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From so to zoo per cent. successes gained recently, and several Honours. All usual accomplishments. A happy home life. Cycling, Swiaming, Driving, and Games.

> Entire charge taken when desirea. Principal-

Mrs. H. E. HARRISON.

## GRANGE OVER SANDS

The Medical Officer of Health writes : -" Water supply excellent, disinage perfect. Sesside and rural health resort, best facilities for education under most favourable surroundings, genia' climate, south aspect." Pop. 2232.

GIRLS.

#### SUNNYBRAE.

Principal -Miss M. E BROTHERS. (Registered by Board of Education.)

ssisted by a fully qualified Staff.

Premises, specially built, stand high overlook ing the Sea.

Aim of School to develop in pleasant home atmosphere the intellectual and physical faculties of the pupils, and by careful training of character prepare them for the work of life.

Education conducted on thoroughly modern lines

Special attention to Languages.

Entire charge where parents almoad. Fees - £17 to £21 per term

#### GRANTHAM.

A municipal borough and market town in South Lincolnshire, the second largest of the English counties in point of size, is situated at an altitude of are feet, 25 miles 8 W. of Lincoln and ros miles from London, G.N. Railway. Technical Institute and School of Science Pop 20,070 BOYS.

#### THE KING'S SCHOOL

SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S SCHOOL). Headmaster - ALEX. J. TATE, M.A. (Trinity College, Dublin).

Buildings.—Constructed on modern principles. Extensive boarding accommodation. Lecture Room, Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Gymnasium, Games Pavilion, &c.

Preparation for all Public Examinations, Special Training for Army, Navy, Medical, and

Legal Professions. Playing Fields 14 acres, Swimming, Range, Cadet Corps, Regular Drill and Gymnastics.

Inclusive fees .- £60 per at num.

#### **GUILDFÖRD.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- " Situated on River Wey, in one of the most beautiful parts of Surrey, at a good altitude above sea-level, and within 45 minutes of London. The healthiness of the town and its surroundings make it a firstclass residential centre." Pop. 22.820

#### GIRLS.

#### WYKE LODGE.

NORMANDY, near GUILDFORD. A SCHOOL OF COUNTRY LIFE.

Principal—
Miss HILDA WILSON, M.A. (Lond.),
London Teacher's Diploma.

Lovely Old House (with modern conveniences). facing south, 6 acres of gardens and fields, acres the above sea-level, by the pinewoods. Small Farmery.

Training in Horticulture, Small Farming, Case of Goats, Poultry, Bees and Rabbits.
In social service for rural life, Women's Insti-

tute, Infant Welfare, Public Speaking.
In Arts and Crafts, Music, and Literature.

For Ladies over 26.

#### MAXE

(Chashire). C.L.C. Railway. s miles S.E. of Altrincham, o miles S.W. of Manchester. Compared with London, though colder in the winter it is not so hot in the summer. Pop. 8.35x.

#### WADHAM HOUSE. BOYS.

Principal - C. JOWETT EDWARDS.

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Playing field of 4 acres attached to school. Class-rooms and dormitories built with special attention to lighting, heating, and ventilation.

Angle-Indian boys can be arranged for during the holidays.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Physical Exercises.

Fees .- 33 to 35 guineas per term.

#### HAMPYON HILL

The Medical Officer of Mealth writes :-- "One of the most healthy districts in the Thames Valley, stands on gravel soil at an altitude of about en feet. Water supply from Metropolitan Water Board. Excellent drainage system, recently extended and improved."

#### BOYS. PEMBROKE HOUSE. HAMPTON, MIDBLESEX.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Principal - A. C. W. HODGSON, B.A. (Cantab.).

Home Comforts. Thorough grounding. Individual attention (a speciality).

Splendid health record.

Recent Scholarships and Successes at Public Schools.

Inclusive Fees .- 35 guineas per term.

#### HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places, and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe
The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low." Neighbourhood, open moor-lands. Dry, clear air. Water-supply, constant, soft. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Total sunshine (1919), 1,424 hours.

#### CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate. Playing Fields to acres.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal-

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. R.Sc.

#### GIRLS.

#### ELMWOOD. HIGH HARROGATE,

Principals—

#### Mrs. HOGBEN and Miss CHARTERS. B.A.

Elmwood stands in own grounds of nearly acres. Senior House has its own garden and tennis court. Playing fields near.

Aum.—To provide liberal education by which each Pupil may be fitted to play her part in life.

Individuality carefully studied.

Preparation for Universities, &c. Special attention to Physical Development under trained Mistresses.

SENIOR HOUSE for girls over 164; Domestic Science, Lauguages, Music and Art.

#### HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions; no fogs; abundance of sunshine; soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the crust. Pop. 3,520.

#### BOYS.

#### FERNDEN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

#### Headmaster N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises. - 650 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees, so acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 8e boys, Gym-nasium, Swimming, Eiding, Boxing, Shooting. Carpenter's Shop.

Aim. — Thoroughly sound preparation for matrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Osborne.

Modern Languages special feature. Fees. - 200 guineas per annum.

#### HAVANT

(Hants). A market town situated midway between Chichester and Portsmouth (L.B. & S.C. Ry.). Fine pure air, good water-supply, pine woods in the neighbourhood. Sea bathing at Sea bathing at Hayling Island, 4 miles south.

#### girls. OAKWOOD HOUSE,

#### HAVANT.

GIRLS' SCHOOL, WITH KINDERGARTEN PREPARATORY FOR BOYS.

#### Headmistress -- Miss LOWE.

The school is situated in the healthiest part of

Hampshire, near Hayling Island.
The aim of the school is to give a thorough education on modern lines, with preparation for examinations if desired.

Special attention is given to delicate children. Games are encouraged, and classes are held out of doors whenever possible.

Prospectus and Views on application.

HASTINGS

Mild winter climate. Compares favourably with many southern Continental resorts. On the north and east Hastings is sheltered from the wind, mitigating the severity of the winter, while open to the sea-chilled breezes from the south-west. Summer here is cool, to the surprise of strangers, who expect the contrary. Aspect, temperature, soil, and sky combine to make Hastings a home of safety and comfort for weakened constitutions desirous of avoiding severe weather. Climate decidedly conducive to recovery from attacks of bronchitis and catarrh. Sunshine (1919) 1,710 hours. Pop. 61,145.

GIRLS.

#### THE TOWERS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - - Mrs. JUTSON. Assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses and Professors.

The Towers is a large and airy house standing in a acres of ground.

Formation of high Character and care of

Health are essentials.

Education is individual, modern, and on carefully chosen lines, and is under the personal supervision of the Principal. Games, Drill, &c. Entire charge of children whose parents are

abroad.

GIRLS

#### ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL. ST. HELENS, NEAR HASTINGS

Principal - - Miss HEATHER.

Premises 460 feet above Sea. Stand in own well-wooded grounds of 15 acres.
(ourse of Instruction includes English sub-

jects, French, Latin, Science, Drawing, Class Singing, Calisthenics, and Needlework. Preparation for examination if required. Health first consideration Domestic arrangements in charge of experienced Matron and

Trained Nurse. Inclusive Fees charged, and entire care taken of pupils whose parents are abroad.

#### HINDHEAD

miles from Haslemere Station, (Surrey). 3 miles from Haslemere Station, L. & S.W. Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing and sunny climate, suitable for lung and nervous troubles. Golf links, 18 holes.

GIRLS.

#### TWIZZLETWIG.

(Anglo Saxon word meaning Double Valley. The house overlooks two valleys).

Principals ( Miss A. HUMPHREYS. Miss K. HUMPHREYS.

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor. Bry sandy soil, S.W. sspect. Individual Fraining and Development of Character special features. Good modern educa-

tion. Modern Languages. Exception vantages for musical and artistic training Exceptional ad-Great attention paid to health.

Fees .- 120 guineas per annum.

Horsham.

An important agricultural town, 123-230 feet above sea-level, noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings, which include St. Leonards' Forest. Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) is a miles distant. 36 miles from London (L.B. & S.C. Rlv.).

GIRLS. "GRINGLEY." HURST ROAD.

Principals (Miss F. E. S. COLLINS, A.C.P. Miss B. G. COLLINS.
Staff of Resident and Visiting Governesses.

Boarding and Day School for Girls, Kindergarten, with Transition Classes

Special Attention backward or delicate children. Individual teaching. Pupils prepared all Examinations and Musical Examinations (Royal

Academy, Royal College). Frobel training.

Curriculum includes all English subjects,
French, Nature Work, Class-Singing, Needlework, Music (Vocal, Instrumental), Dancing,
Elocution, German, Latin, Drawing, Painting,
Drill. Planing Field.

Entire Charge Indian and Colonial Children.

#### HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :-- "Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature-climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and Sunshine (1919), 1,489 hours. very pure."

#### BOYS. KINGSMEAD SCHOOL

A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc. Principal = Assisted by

J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for thirty Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 51/2 acres and in an open position.

There is a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

#### KEMPSEY

(Worcesterahire). Close to the Severu, is situated a niles from Worcester, on main Gloucester Road, about five niles from Malvern. G.W. Railway, Shrub Hill Station, Worcester. The district is said to suit young people admirably well. Climate very mild.

#### BOYS KEMPSEY SCHOOL. WORCESTRESHIRE.

Principal - HENRY WHITTAKER.

Premises in own grounds of 12 acres. Playing fields o acres.

Aim.—To provide thorough, sound and practical education under healthy happy surroundings. Practical work in engineering, woodwork,

chemistry, and land culture. Extensive range of glass and modern farm

buildings. Open to all denominations. No sectarian eaching. Meetings held after the manner of teaching. Meetings held after the man the Quakers. Bathing, Boating, &c. Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees .- 100 to 200 guiness.

## **HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes: Itahistanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convaleagents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, See feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop.

2,522. G.E. Rly.

#### BOYS. THE GLEBE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr.H.CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A. (Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of zs acres, zoo feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 50: ages, 7 to z4. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, &c., on application.

#### BOYS. LYDGATE HOUSE.

## PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON. Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, H.A. (Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools

and for the Navy.

Though the School Course follows mainly the Jusual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special

attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

## ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL

Principal - - Miss WATSON. (Registered Teacher.)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Specialty.—Care and development of consti-

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the Sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Assest attention paid to Physical Training.

#### LIVERPOOL

The Medical Obser of Realth writes:—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the oity has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 745,42x.

GIRLS. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE, HUYTON HALL, HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL, BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Church of England).
President, The EARL OF DERBY.
Visitor, The LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
Headmistress, Muss G. ANTHONY, B.A.(Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art. Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Giris prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Sccretarial Work, &c.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

## TRAINING COLLEGE, BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH.
Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The dynnasium is largest and finest in world. The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Confortable Residence. Object.—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gynnastics, Dancine, Games, Fencing, Swinming, Sports, Medical Gynnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c. 27 acres of ground for games.

\*Feec.—£xxo per annum.

## LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm. Fog and snow seldom seen." Sunshine (1919), 1,465 hours. Pop. 10,469.

BOYS.

#### TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE

OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmany M.A.

(Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford).

Sound, general education, under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys. Games, Drill, Gymnaetics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees .- £100 per annum.

#### LIVERPOOL

100

## and Mo-Motion

2 W + 35

## LONDON.

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BECKENHAM		PAGR   . 992	HENDON	 Tenterden Hall
BLACKHEATH	Christ's College	. 989	HONOR OAK.	 Royal Savoy School . 990
BUCKHURST HILL	Girls' School	. 995	LONDON, W.C.	 St. George's College . 989
CHARING CROSS .	Charing Cross Hospita Medical School .	. 989		Selwyn House 1006
CLISSOLD PARK .	Modern School	. 1100		Sidcup Place 1009
CROUCH HILL .	Oakfield School	. 1700	SIDCUP STREATHAM	The Manor House 1009 Mount View 990
EALING	School for the Dea (removed to Bourne mouth)	ا .و		Eversfield
HAMPSTEAD	Kingsley	. 990	WOODFORD .	 Forest House School . 220

#### MALVERN

(Worcester). The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarris, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. The average annual death-rate is 10'5 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise," Pop. 8,106.

BOYS.

## THE SCHOOL MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS (Scholar, Keble College, Oxford), Five years Assistant Master at Rossall.

Boys prepared for Public Schools and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court. Boys' Gardens. Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take entire charge of Boys whose parents are abroad.

#### ST. CUTHBERT'S. BOYS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

#### Headmaster-

#### J. E. HEALEY, M.A.(Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Osborne. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.
All usual subjects; with full recognition of

English.

Physical Development of primary importance. Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop; Swimming Bath Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful,

Fees (inclusive) .- 36 to 40 guineas per term

GIRLS.

## THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS

The School consists of Senior House, Preparatory House, House for Domestic Training, and French House, standing very high in large grounds, every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff, every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialise.

In the Preparatory House the special needs of younger girls are considered in all the details of management, the aim throughout being to make the best of the first years of school life.

Principals - - The Misses JUDSON.

BOYS. MALVERNHURST. PRIORY ROAD.

Principal - - - M. D. R. ROM.

Receives a small number of boys for general Education or to prepare for Public Schools. Army or Navy.

Steady and regular attention given to the individual needs of each pupil.

Development of character and manners

specially attended to. Medern Languages, conversationally taught.

are a special feature. Backward and delicate boys receive apecial attention.

Entire charge taken of Colonial bous. Fees .- Lgo to £150 per annum.

The Medical Officer of Health we tes :-- "Climate mild; water-supply pure and the dant; beach-sandy; drainage modern; bandstand, pavilions, steamers, see-bathing. 'Leafy Lytham.' Resi-dential district. Unique facilities for golf, yachting, and boating." hours. Pop. 9,463. Sunshine (1919), 1,109

#### LYTHAM COLLEGE. ROYN.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL.

-To prepare Boys thoroughly for Commercial or Professional life.

Sunny climate, bracing sea air. Specially suitable for growing boys and those who are liable to chest affections. All the usual Games.

Delicate or Backward Pupils receive every

care and individual attention. Entire Charge taken of Pupils whose Parents

are abroad. Fees from £75 a year. Illustrated Prospectus, &c.

Principal-JOHN H. WATTERSON, F.R.G.S. Headmaster

J. G. WATTERSON, B.A. (Hons, Lond.).

## MAYFIELD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- " Very healthy resort about goo feet above sea-level; railway station on main road between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne. On the Crowborough water and gas supply. New drainage scheme completed three years ago." Pop. 2,803.

BOYS.

#### Founded in 1868.

XAVERIAN COLLEGE. Under the distinguished Patronage of the R.C. BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK,

Situated healthiest part of Sussex, near

Tunbridge Wells Grounds very extensive. Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Drill, Physical Training, &c. Chapel, with Resident Chaplain attached,

also Farm. Studies. -- Combines Course thorough Religious Instruction with sound Commercial Training; Public School advantages, with Home Education. London Matric., Civil Service, and Oxford Local Examinations.

Fees.—£50 a year.

## NEWPORT, SALOP.

L. & N.W. Rly., x7 m. from Shrewsbury. The climate of Newport is dry, the average rainfall being 24 inches per annum. The soil is sandstone, and the water-supply excellent.

## HARPER ADAMS AGRIOULTURAL COLLEGE

Principal—P. HEDWORTH FOULKES, B.Sc. (Edin.), F.E.S., M.R.A.S.E.

College buildings and grounds cover an area of about 6 acres, situate as feet above sea-level, in open but well-wooded country. Large Lecture Rooms, Biological and Chemical Laboratories, Museum, &c. Electric Light, Modern Sanita-Museum, cr. Electric Light, Modern Sanita-tion. Farm, go acrea. Instruction given in the form of Lectures. Demonstrations and Practi-tal Work. Field Experimental Work. Dairy, Foiltry, and Hortfoultural Departments. En-glater's, Blacksmith's, and Carpenter's Shops. es in Agriculture and Poultry open to Men and Women. Fees. -- From £80 per annum.

#### NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Realth writes :- " Pop. 13.712. 15 m. S. of Exeter, enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from moorlands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, Soo ft. in height."

#### BOYS. NEWTON COLLEGE.

Headmaster-

Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS. B.A., LL.D. First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, m intaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations

School Buildings include School House, Chapel,

Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Swimming Bath. There is a Preparatory Department and a Cadet Corps. The School Doctor receives in his house, boys under xx.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played.

#### NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twentytwo miles from the coast. G.E. Railway, and G.N. and Midland Railways. Pop. 121,478.

BOYS.

#### BRACONDALE SCHOOL.

Principal - F. B. WILLIAMS (Lond. Univ.). House Master, G. A. HARDING, B.A. (Mons. Lond.) Senior Master, Dr. F. D. WHEELER, M.A. (Cantab.) Premises. -On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical

Laboratory. Tennis Courts.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural

Science, Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.
Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, and Universities.

Formation of Character by influence of high moral and religious principles regarded of prime importance.

Anglo-Indian Boys taken. References.

#### GIRLS. EATON GRANGE.

Principal - - Miss CHITTOCK.
Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters

Premises.—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim .- To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual

Specialities .- French, Music, Elocution, and Physical Culture. Dancing.

Tennis, Basket-ball, Archery. Special arrangements for pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees .- 20 to 24 guiness per term.

#### PAIGNTON

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- Paignton. at the head of Terbay, has the bracing aspect of the east combined with the softening influence of the southern climates. Snow and frost rare." Pop. xx,241.

ST. PETROX SCHOOL

Principal - Miss DAVIDSON. L.L.A (Hons.).

MODERN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Premises.—Detached, close to sea.

Aim.—The object of the School is to combine a thorough modern education on High Schoo methods, with a complete home training, every attention being given to the health and happiness of the pupils.

School Course includes usual English subjects, Natural Science, French, Drawing, Plain Needlework, Class Singing, and Drill.

Particularly suitable for Children from India

and the Colonies.

Fees. - £25 to £30 per term.

## PANGBOURNE

Is one of the healthiest villages of the Upper Dramage extremely modern Thames. There is no healthier district in this country than the high ground in the neighbourhood of Panghourne; the air is mild and bracing.

#### BOYS. NAUTICAL COLLEGE.

FOR CADETS, R.N.R. AND MERCHANT SERVICE.

APPROVED BY ADMIRALTY AND

BOARD OF TRADE Nominations to R.N. College, Dartmouth. Candidates prepared for special entry, subject to Admiralty Regul tions. Age of admission be-

tween 13 and 4 months, and 14 and 4 months Following the course at the College, eadets continue their training in the "St. George," square-rigged ocean-going sailing vessel.

Fees. - £160 per annum. Apply-DEVITT & MOORE, Managers, 12, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. 3.

## PETERSFIELO

(Hants.). L & S.W Rly, 19 miles N E. of Portsmouth, 54 miles from London. An ancien' town which claims to be ran ed as a prescriptive incorporation chartered by King John. Mild and bracing c.imate. Pop. 3.947.

ROVS

#### CHURCHER'S COLLEGE.

Founded 1728.

Site for present buildings given in 1881. Fees for Boarders (80 taken). - £65 per annum.

Parents advised to reckou £12 more per annum for books, tradesmen's accounts, &c.

Public School Elucation at mode ate cost. Aided by Board of Education grants.

Well staffed, excellent health record, sanatorium, O.T.C., Rugby Football, Glorious country.

For prospectus, apply Headmaster-

Rev. H. BERNARD TOWER, M.A. (Camb.).

PRESTATYN.
The Medical Officer of Edital writes: modern, well sewered, water supplied, and assignted; has a good bathing coast. Rainfall about as inches on zgo days in the year. Tenaperature, from 42 deg. in the winter to 50 deg. in the summer mouths." Pop. 2,026. Pop. a,036.

ın every way.

CLIVE HOUSE SCHOOL PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

AND ROYAL NAVY. Headmaster, Rev. H. E. MOCATTA, M.A. (Oxon.).

Premises, specially built, stand high facing outh west, with splendid views of sea and mountains. Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, &c. Limited number of pupils. Individual care

and attention.

Many Public School Scholarships. Mrs. Mocatta, assisted by experienced Matron, looks after the health and comfort of the boys

Fees .- 40 guineas per term.

#### PURLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "Purley is built partly upon the Downs. Strong winds blow from the S.W. and the air is keen and bracing. The soil is light, mostly chalk or bracing. The soil is light, mostly chargravel, the ground dries very quickly. rainfall is low." Pop. 2,963.

GIRLS.

#### LALEHAM LEA.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal-

#### Miss BEATRICE PERRY.

Premises situated in a healthy position on the Surrey Hills, 14 miles from London.

Ann of School.—To fit girls for after life by inculcating high principles, love of work, grace of manner, and a desire to become cultured and womanly.

Special attention given to Wilting, Music, and Lauguages. Gymnastics, Dancing, Netball, and Tennis.

Fees .-- 20 to 25 guineas per term.

#### REDHILL

The Medical Officer of Hearth writes:- "Beautifully situated, so miles from London. 150 to 700 feet above sea level, with wide expanse of common. Sheltered from the north by the common. Sheltered from the north by the Downs. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare, water supply soft and pure."

#### BOYS. SURREY HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals (G. E. FERMOR LEGGATT.

Premises 600 feet above sea level, + mile from town, in grounds o' about ac acres. Individual attention. Moral,

Moral, mental, and physical welfare first consideration.

Organisation of School based upon the principles of the Bey Scout Movement, and Scout training treated as part of the School Curriculum. Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees. -- se guineas per term.

#### **RIGHMOND**:

The Medical Officer of Health writes :-- " Population, 15,000. 10 miles from London. On south bank of River Thames. From 30 feet to 180 feet above sca-level. Aspect, south-west. Climate, mild. Soil, gravel. Excellent swimming baths."

#### GIRLS. SELWYN HOUSE, RICHMOND HILL

Principal - - Miss FORSYTH BURN,

Assisted by a thoroughly Efficient and Certificated Staff.

Premises .- Situated on high ground within easy reach of the Metropolis.

Aim.—To give very thorough education and all-round training so that highly principled, cultured and reflued women may be the result. Thorough system of turtion. Individual care and attention.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Physical Training, Clicket, Tennis, Swimming. Fees .- 30 guineas per term.

#### RIPON

(Yorks). The Medical Officer of Health writes :-"Ripon is about zoo feet above sea-level. The soil is sand and gravel, consequently dries quickly even in wet seasons. There is an excellent watersupply, a good system of drainage. Spa baths with electric treatment." Pop. 8.318.

#### SKELLFIELD.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Headmistress - Miss F. YATE-LEE, M.A.

Assisted by large staff and Lady Matron. Aim .- To provide thorough all-round Educa-

tion. Curriculum. — Includes English subjects. Languages, Mathematics, Domestic subjects,

Music, Art Elder Girls given responsibilities. All have

plenty of time to themselves. Reading en-

School divided into three houses; gravel soil. Sanitation perfect. Excellent health record. Games, Gymnasium, Library, Gardening. Illustrated Prospectus on application.

## ROCHESTER.

Cathedral city on River Medway. Closely connected with Chatham Dockyards and neighbouring military and naval establishments. Possesses many advantages as a residential centre in quiet and healthful surroundings.

#### KING'S SCHOOL

(Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted 1542) - Rev. W. PARKER, M.A., B.D. Headmaster -

(Trinity College, Dublin).

Assisted by large staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School, pre-paring for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a

Business Career.

Juniar School prepares for Osborne, and for Schoolarships in King's School, or other Public

Chorasana Sahool.

Saparate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and biolographys. Officers Training Corps.

Fees.—L75 to L85 per annum.

#### ROMBEX

The Medical Officer of Health writes ;--- 'A market. town in the Test Valley, as miles from the South Hants coast. The soil is gravel, well drained by rapid-running mill-streams. Climate equable. Rainfall 30 inches. Surrounding country mostly woodland bordering on the New Forest. Pop. 4,669.

#### BOYS. OSBORNE HOUSE SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Mr. WILLIAM SUMMERS. Assisted by a Graduate in Science.

School Course includes usual English subjects; French Grammar, Conversation, Literature, and Composition; German, Latin, Chemistry, and Composition,
Physics, and Drawing.
Pupils prepared
Domestic arrangements
Summers. under personal supervision of Mrs. Summers.

Great and individual attention paid to health temperament, physical development, and moral life of the pupils. Cricket, Tennis, Football, Gymnasium, Swimming. Annual Sports Meeting. Cadet Corps.

Fees -12 to 16 guineas per term.

#### ROSS.

A picturesque little market-town, the second in importance in Herefordshire, on the left bank of the Wye, 14 miles S.S.E. of Hereford. Known as the "Gate of the Wye," the magnificent scenery of which needs only to be seen to be appreciated as it deserves. The town is well lighted with gas and electricity, the diainage is modern, water-supply constant, elevation zgo to 200 feet. Fine bathing in the river Wye. Sunshine (2019), 1,586 hours. Pop. 4,682.

GIRLS.

#### PALMERSTON HOUSE SCHOOL

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A first-class Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life.

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Entire charge is taken of Anglo-Indian children, who receive special care and attention.

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF PHOTI-9

BOYS.

## BRADLEY COURT (AGRIOULTURAL SCHOOL).

MITCHELDRAN (5 miles from Ross).

Principal F.R. E. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming, Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education.

Manual Work and much Outdoor Life. Also suitable for those BACKWARD OF DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Pub ic School Life.

Home Farm, rao acres. Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm, Fruit growing Horticulture. Full Farm Course.

Prospectus sent on application,

#### RUTHIND!

A pleasant market town in Denbighshire, in the Vale of Clwyd, 7% miles S.E. of Denbigh. The district is full of interest to mountaineers and antiquaries. There is plenty of sunshine, protection from cold winds, and small rainfall.

BOYS.

## Founded 1595. RUTHIN SUHOOL.

Imspected and Examined by the Joint Matriculation Board.

Headmaster—E. W. LOVEGROVE, M.A. (Oxon.)
(Sometime Scholar of New College).

To prepare for Universities in accordance with Classical traditions of School, and equip for Commercial careers with Modern Education. School Buildings magnificently situated in own grounds. Mountain Country.

own grounds. Mountain Country.
Ruthin is a well-known health resort; ideal place for boys from hot countries.

Entire charge taken. Fees.—Under 15, Board and Tuition, £65 per

year; over 15, £80.
Free from Board of Education Control.

STI ALBANE

(Herts). The Ecdical Officer of Health writes: —
"Means of access: Middand Rly., G.N. Rly.,
L. & N.W. Rly. so miles from London. An ancient
and historic city. Altitude, 400 ft. Bracing and
healthy. Particularly suitable for children.
Pure water, and modern drainage. Pop. 18, 133.

BOYS.

## WELLINGTON COURT, BRICKET BOAD.

Principal - W. MILLINGTON, M.A.

(Sometime open Classical Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, and Student of the University of Paris).

Assisted by experienced staff, prepares Young Gentlemen (5-x4) for Public Schools and Navy. Premises specially built for a school in own grounds. Excellent health record.

Small Classes. Individual attention. Private Field for Cricket and Football.

Fees.—Per annum, 100 gumeas for boarders; 21 to 30 gumeas for day boys.

## ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In sunniest corner of England. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable, and moderately bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer." Hastings the premier Cinque Port, and one of the oldest towns in England, is situated amidst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast, between Pevensey Bay and Rye Bay. St. Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is an integral portion under the one corporation of Hastings and St. Leonards. For more than a century it has been in high repute as a health and pleasure resort; it is an unrivalled watering place for the fragile and sick, and a holiday resort lively throughout the year and pationised by all classes of society.

## GIRLS. WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

THE HIGHLANDS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Principals | Miss AGNES BOOTH.

Miss LILIAN STRATTON.

14 Resident Mistresses.

High-class Boarding School for Daughters
OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. Curriculum.—Comprehensive and practical; every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for. Premuses.—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Inding, Cycling. Fees from £120 a year. Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

#### SOMERVILLE HOUSE, CUMBERLAND GARDENS. Principal - - Miss JOHNSTONE.

Well-qualified certificated staff of Resident English and Foreign Mistresses. Situation bracing and healthy; 250 feet above sea-level; 10 minutes walk from Sea. Health and Physical Development receive greatest attention. Careful training of individual character and sound modern education. Pupils prepared University and principal Music and Art Exams.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees .- £40 to £50 per term.

BOYS AND GIRLS

#### WEST MARINA HOME SCHOOL.

GROSVENOR GARDENS, Principal -

Miss ELIZABETH RICHARDSON.

Certificat d'etudes Françaises and Diplome d'études Françaises, Paris.

(Late Principal of Southover School, Coulsdon, Surrey.) The School is for children under xx years of age,

The School is for contained under it years of age, and combines the best possible health conditions with a happy home, a good liberal diet, and education on the most up-to-date lines.

Write for Prospectus.

Fees.—From £120 per annum. Entire charge from £250 per annum.

## BOYS. IVY BANK SCHOOL.

56, SPRINGFIELD ROAD.

Principal - Mr. B. MURROW.

Receives a limited number of pupils, and aims to so interest the boys in their studies that they may easily and readily assimilate the instraction given. High moral standard of conduct enjoined.

Delicate and backward boys receive special attention.

Physical Training by means of athletic exercises

and games, under personal supervision, Entire charge were parents are assorad.

Fees - £20 to £100 per annum.

## ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "The climate is of a medium character. It is built entirely on sand, and this fact, together with the exceptionally small rainfall it enjoys, gives the atmosphere a feeling of dryness, lightness, and vigour." Sunshme (1919) 1,120 hours. Pop. 9,837.

#### BOYS. LAWRENCE HOUSE.

Principal - C. G. D. HOARE, M.A. (Hadeybury and Pembroke College, Cambridge).

Assisted by Resident Staff of University Men. receives limited number of Boys (7 14) to prepare for ENTRANCE and SCHOLARSHIPS at PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Premises.—Specially designed for Preparatory School, in 9 acres of ground, overlooking Lytham and St. Anne's Golf links, Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop.

Course of Study .- Includes Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing, and usual English Subjects.
Cricket, Football, Rafle-Shooting.

#### ST. ASAPH

(North Wales). The locality is on high ground, about s in les from the sea. The climate is bracing and healthy. St. Asaph is casily reached by the main L. & N. W. Ry. to Rhyl, thence by branch line to St. Asaph station.

#### ORIEL HOUSE.

BRYN ELWY, ST. ASAPH, N. WALES Principal - - - R. S. BLENCOWE, M.A. (Oriel College, Oxford)

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE

Premises stand high in own grounds of 16 acres. Sea bathing.

Thorough and efficient training for future | Principal career without undue pressure.

Physical Drill, Gymnastic Exercises, Shooting, Cricket, Tennis, Fishing.

Fees. - £100 per annum.

## SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes .- " Clupate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense

#### BOYS. KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Headmaster - W. B. C. DREW, Esq., B.A.

Receives 60 Boys (7-14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil. 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, Buglish, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, Brench, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees. -- 30 guineas per term.

#### SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:- "Pop. 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. L.B. & S.C. Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. The chmate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing . to intercept it." Elevation, 20 feet to 60 feet. Aspect, S.W. Water-supply constant. Drainage modern. Beach pebbly. Bathing Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' com se.

BOYS.

#### NEWLANDS. SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A. (Keble College, Oxford),

Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A. (Emmanuel College, Cambridge),

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8-14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. - Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

#### LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

Roys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Only one College. The Buildings, specially creeted, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, heries Downs and Sea Air combined Rooms large, well tending the Sanitary arrange-ments certified perfect. Usual Curriculum Religious Instruction part of regular teaching Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing Field Experienced Matron Large Play Room and Swimming Bath

# THE DOWNS SCHOOL

Principal - Miss LUCRETIA M. CAMERON.

(Final Honours, Sohool of Modern History, Somerville College, Oxford.)

There are three houses with accommodation for 85 pupils, a gymnasium and playing fields.

The school is recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, and the Joint Board of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and grils are prepared for Scholarships and College Entrance Examinations.

Fees. -- 40 to as guineas per term.

#### SEVENOAKS: 311

\* \* \* \* \* The Medical Officer of Health writes:-"The main part of the town of Sevenoaks is built on high ground. The district is essentially of a good-class residential character. The air is bracing. Soil, dry and gravelly. Excellent public water-supply and main drainage." Situated 22/5 miles from London, and 24 miles west of Maidstone, on the River Darenth, amidst some of the fluest Kentish scenery. Sevenoaks is a well-known tourist centre.

BOYS.

Founded 1431.

#### SEVENOAKS SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by Board of Education

Headmaster GEOFFREY GARROD, M.A. Assisted by staff of University Graduates.

Stands 500 feet above sea level in own grounds

Open-air Swimming

Stanus 500-00 3 acres. Open-air 500 3 acres. Playing fields 8 acres. Open-air 500 184th. Exceptionally healthy situation. SENIOR, JUNIOR, AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.

CATCERS. Education thoroughly modern and specially adapted for Professional or Business careers. Entire charge of buys from abroad.

Fees from £80 per annum.

#### CAMBRAI SCHOOL

Principals - - {Mdlle. HONNORE, C.E.S. | Mdlle. JOSETTE HONNORE.

Assisted by 4 English and 3 French Resident Mistresses and fully qualified Visiting Teachers.

Premises .- Delightful Country House built in the Elizabethan oak panelled style, with exten-

sive grounds. South aspect School Course includes usual English subjects, Latin. Mathematics and Modern Languages. Specialists for Science and Modern History.

Conversational French, ensuring pure and correct accent.

Health and Happiness first consideration.

Fees .- 35 to 40 guineas per term.

#### SIDCUP

is a good-class suburban district xx½ miles from London Bridge, containing all the essentials of a healthy residential locality; very low death rate; gravel subsoil; average elevation zso feet; excellent water-supply and train service. Sidenty is on the Dartford loop line of the S.E. & Chatham Railway. A frequent service of motor ommibuses runs to the City and West, End.

BOYS.

#### SIDCUP PLACE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL (7-14).

Headmaster: Rev. J. W. BLENCOWE, M.A.

(Oriel College, Oxford).

The School is surrounded by its own Gardens and Playing Fields of 25 acres, standing on high ground overlooking the Cray Valley. A thorough education given to boys entering Public Schools and Navy. General system of coaching in all games. Physical Drill, Gymnastics

Entire charge where parents are abroad. Fees .-- £40 per term.

GIRLS

## THE MANOR HOUSE.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Principal - - Miss BLOFELD.

Assisted by staff of qualified mistresses. Premises stand high, large garden, South

aspect.

Aim of the School: to give girls a good modern education, arouse their intellectual interest, and form habits of responsibility and courtesy.

Pupils prepared for usual examinations. Music, Elecution, and Art special features

Physical Training, Gymnastics, Net Ball, Hockey, and Tennis.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

## SOUTH MOLTON

(Devon). The Medical Officer of Health writes: "The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The The geological formations are millstone grits sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. and Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate." Pop. 2,742

ROVE

## WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

A Public School for Professional and Middleclass people. Moderate Fees.

Aims.-To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance. Situation .- Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft.

Most healthy. Building. Suitably adapted for 150 Boys

(Boarders). Athletics.-Encouraged. so acres. Officers'

Training Corps.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

## SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage. Trees flourish in abundance. Pop. 4689.

#### BOYS. HILL OREST SCHOOL DURLSTON.

Principal-A, C, B. LLOYD, M,A, (Oxon.) (Horours Classics).

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7-14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim.—Develop Character, Abilities, Interests. Curriculum.-Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects.

Premises.—Modern. commodious, detached. Excellent Playing Field. Games supervised. Physical Exercise. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Mrs. Lloyd.

Entire charge taken where parents live abroad. Fees. - £40 to £45 per term.

## SHITHMETON ES GOUTHPORTATIONICOIST

The Madical Officer of Health writes:—"Southport is, by its character as a modern "Garden City," eminently suited as a place for schools. All its houses, detached or semi-detached, have their own gardens. Its soil is sandy, clean, and dry. The streets are broad, well kept, and planted on each side with trees. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature. The water supply is a public one, excellent in quality and quantity. The air of Southport is very mild, dry, and also equable. In the height of summer it is not unduly hot, but it is pre-eminently a winter resort, and has almost a model atmosphere for kidney complaints and bronchial affections." Sunshipe (1972) 1,583 hours. Pop. 51,643.

BOYS.

#### SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid buildings. Hydreme arrangements perfect. Excellent staff. Individual attention Boys prepared for Business, the Universities, and Schools of Technology. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company. French Boys received.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S. (Registered Teacher.)

# BOYS. BICKERTON HOUSE (FORMERLY MATHWIN'S), BIRRDALE,

School for Boys, for preparation for Professional or Commercial Life or Entrance to Universities.

#### Headmaster - J. WHARFE KING, B.A. (London).

Premises stand in own grounds of 4 acres system of teaching designed to develop initiative, self-reliance, and thoroughness, to build uphabits of strenuous endeavour and instil high ideals of life.

Physical Culture, ordinary School Games, Boxing, Shooting, Signalling, and Ambulance.

Fees.-25 to 28 guineas per term.

## GIRLS. STONEYCROFT, WATERLOO ROAD, BIRKDALE.

Principals { Miss DAVIES. Miss EMILY DAVIES, L.L.A.

School founded 1870, recognised for thorough

and lasting educational work, with individual distinctive traditions

Preparation for usual examinations; over 94 per cent. successes Music a special feature Lady Matron (qualified nurse) has charge of domestic arrangementa. Junior Boarders live in another house under personal supervision of Principals and House-mistress

Physical Training, Boating, Riding Swimming,

Tennis, Hockey, Cricket.

Fees.—24 to 26 guineas per term.

#### GIRLS. EVERSLEY.

### CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HESKETH PARK.

Headmistress - Miss E. M. BAVERSTOCK, B.Sc., Lond., Univ. Lond. Teachers' Diploma, &c

Resident English and Foreign Mustresses, Excellent Visiting Staff.

Education.—Liberal. Modern Methods. All subjects. Separate house for Juniors. Special facilities for Domestic Science

Premises.—Two large detached houses. Sanitation certified. Gymnasium. Hockey, Riding, Tennis, Swimming. Cycling, Boating, Drill (open air). Special provision for delicate girls. Entire charae where parents abroad. Fees moderate.

## SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Heaith writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Baustead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoit, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply Average death-rate, about zo per thousand."

Sutton contains Public Hall, College of Music, Art School, numerous social and scientific societies; Golf (Bubs at Banstead, Epsom, and Mitcham. Local Electric Trams, and good radway service (LB & S.C.R.) to Londou Bridge (xx/miles) and Victoria. Pop. 21,270

BOYS.

#### HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

#### Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, sooft. above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum. — Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Aleira, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Begging, Spelling, Music, and Dancing.

Riffe Brace, Carpentry, Swimming.

#### GIRLS. EVERSFIELD.

Principal - Miss F. C. M. BARKER, B.A.

Assisted by Staff of University Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Premises stand in own grounds-6 acres.

Junior Boarding House. Domestic Science Department.

School Course includes Scripture, English, Mathematics, Science, Modern and Classical Languages, History, Drawing, Needlework Class Singing and Theory of Music, Drill.
Swedish Drill, Dancing, Lacrosse, Tennis,

Swedish Drill, Dancing, Lacrosse, Tennis, Swimming, Riding.

----

Fees. -- From 100 guiness per annum.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :-- "Equable climate, sunshine and absence of fog are the main characteristics. Suitable for invalids and delicate children. Good moorland water supply. Extensive beach and public pleasure grounds. The town is within easy reach of the moors."

#### BOYS. COOMBE COLLEGE.

Principal - B. A. STARLEY, M.A. (Oxon.).

HIGH CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS (7-15).

Limited number of boys taken. Small classes and individual attention a speciality.

All the usual subjects are taught, including French conversation by a French Mistress.

Games, Scouting, and out-of-school pursuits are encouraged and organised.

Perfect sanitation and home comforts.

Terms on application.

## TEIQNMOUTH SO WHAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent). sold m. from London. S.E. & C. Riv. On River Thames, 21/2 m. north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the Erebus and Terror sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

## THAMES NAUTIOAL TRAINING COLLEGE. H.M.S. "WORDESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).

Est. 1862. Incorp. 1803

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service.

Present Terms.—£100 per annum

(subject to increase).
For Illustrated Prospectus apply to The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.S.

## TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to to degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor."

Elevation From sea-level to 400 ft. Aspect · South. Soil · Devonian grit, also red sandstone. From Dartmoor: constant. Beach: Sand and shingle. Bathma Excellent Water-Supply arrangements for sea-bathing. Sunshine (1919), 1,860 hours. Pop. 38,771.

#### BOYS. RICHMOND LODGE.

Headmaster ---

C. W. PRIESTLEY, B Sc., A.R.C.S. (Lond.).

A well-known successful and efficient Prepara tory School of about 36 Boys, in the best part of Torquay. Bracing and elevated situation. A few Boys received in Headmaster's house under

the care of Mrs. Priestley. Preparation for Army, Civil Service, or the Universities. Special opportunities for Boys intended for Scientific careers, Engineering, Mining, &c. Woolwich R.E. Sandhurst Prize Mining, &c. Cadetship.

Colonial and Indian Pupils received.

BOYS.

#### WINCHESTER LODGE.

PREPARATORY (8-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE

Principal - E. W. TALBOT, B.A. (Lond.).

Assisted by efficient Resident and Visiting Masters.

Gymnasium and excellent Playing Fields. School stands soo ft. above sea level in the very best part of the Town. Sea Bathing within few minutes walk. Entire charge taken of children whose Parents or

Guardians are abroad.

Excellent references. A very comfortable home. Inclusive fees .- So to go guineas.

#### GIRLS. LAURISTON HALL.

Miss E. VICCARS.

Situation. - High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful, Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature.

Ideal for delicate children or those who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees .- 25 to 35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

#### BEVERLEY LODGE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL Principal -Miss SHANNON. (Re-registered ros6.)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Careful religious training. Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Planoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gym-nastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis.

Shorthand by Certificated Teacher. French Conversation Class by native. Science, especially Botany and Chemistry. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations. Entire charge of Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

## ROYAL: " " TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandatone. Excellent and abundant water-supply." Pop. 35,697.

#### BOYS. ROSE HILL SCHOOL.

INCORPORATED WITH STRADBROKE HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Principals - - { Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea-level.

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations

for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Fees.—£35 per term.

## UFFCULME

(Devenshire). G.W. Rly., 7½ m. from Tiverton, close to the celebrated Blackdown Hills, 300 feet above sea-level. A gravel soil, in one of the most beautiful and more bracing districts of Devonshire. Pop. 1,595.

#### BOYS. AYSHFORD SCHOOL.

UFFCULME.

(Founded 1701.)

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Headmaster: BERTRAM MOULD, M.A. (Cantab.)

Situation.—300 feet above sea-level. Gravel soil. Stands in its own grounds.

Purpose of the School.—To provide a preparatory education of the highest class for Sons of Clergymen and Professional Men at the lowest possible expense. Particular attention paid to Physical Training,

Swedish Drill.

Special care of Foreign and Delicate Boys.

Fees. -- 30 guineas per term

#### WALMER.

Population 5,34y. S.E. & C. Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort. and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing. Pure air.

#### BOAS UPTON SCHOOL RIPPLE VALE.

C. E. CHERRILL. Principal

Situation.-- z mile from Sea

Grounds.—17 acres including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.

468.—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Swimming, Drill, Shooting.

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited; milk, eggs, soultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm. zód.

Fees .- roo to rro guineas.

## "WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. The drainage and water-supply are good, and the climate mild and healthy. Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures

#### BOYS. WARWICK SCHOOL.

(Chartered by Edward the Confessor.)

This Historical School gives Advanced Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics, and prepares boys for Universities. Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Agricultural Science, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies.

Headmaster's House accommodates 70 Senior Boarders - eligible after rath birthday from Junior House, which receives so from age of 8.

Exceptional advantages of this famous l'ublic

School too numerous to detail here. Apply to

Headmaster, H. S. PYNE, M.A., B.Sc.(Dub.). Fees for Boarders, 68 guineas per annum.

#### WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Principally residential, 171 m. from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure watersupply and modern dramage." Pop. 40,939.

## SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A.(Cantab.)

Boys received from 7 to 14. Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods). School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military.

Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop. ('apable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's super-

vision. Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

Telephone, 439 Watford.

## WESTERHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :- "Westerham is situated in a sheltered position near the foot of the well-known Westerham Hill, and within an hour by rail of London. There is main drainage and a public water-supply." Pop. 3,049. GIRLS.

## THE HILL SCHOOL.

Principal - Mrs. MACLEAR LADDS.

Premises.—On southern slope of North Downs. 600 feet above sea-level, large grounds and playing fields, gymnasium.

School Course.—All English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Drawing, Science, Nature Study, Dressmaking, Needlework, Voice Training and Class Singing, Physical Drill (Swedish), Dancing, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Cricket, Tennis.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examinations.

## . POW WESTON-SUPER-MAREY ①符

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Byrstol Channel, on the sea ward of the Mendips, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, sandy flam at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, and object to true invigorating breezes direct from the Atlanto Ocean, the town has an equalifity of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to flud anywhere else in England. Its cimate is equable and dry—bracing in summer, warm in winter, being sneltered against the east wind by the Mendip range. Favoured with a dry sub-soil, a high sunshine record, and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalide and delicate children, and is pre-eminently deligitful as a holiday centre, with numerous beauty spots."

A spactous asphalted marine parade and carriage drive extends for over two miles; protected by a sea wall. The piers of Weston-super-Mare are amongst its chief attractions. Ample

opportunities for marine excursions. On Knightstone are swimming baths, and a handsome pavilion, capable of seating s,500 people, used principally for theatricals. Public Library and Museum. Electric tramcars.

Water-supply, Sunshine (1919), 1,514 hours constant. Drainage, modern. Soil, sandy.

Baths, sea water, swimming, Turkish, &c.

Bathing, mixed. Pop. \$3,235

BOYS.

#### (Founded 1877.) ETONHURST

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN

(Between ages of 6 and 15). Mr. GEORGE E. WOLLEN, M.A. (Formerly of Stratheden. Blackheath).

Assisted by Efficient Staft, Masters & Governesses.

Prepares Boys for Public Schools (Scholarships and Entrance Examinations) and ROYAL NAVY. Thorough ground-work. Caroful Physi-

cal Training Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are in India or Colonies. Inclusive Terms.

Illustrated Prospectus.

BOYS.

#### LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Headmaster-

## LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects.-To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises spocially built with lefty, any nooms.
Healthiest position in the West of England.
Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Football,
Hockey, Cricket, Cadet Corps, Tennis, Bathing,
Carpentry, Gynnasium, and Chemical Laboratory. Modern Languages a speciality.

BOYS

## BRYNMELYN, SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Headmaster - H. E. LANDON, B.A. (Lond.). Premises situated on high ground, with fine

view of sea. Limited number of Boarders, ensuring individual care of each boy with regard to health

training, and tuition.
Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, and

Science. Practical Chemistry, Singing, Drawing, Wood-

carving, Ourpentering. Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Swimming.

Fees .- 20 to 24 guineas per term.

#### GIRLS. ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS).

WESTON-SUPÈR-MARE. Premises stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim. — To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, Freuch, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, Needlework, Class Sing-ing, Drilling.

Preparation for all Examinations

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Cycling.

Fees —16 to 18 guineas per term. For Prospectus, apply to the PRINCIPALS.

BOYS.

#### FAIRLEIGH, BRISTOL ROAD.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Principal - A. E. B. GREGORY.
Home School. Personal care given to health
work and moral training

Situation.-High, south aspect, advantages of Senside, Country, and Town. 8 acres of playing fields and gardens.

School course.—Usual subjects, including Singing, Drill, Drawing, Natural Science. Delicate boys receive special attention.

Gymnastics, Swimming, Carpentry, Gardening, Photography and Natural History.

Entire charge a here parente abroad. Inclusive fees from 28 guineas per term.

AFree Copy of

## **WHITAKER'S** INDEX DIRECTORY

## WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED LISTS

will be sent post free upon application to

J. WHITAKER & SONS...Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 3.

## WESTGATE ON SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated miles from and to the west of Margate; originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. Seawalls form two promenades over a fuffe long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage; excellent water-supply. Pop. 3,538.

#### GIRLS.

#### ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS. Principals

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE. Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors. Great attention given to the study of Modern

Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Recently extended, now include, besides well-ventilated Class-rooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dming Room, outdoor Class-room, Studio, and Library.

Physical Training on Swedish system. Aim-

General health, all-round development, graceful bearing.

Indian and Colonial Pupils specially provided for.

#### GTRLS STAN MORE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Miss COWPER. Principal

Premises.-Detached, in splendid position on

the sea front. Aim. — Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical

Powers.

Curriculum. - Comprehensive: thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required. Physical Training. - Gymnastics, Swedish

Drill: Out-door Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where varents abroad.

## WEYMOUTH

(Derset). The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Its rare geographical position, pure, fresh, and invigorating breezes, wealth of bright suushine, small rainfall, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere. free from any oppressive humidity, render the climate one of the most equable."

## WESTBOURNE SCHOOL

LODMOOR HOUSE, WEYMOUTH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by Certificated Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Kindergarten Class for Children under 8. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and Trinity College of Music, London.

Lessons given in Wood-carving by Miss Batt (Modallist).

Games.-Playing Field, Hockey, Tennis.

## EYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :-- "Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage. The district possesses urban and rural advantages, and is residential in character." Pop. 6,286.

#### GIRLS. HEATH HOUSE.

WEYBRIDGE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. - Miss M. H. HIGGINS. Principal Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified

Mistresses proficient in English,
Music, Art, and Foreign Languages.
Premises.—Excellent; elevated situation on

gravel soil, in own extensive grounds of nearly tour acres.

School Course.-Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines; GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life.

Usual Public Examinations prepared for. Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

## GIRLS. QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

PORTMORE PARK ROAD.

Principal-

Miss L. S. DUNSTAN, L.R.A.M., A.T.C.L.

Aim of School -To develop all that is best in each pupil, and to make her happy and interested in her work.

Course of Study .- So arranged that Pupils may, if desired, enter in the ordinary course for the Oxford and Cambridge Locals, but the greatest care is taken to avoid undue pressure.

Fees .- 15 to so guineas per term.

## WOODBRIDGE

(Suffolk). The climate of Woodbridge has all the bracing qualities associated with the East Coast without extreme rigour. The ramfall is moderate, and while the tidal river, Deben, brings cool seabreezes in summer, warm and sunny autumns are the rule. Pop. 4,6s3.

#### ROVS

#### WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL.

Well-endowed Public School with old traditions and progressive modern policy.

Situation.—Exceptionally healthy; 39 acres grounds

Buildings. - Extensive, modern, thoroughly Laboratories, hygienic ; Cymnasium.

Workshop.

Three Boarding Houses.—Junior boys separate.
Good and liberal diet

Preparation for Universities, Civil Service, Army, Scientific pursuits, and Country Life. Games and Sports organised, O.T.C., numerous

Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes.

Apply, Headmaster, R. KENNARD DAVIS, M.A.

Fees.—£65 \$\frac{1}{2}5\$ \$\frac{1}{2}5\$ per annum.

WOOTTON

(Kent). Situated midway between Folkestone and Canterbury in a healthy and beautiful country district, 400 feet above sea-level. Owing to dry chalk soil and proximity to sea the air is particularly bracing.

BOYS.

#### WOOTTON COURT.

Headmaster-

Mr. H. R. YATES, M.A., B.Sc. (Late Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge), 14 years Master at Royal Naval College, Osborne.

PREPARATORY-7 to 14-FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises are 400 feet above sea-level and stand m a Large Park. Large Playing Fields and Gardens. Healthy and Beautiful Neighbour-

hood 7 miles from Folkestone. Gymnasium, Drill, Carpentry, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Fees.-45 guineas per term.

#### **WORCESTER.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate, averaging from 24 to 25 inches per annum. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The diamage is excellent and the water-supply plentiful " Pop. 47,982.

#### COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Headmaster - G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.). Endowed Public School providing for blind

boys and those of detective sight a first grade Public School education.

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS. Preparation for University, Professional and

Business Careers. Swimming Bath and Boat House on the Severn. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees -£80 to £100 per annum.

#### WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes .- "On South Coast, 10 m. from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate." Bright sunshine (1919), 1,788 hours. Pop. 30,305.

GIRLS CHUROH HOUSE SCHOOL

Principals - - {Miss FISHER. Miss MORTER

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises in best part of

West Worthing. House system.

Aim of School.—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Hockey, Net Ball. Swedish Drill, Tennis.

Entire charge of pupils where parents are abroad. Fees. - £72 to £86 per annum.

\*\*\* WREXHAM. One of the Denbigh boroughs, 22 miles S.W. of Chester. A busy market town with important commercial interests. The parish church of St. Giles is one of the seven wonders of Wales. Pop. 18,377.

#### BOYS. GROVE PARK SCHOOL.

Headmaster-

F. P. DODD, M.A. (Lond.).

Premises in own grounds on gravel soil.

REGULAR SCHOOL COURSE is such as to prepare Pupils for Universities where several open Scholarships have been won, for Matriculation, Professions and Business.

The School is recognised for an advanced course in Mathematics and Science First year's Medical Course in Physics and Chemistry and First year of Course for Dental Students.

Fees.—From 20 guineas per term.

### YORK.

The ancient City of York, celebrated for the number and interest of its memorials of mediceval times, and having its noble Minster as its crowning glory, stands on the river Ouse at its junction with the Foss and at the point where the three Ridings meet. Soil, boulder clay. The situation is low and flat. Water supply, pure, abundant, and uninterrupted. The city is surrounded by open, cultivated country, with good, level roads. There are large stray and other open lands with facilities for outdoor games. Pop. 82,282.

BOYS.

#### ARCHBISHOP HOLGATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL. (Founded 1546.)

Headmaster - P. J. VINTER, M.A.

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## TEMPERATURE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year ended September, 1920, as compared with that observed at Nice for fifty years.

	1919					3920						
PLAUES.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept
	-		37001									
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Aberdeen	46%	36.5	358	36.0	41'8	45'4	42 4	40'5	53'4	55 3	54 2	52.0
Balmoral		30.6	33'8	34'2	38.7	39'4	39.91	47'5	55'0	50.0	58 2	49'I
Bath		39'3	43'9	43'5	44'9	46.6	49 I	55 0	59'0	58.7	58 o	56.1
			41.6	40.8	42.0	44'5	46.4	53 3	57 6	57°±	56 4	55'9
Birmingham		37.5	41.0				46.4	52.6	37.0			
Blackpool	47.4		41.7	40.2	43 1	44.7		52 0	57.3		57.2	55 8
Bognor	47'9	40'7	438	42.7	44'3	45'5	49'0	54'0	5R 2	58.9	58.0	57.6
Bournemouth	47'0	36.6	44'I	42.4	440	45'3	48.7	54'3	58.2	38 o	58.0	568
Bradford	448	36.6	40'3	40'3	41'5	43'9	44'4	51.6	35.8	56.0	55'5	54 0
Brighton	48'8	40'7	43.6	41'9	44.4	46.0	49'2	55*	58'9	59'3	59'I	583
Buxton		34 7	38.3	37 9	400	42'5	48'7	49'7	53.8	53.8	53 5	52'2
Chambaidae	7-7	36 5	410	41.3	42'3	45.7	486	54'9	588	48°1	56.8	57'1
Cambridge	45'1	30.5		43.3			47'5		583	57.7		56.s
Cardiff	46.6	38.7	43 E		44'2	45 0	9/ 3	53'3			57.5	
Cheltenham		38.8	43'4	42'5	438		48.4	55'3	593	20.0	58.3	57°×
Clacton-on-Sea	46 7	39'4	40'7	41.3	42'9	45'0	48.5	54'7	59 4	60.2	57'9	57'1
Colwyn Bay	49'3	40'0		44 Z	45'0	45'7	47'E	53.8	580	58·o	56.2	56.3
Cromer	45 3	37 z	40'9	39 z	4x'9	45'3	46 I	52 8	57'1	48.4	56.X	55'3
Cromer Douglas, I. of Man.	48 I	40'2	430	41.0	43'0	43.I	44.7 46.8	50'7	55.3	55'7	55'3	54.6
Duglas, I. O. Man.		40.0	44.0	43.6		45*	72.é	23.2	20.1	57 5		56.3
Dublin	49'3	400	44.0		45-7	45 -	40.0	23.2	30.1	56.6	57'3	
Dundee		348	36 6	37.0	41.0	42 2	43'9	50.6	55.9		56.0	23.x
Eastbourne	48.0	41 2	43'8	43'8	44'5	46.4	49'4	54 4	58.2	59.3	58.7	58 4
Ediuburgh	46.6	36.5	39.3	38 9	42.0	42.2	48 6	49.8	54 4	55.3	54'9	54'0
Falmouth		41.0	46.4	44.4	46 I	45'5	48.7	53'4	58.3	58·o	57'7	57'2
Felixstowe	467	39'8	46'4 42'6	41.3	42.7	45'4	49'5	55.9	59.6	61.1	58.6	58.0
Glasgow	47.1	36.3	40.0	39.8	42.7	43 0	44.4	50.8	568	55 7	55.7	
		30 3			46 3		49'4	53.8	57.6	58.3	58.0	53.7 58.7
Guernsey	51'3	44.5 36.0	47'4	45'2		47.7		53.0	57.0			
Harrogate	46 2	30.0	39 5	39.0	40'8	43'5	44.3	51.4	55'4	55'7	54'9	53'9
Hastings				42 4		46.4	48.8	54'7	58.8	59 4	58.3	587
Huddersfield	45.6	37'3	40'5	40 5	41'8	44'4	44'7	51.0	g6·8	56.2	96.3	54'5
Hull	46'4	38.4	40'I	41'1	43'7	45'8	46.3	23.5	57'3	59'I	57'4	55'7
Jersey (St. Aubin's)	22.2	44.6	46.6	44'8	46.0	48.0	50'4	55 8	58.0	59.6	60 I	59°z
Transferator San	45 x	38.3	42'3	41.8	42 5	45'5	47'3	54.0	58.4	57.9	56.8	54.9
Leamington Spa	45 1	30 3			42.8			34.6				
Lincoln	45'6	38 z	41.0	41.3		45'3	47'3	54'6	59'5	59°0	57'2	55'6
L'pool(BidstonObs.)	47'3	39,3	42'7	42.3	43.6	45 T	46'E	58.7	57'7		56.2	22,2
Llandudno	49'5	40'7	44'5	44'0	45'3	45'0	47'0	52.2	57.0	57.3	56.4	96'0
London (West'r)	46.0	403	44°5 43°8	43'2	44'7	47'9	80'B	57°1	Q1.3	6.09	59'3	48.6
Malvern	47'1	38 I	43'5	41.3	43'0	45'4	47'8	54.0	58.5	57'9	48 o	56'4
Marchester	46'4	30,1	419	41.8	43.7				57.9	57.8	56.0	40.8
Marchester	49.0	40.8	43.7	43.0	44.7	476	49'5	46.5	60.3	61.1	59'0	58.0
Margate		40.0			44 /					97'0		24.1
Marlborough	43'4	36.8	48.0	40.3	41.8	43.7	46'5	52.7	37 4		55'2	
Newquay	49.2	42'I	46.5	44'9	46 I	45.6	48.9	52.8	56.8	57'5	57'4	20.3
Norwich	45.6	38.3	40.8	40.7	48'X	46'4	48'4	55'4	59'4	60.0	57.4	57'x
Nottingham	44'7	176	48'5	41 0	41'3	44'7	46·8	53-7	58.x	57.8	566	54'4
Oxford		384	48.6	42.3	42'3	46'1	48.2	34'4	58.7	58.3	56.9	56.7
Dalanton	45 I 48 6	41.4	46.0	46·1	43'3 40'I	45'3	40"1	23.0	58.3	50.8	58·z	207 R
Paignton Penzance	28.X		40.0	46·1	47'9	47'3	49'9	54.8	48.6	58.8	58.0	58·1
Penzance	22.7	44'2	48.3		47.9				58.8			
Plymouth	49'4	4×'5	40.0	44.2	46 4	46.9	49.2	54'5		58 4	58.4	58.2
Portsmouth	48.3	40'5	44'0	42.8	45'I	46.0	46.4	55.8	59'7	20.0	59'1	58.2
Scarborough				41'3	43.6	45.5 46.8	46.4	52.4	57'3	58 6	28.r	57.0
Scilly	51.0	45'1	48'0	46.4	47'7	46.8	49'5	53°z	57.6	28.0	59'2	\$8'z
Sheffield	46.8	38.1	41'I	41'1	42.7	14.0	457	58.0	57'2	57 5	56.6	55 3
Skegness	46 5		40'3	40.4	42.4	44.0	47'2	23.1	57.5	58.6	20.5	56.0
Cauthampton	76.3	39.0		42.6		44'9 46'6	49'1	55.0		48-8	57.8	57'4
Southampton	46.4	39.0	43'5		44'5	72.5			59'4	60 8	58.6	
southend	47.3 46.8	38'9	41.2	4z.3	43'7	47°2	49.5	56.3	60.8			57'9
Southport	45.8	38.8	4x 5	41.0	43'4	44'9	464	52'7	57'3	57'3	56'7	55'3
Southend Southport Stonyharst	45.5	37'8	40'9	40.0	48'X	44.2	45'5	52.0	57'0	56.2	56 ₩	53 8
Toronay	50'3	42.2	46.7	44.8	46.8	46.6	499	54'8	59'3	<b>59</b> 6	580	58.7
Totland Bay	48'3	40'9	447	42.0	44'8	46.4	48'0	54.6	57.7	58'5	58.3	57.6
Totland Bay Tunbridge Wells	458	385	42.7	41.3	43.3	45'3	47.6	54.6	57.7 58.8	58.7	57.0	27.z
Malancia Wells	45	الابور	46.6		40.0	45'2	46-6	22.0	46.2	56 5	58.1	46.4
Valencia	21.8	4x'2		45'3	40.9				56.2			59.4
Ventuor	20.8	41'4	45'8	43'4	46.0	47'0	49.6	54'5	50.0	59'4	59'5	
Weymouth	50.3	41.3	46'0	44.0	45'9	47'2	20.3	55'4	60.0	60.0	59.8	59'4
Whithy	48.0	39 6	40'4	407	43.6	44.0	45'8	51 7	56.0	57.8	56.7	54'9 58'3
Woolscombe	508	43'3	46.6	448	46.5	44.6	49.0	54 0	583	.28.3	56.7 58.6	88.3
Worthing	47'9	39.8	42'9	41.6	44"5	46'1	49'4	55.0	50'0	39 4	48'4	576
Worthing Yarmouth	16.6	30.	\$.04 8.04	40'9	42.2	44'8	47'4	E2 4	58.0	59.7	57'4	50'5
TY	45.6	39.4 38.0	40.0	40.7			4/4	53.4			32.3	
York	45 9	32.0	40'2	40'5	42.3	45"	46.3	53'2	57 9	57.7	56.2	\$\$.ī
				<u> </u>							1	
			1	1						7		
Mice (1851-1900)	64 %	587	47'3	46.4	47'5	507	20'5	64'2	69"2	73'8	73"#	155°2
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## "WHERE TO STAY"

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TO

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London Office-1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C. 4.—ALEXR. KAY, Manager London Bankers-

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT OVER 200 POINTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

AND AT

MELBOURNE-VICTORIA. SYDNEY--NEW SOUTH WALES. SUVA AND LEVUKA--FIJI. APIA-SAMOA.

#### THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above places. Makes telegraphic transfers. Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.

Christiania.

Cologne

Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of Australasia, Fiji, and Samoa.

Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due. Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies.

# THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(Registered in Japan, 1899).

## Head Office: TAIPEH, TAIWAN, FORMOSA.

Capital	<b>Subscrit</b>	ed	••		••	Y 60,000,000.
Capital	Paid	••	••	••		Y 45,000,000.
Reserve	••	••	••	••	••	Y 9,680,000.

l		BRA	NCHES		
Amoy Batavia Bangkok Bombay	Canton Foochow Hankow Hong Kong	Kiukiang Keelung Kobe Moji	New York Osaka Semarang Shanghai	Singapore Soerabaya Swatow Tainan	Tokyo Yokohama, &c., &c.
		COPPE	TOWN PART		

## Lisbon Lyons

Montreal Mukden

	Bale ( Berlin Berne Barcelona Boulogue	Cairo Calcutta Cape Town Chicago	Dairen Geneva Genoa Hamburg Johannesburg	Manila Melbourne Marseilles Milan Montevideo	Madud Nagasaki Nagoya Paris Peking	Rosario Rangoon Rotterdam San Fiancisco Sao Paulo	Salgon Santon Sydney Winterthu Zurich, &c.
i	montrom ac	i Cincago ,	1 Samennespuris 1	Montevideo	Leging (	GEO LEGIO	Zurich, &c.

## London Office: 58, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

The Bank is incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, and is authorised to issue its own notes in Formosa, conducts general Banking Exchange Business, undertakes Trust Business, and acts as Business Agents for other Banks. Special facilities are available for Exchange Business on Japan, China, India, Straits Settlements, Dutch Esst Indies and France, where the Bank has special working arrangements with Cox & Co. (France) Ltd. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

# BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED

Head Office: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3,

FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH, Esq., Chairman.

SIR HERBERT HAMBLING, Deputy-Chairman. EDMUND HENRY PARKER, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

General Managers.—

WILLIAM FAVILL TUKE, Esq.
ROBERT WILLIAM STREET, Esq.
JOHN CAULOUTT, Esq.

The Bank has over 1470 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, and Agents and Correspondents in all the principal towns throughout the world.

#### EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Executorships and Trusteeships Undertaken.

CHIEF FOREIGN BRANCH - 168, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
WEST END FOREIGN BRANCH - 1 Pail Mail East, S.W. 1
LIVERPOOL FOREIGN BRANCH - 42, Castle Street, Liverpool.
MANCHESTER FOREIGN BRANCH - Corner of York Street & Fountain Street.

AFFILIATED BANKS:

THE BRITISH LINEN BANK - - - Head Office: EDINBURGH.
THE UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD., Head Office: MANCHESTER.
THE ANGLO-EGYPTAIN BANK, LTD.,

Head Office: 27, Clements Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

# BANCO DI ROMA

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Head Office: ROME.

Capital paid up: Lire 150,000,000.

THE BANK HAS BRANCHES THROUHOUT ITALY.

## Branches Abroad:

FRANCE.—Paris, Lyons. SPAIN.—Barcelona, Tarragona, Montblanch, Borjas Blancas, Santa Colonna de Querait. SWITZERLAND.—Lugano, Chiasso. EGYPT.—Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Mansourah, Tantah, Ben Mazar, Magagha, Minieh, Beni Soueff, Bibeh, Dessouk, Fashn, Fayoum, Kafr el Cheikh, Mehallo Kebira, Mit Gama, Zagazig. ITALIAN COLONIES.—Bengasi, Tripoli. MALTA.—Malta. .SYRIA.—Aleppo, Beyrout, Damasous, Tripoli. PALESTINE.—Jerusalem, Caiffa, Giaffa. EGEAN.—Rhodes. TURKEY.—Constantinople. ASIA MINOR.—Smyrna, Scalanova, Sokia.

The bank is prepared to transact every class of approved banking business in and connected with Italy and Colonies, France, Switzerland, Spain, Malta, Rhodes, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor and Turkey.

Telegraphic Address:

Head Office: "CENBANROMA." Branches: "BANCROMA."

# BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000. Reserve Fund, £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Office: 4, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2. Manchester Office: 2, NORFOLK STREET.

Lt.-Col. FREDERICR R. S. BAI FOUR RT. HON. SIR MAURICE W E DE BUNSEN, Bart., G C.M.G., G.C V.O., C.B.

DIRECTORS. FRANK HENRY HOULDER, Esq. RAOUL HEOTOR FOA, ESQ. FRANK HEYRY HOULDER, ESQ. FREDERIC LUBROCK, ESQ. WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, ESQ. JOHN EDWARD MOUNSET, ESQ.

General Manager—Henry Probys Roberts, Esq. Joint Sub-Managers

General Manager—Henry Probys Roberts, Esq. Joint Sub-Managers

General Manager—Henry Probys Roberts, Esq. (acting) Secretary-Louis George Bally. Esq

AUDITORS. Mesers, TURQUAND, Youngs & Co.

BANKERS.

London: The Bank of England; Barclays Bank, Limited; and The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited. United Etingdom: The Bank of Ireland; The Bank of Scotland, Barclays Bank, Limited; The Mank of Scotland, Barclays Bank, Limited; The Mank of Scotland, Barclays Bank, Limited; The Rank, Limited; The Bank of Standors, Messer, Haine & Co. Paris Italy: Bank abilizabili, Milan; and Bank Italian of Scotlo. Genoa Portugal, Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of Bank of

Agents in New York : The Bank of New York, N B A , New York

**BRANCHES AT** 

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande de Sul, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video. Also Sub-Branches at Plaza Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitución, Avellaneda, Lavalle, Calle Victoria, Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, and Avenida Rondeau, Monte Video.

CORRESPONDENTS

At Bordeaux, Havre, Lyons, Marseilles, Rouen; Coará, Macció, Manáos, Pará, Santos; and all the principal Olites and Towns in Europe, the United States of America, Brazil, and the River Plate. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa

Monthly Trade Circular Free on Application.

# TISH TRADE

ncorporated by Royal Charter

13, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telegrams: "TRABANQUE, LONDON."

Telephones: LONDON WALL 2947-2948.

CAPITAL: Authorised Subscribed and Paid-up £10,000,000 **£2.000.000** 

Branches: BATOUM. BELGRADE.

DANZIĞ.

Affiliated Companies:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY, Constantinople and Branches.

THE TRADE INDEMNITY COMPANY, LIMITED.

**Established with** the object of assisting British Merchants and Manufacturers in developing their Business by the Insurance of Accounts.

DIRECTORS:

Governor The LORD FARINGDON.

Deputy Governor: SIR HENRY BARINGTON SMITH, G B E . K C B . C S I

ARTHUR BALFOUR. SIR VINCENT CAILLARD. F. DUDLEY DOCKER, C.B. SIR ALGERNON F. FIRTH, Br. SIR HARRY GOSCHEN, K B.E.

Manager: A. G. M. DICKSON.

Rt Hon F. HUTH JACKSON.
PIERCE LACY.
LENNOX B LEE.
L. W MIDDLETON.
J. H. B. NOBLE.
SIR WILLIAM B. PEAT. London Manager. P C. WEST.

R. G. PERRY, C.B.E.

SIR HALLEWELL ROGERS, M.P. SIR JAMES HOPE SIMPSON. SIR HAROLD E. SNAGGE, K B.E. H. H. SUMMERS.

Secretary: G. de B. BROUNLIE.

The Corporation is prepared to assist in the development of the Trade of the British Empire in every part of the world, and offers exceptional financial facilities to British Manufacturers and Merchants for the increase of their export and import trade.

It has Agents and Correspondents in all parts of the world, and transacts Banking Business of eyery description. It invites enquiries, and will endeavour, where necessary, to put expert advice at the disposal of correspondents regarding the financing of their foreign and overseas business.

Moneys spectived, on fixed deposit. Tarms on application.

# BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY,

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2. Office for Travellers:
123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. COMMERCIAL CREDITS. CABLE TRANŞFERS. FOREIGN COLLECTIONS. TRAVELLING CREDITS.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES. DIVIDENDS COLLECTED.
COUPONS and DRAWN BONDS PURCHASED.
DEPOSIT and CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED.
AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

# **BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY**

NEW YORK-59, Wall Street.

PHILADELPHIA. 4th and Chestnut Streets. BOSTON. 60, State Street. ESTABLISHED 1800. BALTIMORE. (Alex. Brown & Sons)

[22

## GANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE :

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Established 1855.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM. Vice-President: R. S. HUDSON.

Joint General Managers: R. S. HUDSON, JOHN MASSEY.

Assistant General Manager: GEORGE H. SMITH.

Paid-Up Capital - - Reserve Fund (earned)-

\$6,000,000.00 \$5,750,000.00 \$33,054,238.02 £1,232,877 £1,181,506 17s. Od. £6,791,966 14s: 5d.

## DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly. Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for forty-five years. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds. Chief Office in Great Britain—36. CASTLE STREET. EDINBURGH.

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 38, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & Co., 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

## THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, sots as Executed, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatia &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. [224

### Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

38. BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £2.000.000.

Reserve Fund £3,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (Chairman). SIP DUNCAN CARMICHAEL. THOMAS CUTHERTSON, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K C M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.

The Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.I. WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq.

JAMES MAXWELL GRANT PROPHIT, Esq. LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Chief-Manager: -W. E. PRESTON.

Managers: -J. S. BRUCE and G. MILLER.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

NEW YORK.

AMRITSAR. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA CANTON.

CAWNPORE

CEBU. Солом во. DELHI. HAIPHONG. HANKOW. HONGKONG. ILOILO.

KARACHI KLANG. KOBE. KUALA LUMPUR. MADRAS. MANILA MEDAN. BANKERS.

PEKING. PENANG. PUKET. RANGOON. SAIGON. SEREMBAN. SHANGHAI. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TAIPING (F.M S) TAVOY.

TIENTSIN. **УОКОНАМА.** 

THE LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd. THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, Ltd.
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, Ltd. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the

above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, interest payable half-yearly, 80th June and 81st December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. [35

### Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

**Head Office** 

SYDNEY.

SIR DENISON MILLER, K.C.M.G., Governor.

JAMES KELL, Deputy Governor.

#### BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued. DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods. REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

Bankers to-THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

### SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Agencies are open at 2,836 Post Offices in the Commonwealth.

On 30th JUNE, 1920.

£17,982,402 41,002,909 ... ... Other Items ... 4.694.101 ---£63.679.412

LONDON OFFICE: 86-41, NEW SROAD STREET, E.C.

Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C. C. A. B. CAMPION, London Manager.

### THE

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter 1836.)

Subscribed Capital -£3.000.000. Paid-up. £900.000. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

### **HEAD OFFICE AND CITY BRANCH:** 29 & 30, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

CHARLES H. HEWETT and E. HYSLOP BELL, Joint General Managers. J. D. RACE. Secretary.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 22, William Street.

#### BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: 25. Castle Street. MANCHESTER: 21, York Street. HULL: 59. Whitefriargate.

WEST INDIES: ANTIGUA, BARBADOES, DOMINICA, GRENADA, JAMAICA, ST. KITTS, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT, TOBAGO, TRINIDAD, and in DEMARARA, BERBICE, and Essequibo (British Guiana).

WEST AFRICA: ACCRA, SECCONDEE, WINNEBAH, COOMASSIE, NSWAM and KOFORIDUA (Gold Coast), LAGOS, EBUTE METTA, JOS, KANO, ONITSHA, IBADAN, ZARIA and Port HARCOURT (Nigeria), BATHURST (Gambia), FREETOWN (Sierra Leone), DAKAR. (Senegal) and VICTORIA (Cameroons).

### GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

Current Accounts are opened by the Bank in London and at its Branches. Interest is allowed on Daily Balances in London.

Deposits are received by the Bank in London and at its Branches subject to notice of withdrawal or special arrangement.

Colonial and Foreign Exchange.—The Bank issues Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand, Telegraphic Transfers, Negotiates approved Bills of Exchange, Receives Bills for Collection, Buys Foreign Coupons.

Imports and Exports.—The Bank offers special facilities for financing essential Imports and Exports.

### BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address-"BRIMFUL, LONDON." Telephone-CITY 8466.

CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH. PAID UP £70,800.

#### DIRECTORS:

W. EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P., (Chairman). Sir Thos. C. DEWEY, Bart. FREDERICK SCHOOLING, Esq , F.I.A.

Sir W. H. DAVISON, K.B.E., M.P. J. IRVINE BOSWELL, Esq., M.D. J. ROY LANCASTER, Esq.

Manager-G. KIRWOOD TAYPOR.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers, interest deing allowed on minimum monthly balances of £100 and upwards at the rate of 2 per cent.

Per annum, and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of Jewe and 31st of December.

Deposits received in sums of not less than £10.

No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is maintained. {11.

CHARTERED 1822.

# THE FARMERS' LOAN TRUST COMPANY

Head Office: 16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street, New York.

Branch Office: 475, Fifth Avenue, New York.

#### LONDON:

I5, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. I. 26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS:

39 and 4I, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

### Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States for individuals, firms and companies, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

#### Statement of September 30th, 1920.

RESOURCES	<b>.</b>
U.S. Government Bonds and	
Certificates	\$33,313,663 19
Bonds and Stocks	14,918,200 14
Other Investments - Short	
Term	3,725,485 44
Bills Purchased	41,948,355.26
Loans	37,821,751.56
Bonds and Mortgages	1,835,900.00
Real Estate	3,180,000.00
Cash on hand and in Bank	47.319,450.39
Due from Foreign Branches	15,386,981.96
Liability of Customers for	
Acceptances	4,801,793.82
'Accry d Interest	768,925.20

\$205,020,586,96

LIABILITIES.

	LL	<b>VRITI</b>	TIE
Capital St	ock		
Surplus	and	Undi	vided
Profits		•••	
Deposits .(	includ	ing Fo	reign
Branche	8) .		٠
Domestic a	and Fo	reign A	ccep-
tances			
Accrued	Inte	rest	and

Reserved for Taxes, Dividend, &c. ... ...

\$5,000,000 00

10,853,942.27 181,934,629.37

4,812,114.72

2,419,820.60

\$205,020.506.96

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

### FARROW'S BANK

LIMITED.

Chairman

Mr. THOMAS FARROW.

#### CHIEF BRANCHES:

CHIEF BRANCHES:

Country.—Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Brighton, Bristol, Bristol (St. George), Cardiff, Cork, Croydon (Central), Croydon (West), Derby, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Gosport, Grsenock, Grimsby, Halifax, Hamilton, Hanley, Heckmondwike, Hove, Hull, Kingston-on-Thames, Leeds, Leicester, Lewes, Liverpool, Manchester (Deansgate), Manchester (Swan Street, Smithfield Market), Motherwell, Newcastie, Newhaven, Norwich, Nottingham, Nottungham (Hyson Green), Paisley, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Reading, Sheffield, Shoreham, Southeam, Southead, Southport, Truro, Wickford, Worthing.

London.—Balham, Battersea, Brixton, Chelsea, Clapham Junction, Edgware Road, Hackney, Hammersmith, Holloway, Knightsbridge, Lewisham, New Cross, Peckham, Shepherd's Bush, Streatham, Walham Green, Walthamstow, Whitechapel. Woolwich, Bank for Women, Knightsbridge.

#### AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Accounts are opened and interest allowed were approved Credit Balances are maintained. Deposits received, Foreign Money exchanged, and general Banking business transacted. FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS UNDERTAKEN.

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Foreign & Stock Exchange Branch: 5. Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

Head Office: 1, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. E.C. 2. Telegrams: "FABANLIM, LONDON"

### ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

Authorised Capital ... £3,000,000 Paid-up Capital ... £560,047 10s. Reserve Fund ... £635,000 Os.

Head Office: 5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

WITH BRANCHES IN-NEW SOUTH WALES. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. NORTHERN TERRITORY. VICTORIA. QUEENSLAND. TASMANIA.

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom. REMITTANCES made by TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER. BILLS NEGOTIATED or forwarded for COLLECTION. BANKING and EXCHANGE business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, Manager,

### HONGKONG&SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORAT

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP ... ... SILVER RESERVE ... ... ... STERLING RESERVE held in London \$15,000,000 \$23,000,000 £1,500,000 \$15,000,000 ••• ••• ••• ••• RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS

Head Office-HONGKONG. Chief Manager, N. J. STABB.

#### BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

lpoh. Malacca. Amoy. Bangkok. Colombo. Rangoon. Johore. Foochow. Manila. Salgon. Hankow. Kobe (Hiogo). Kuala Lumpur. Nagasaki. Batavia. San Francisco. Bombay. New York. Peking. Harbin. Shanghai. London. Calcutta. Hongkew Singapore Sourabaya. Canton. (Shanghai) Lyons. Penang. Yokohama.

Tientsin. Tsinateo. Viadivostok Yloilo.

Drafts granted upon, and Bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies
Letters of Credit and Creular Notes issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in the principal Cities of
Eurore, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application
Current Accounts opened for the convenience of Constituents returning from the East
The Agency of Constituents connected with the East undertaken Indian and other Government Securities
received for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends on the same collected as they full due
Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation on the London Register are psyable in London in February and
August in each year, on receipt of telegraphic advice from Hongkong that the dividends been declared
Shareholders on the Eastern Register, on giving due notice, may also have their dividends paid in London at the same time.

Committee in London-

Hon.CECIL BARING Sir GEORGE SUTHERLAND.

Sir CHARLES ADDIS, Chairman.
C A CAMPBELL
A. M TOWNSEND Managers in London-

DAVID LANDALE C. F. WHIGHAM.

SIT CHARLES ADDIS. Sub-Manager-JOHN MACLENNAN.

H. D. C. JONES. Accountant-W. M. BLACKIE.

GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP £650.000

In 99,800 Ordinary Shares of £6 10s. each.

RESERVE £250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY of **Proprietors** under the Charter £1,000,000

Directors.

Sir Hugh S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Chairman.
Esq.
H. E. R. HUNTER, Esq.
G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. W. A. BUCHANAN, Esq. E. A CHETTLE, Esq. D. GUBBAY, Esq.

V. A. CEBAR, HAWKINS, Esq. A. O. WOOD, Esq., C.B.E.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Lombard Street. LLOYDS BANK, LTD., Lombard Street.

London 25. ABCHURCH LANE, E.C. 4.

Chief Office TEHERAN.

Branches.

AHWAZ BIRJAND BUNDER-ABBAS BUSHIRE

KRRMAN

KERMANSHAH MESHED MOHAMMERAH NASRATABAD (Seistan)

RESHT SHIRAZ SULTANABAD TABRIZ YE

AGENCIES-BAGDAD, BUSREH, BOMBAY.

This Bank is prepared to transact Banking Business of every description in and connected with Persia and Masopotamis; and in London grants Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, and hegotistes or collects Bills on Persia and the Near East.



### LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Chairman: Sir RICHARD V. VASSAR-SMITH, Bart. Deputy-Chairman: J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE.

HEAD OFFICE: 71, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - £70,679,380

CAPITAL PAID UP - 14,135,876

RESERVE FUND - - 9,977,282

DEPOSITS, &c. (30th June, 1920) 324,308,239

ADVANCES, &c. do. 164,395,501

### THIS BANK HAS OVER 1.500 OFFICES IN ENGLAND & WALES.

Affiliated Banks:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD. THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK LTD.

Auxiliary:

LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED.

### IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

Capital - £10,000,000 Pald-up \_ £5,000,000

LONDON OFFICE: THROGMORTON STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS: 7, Rue Meyerbeer. MANCHESTER: sg. Pall Mall. MARSEILLES: 41-43, Rue Grignan. EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Mansourah, Minieh, Port Said. PALBSTINE: Jerusalem, Jaffa. CYPRUS: Nicosia. Larnaca, Limassol. Famagusta, Paphos. SYRIA: Aleppo, Alexandretta, Caiffa, Beyrout. Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Saida, Tripoli. SALONICA. MESOPOTAMIA. TUNIS. AFRICA.

The Bank has been established for over 55 years, and has its own Branches or Agents in every important commercial town in the Near East. The Offices of the Bank at 28 Throgmorton Street, London, and 28 PMI Mail, Manchester, can now enter into transactions with all the above-mentioned places, subject to British Government regulations and local restrictions where in force. Manufacturers, Traders and others are invited to correspond with the Bank, where all possible facilities will be afforded for the re opening of business. The Bank makes advances upon Bills of Lading and other export documents. Drafts and Talegraphic Transfers issued. Letters of Gredit granted.

### LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL: \$3,000,000, in 150,000 SHARES of \$20 each.

Paid-up Capital, 150,000 Shares at £10, £1,500,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,500,000.

**HEAD OFFICE: 7. TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON. E.C. 2.** 

#### BRANCHES:

BRAZIL.—RIO DE JANEIRO, MANÁOS, PARÁ, MARANHAÖ, CEARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, CURITYBA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE.

ABGENTINA.—BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO.

URUGUAY.—MONTEVIDEO. UNITED STATES.—NEW YORK (Agency). FR. PORTUGAL.—LISBON, OPORTO. FRANCE .- PARIS, 5, RUE SCRIBE.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Messis. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

Agents or Correspondents throughout the world. Bills negotiated, advanced tmon, or sent for collection. Exceptional banking facilities offered through the branches of the Bank and its numerous Agents and Correspondents for the promotion of Trade with SOUTH AMERICA and PORTUGAL.

### LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL PAID-UP CAPITAL

£4,000,000 £2,040,000 £2,100,000

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. Ross Duffield, Esq. RICHARD FOSTER, Esq FOLLETT HOLT, Esq., M I.C.E. KRNNETH MATHIESON, Esq.

RESERVE FUND

J. BRAUMONT PRASE Esq. HERMAN BILLING SIM, Esq. SIR R. V. VASSAR-SMITH, Bart. ROBERT A THURBURN, Esq. (Managing).

Argentina.—Buenos Aires and sub-branches; Rosario; Mendoza; Concordia; Bahia Blancha; Córdoba; Tacumán; Paraná. Uruguay.—Monte Video; Calle Río Negro (Monte Video); Paysandu; Saito. Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro; São Paulo; Santos; Pernambuco; Pará Kahia; Viotoria; Curityba; Manaós, Porto Alegre; Pelotas, Maceio, Rio Grande. Chile.—Valuaraiso; Santiago.

Paraguay.—Asunciou Colombia.—Bogota. France.—Paris (16, Rue Halevy).

Belgiam.—Antwerp (22, Pieze de Meir). :Portugal.—Lisbon (Rua Aurea). Agency in New York and Agents throughout the world.

Bankers - London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK Limited; THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. "MANCHESTER: 86, CROSS STREET.

### LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

Chairman:

The Right Hon, R. McKENNA

Joint Managing Directors:

8. B. MURRAY, Esq., F. HYDE, Esa.. E. W. WOOLLEY, Esq.

Subscribed Capital £38,096,368 Paid-up Capital 10.840.112 Reserve Fund 10,840,112 Deposits (June 30th, 1920) 367,667,322

Head Office: 5. THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C. 2

OVER 1,460 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Overseas Branch: 65 & 66 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2

AFFILIATED BANKS:

BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. Over 110 Offices in Ireland

THE CLYDESDALE BANK LTD.

Over 150 Offices in Scotland



(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA.)

with which is amalgamated the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1858. Reserve Fund Account ... ... & Reserve Liability of Shareholders Authorised Capital ... £5,000,000 Capital Paid-up 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE-MELBOURNE. The Bank is fully represented by branch establishments and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

BILLS on all parts of Australasia purchased and collected. DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued. MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS made at minimum current rates. London Board of Advice:

R. H. CAIRD, Esq., J.P. Hon. Sir ARTHUR L. St London Office—7, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2. Hon. Sir ARTHUR L. STANLEY, K.C.M.G.

Manager, JOHN G. HANCORNE. 1240

### NAL BANK OF IN

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda. (Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER. 1863. £4,000,000 **AUTHORISED CAPITAL -**

SUBSORIBED CAPITAL (120,000 Shares at £25 each) £3,000,000 PAID-UP OAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share) £1,500,000 £2,000,000 RESERVE FUND

Board of Directors:

ROBERT CAMPBELL, ESQ., Chairman. ROBERT WILLIAMSON, ESQ., Deputy Chairman.

SIR J. P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. ROBERT MILLER, ESQ. SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD.

J. N. STUART, ESQ. J. A. TOOMEY, ESQ. H. CHALMERS, ESQ.

### Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

General Manager: H. CHALMERS.

London Manager: C. NICOLL. Branches:

MANDALAY Момвава ANRITSAR Delhi CALCUTTA NATROBI NAKURU Kenya Colony. BOMBAY MADRAS ADPN, STEAMER POINT COLOMBO KANDY TUTICORIN COCHIN (S INDIA) Tanga } Taganvika Dar-es-Salaam } Territory. KINGHU )
ENTERS Uganda. KARACHI CAWNPORE CHITTAGONG NEWERA ELITA Zanzibah LABORE RANGOON

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burms, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, British East Africa, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Irafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Government, India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Scarrites, and the Receipt of India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Scarrites, and the Receipt of India did Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Scarrites, and the Receipt of India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Scarrites, and the Receipt of India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Scarrites, and the Receipt of India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and India and Ind

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### PROVINCIAL UNION BANK OF ENGL

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Subscribed Capital - £39,934,320

Paid-up Capital 7.806.864

Reserve Fund -7,239,041

HEAD OFFICE: 15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

AUXILIARY:

LLOYDS & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK-LTD.

# NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND

Limited

HEAD OFFICE :---

17, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000

Paid-up Capital - - £1,000,000

Reserve Fund - - £1,020,000

Uncalled Capital - £2,000,000

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit, makes Mail and Telegraphic Transfers, negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange, and conducts every description of Banking business between London

London and New Zealand.

0 0

Chief Office in New Zealand:

WELLINGTON.

0 0

Principal Branches in New Zealand.

### EENSLAND NATIONA

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863."

Government of Queensland under Agreement extending to 30th June, 1921.

Head Office: BRISBANE.

General Manager: WALTER VARDON RALSTON.

#### London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000 Subscribed Capital, £800,000. Paid up Capital, £796,688 10s. od.

Reserve Fund, £300,000. 34% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d. Bankers . -

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

#### BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES .- SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET; KYOGLE, URBENVILLE. YICTORIA .- MELBOURNE: 260, COLLINS STREET QUEENSLAND.

Laidley

Allora Aramac | Ayr Barcaldine Beaudesert | Bell Biggenden, with Receiving Office at Dallarnil Blackall Boonah Bundaberg Burketown

Cairns, with Re-ceiving Offices at Babinda and Gordonvale Charleville Charleville Gladstone Charters Towers Goombungee

Childers, with Re-ceiving Office at Greenmount Cordalha Gymple Haden Clifton Cloncurry Halifax Cooktown Herberton Crow's Nest Crow's Nest
Cunnamulla
Dalby
Esk | Forest Hill
Fortitude Valley
Gatton, with Receiving Office at
Grantham
George St
(Releane)

(Brisbane)

Hughenden Ingham Innisfail lpswich Irvinebank Jandowae Kandanga, with

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Longreach Mackay Malanda Marburg Mareeba Maryborough, with Receiving Office at Pulba Millmerran Mitchell Mount Morgan Mundubbera Murgon Muttaburra Nobby Normanton

Ravenswood Richmond Rockhampton Roma Rosewood Sarina South Brisbane Southbrook St George

Oakey, with Receiving Office annymorel Jondaryan Pittsworth Port Douglas, with Receiving Office at Mossman at Mossman at Warra, with F Townsville
Warra, with Receiving Office at
Brigalow
Warwick Winton Wondai

Wooroolin, wi Receiving Of at Memerambi with Office Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies, also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [40]

### THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid Up and Reserves - \$38,000,000 Total Assets \$590,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

With our chain of 710 Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Central and America, we offer a complete banking service to exporters, importers, manufacturers and others wishing to extend their business in these countries. Trade enquiries are solicited. Consult our local Manager or write direct to our Foreign Trade Department, Montreal, Oue.

LONDON, ENG. PRINCES ST., E.C.

BARCELONA PLAZA DE CATALUNA 6.

NEW YORK 68. WILLIAM ST.

#### FRENCH AUXILIARY:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (FRANCE) PARIS, 28, Rue du Quatre-Septembre.

### DARD BAN

### AFRICA. Ltd.

AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.)

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL PAID-UP CAPITAL RESERVE FUND UNCALLED CAPITAL

£10,000,000 £8.916.640 £2.229, 160 £2,893,340 £6.687.480 £11.809,980

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WM REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.
SIT DAVID M. BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
EDWARD CLIFION BROWN, ESQ. STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, Esq. ROBERT & DICKINSON, ESQ. JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, ESQ., C.S I.

SOLOMON B. JOEL RSO. HORACE PEEL, ESQ. Rt. Hon the EARL of SELBORNE, K.G. WILLIAM SMART, ESQ Rt. Hon LORD SYDENHAM, G.C.S.I. GCMG, G.C.LE, GBE.

Senior General Manager in South Africa-J. P. Gibson. (Norl Jennings. John Jeffer. Joint General Managers in South Africa-JAMES S. SHIEL.

Assistant General Manager in South Africa-G. F. LE SUEUR.

London Manager-Francis Shipton.

Secretary-HEEBERT G. HOEY.

#### Head Office:

### 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63. London Wall, E.C. 2.

LONDON WALL Branch—17. Northumberland Avenue, W. C. 2 (adjoining the Royal Colonial Institute).

AMSTERDAM Branch—69. Rohin. ROTTERDAM Branch-15, Coolsingel. AMSTERDAM NEW YORK Agencies-64 and 68, Wall Street.

### OVER 460 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES, & AGENCIES IN SOUTH & EAST AFRICA.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DES-CRIPTION transacted at all Branches and Agencies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms, and DEPOSITS RECEIVED for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on terms, particulars of which may be obtained at Branches.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED.

DRAFTS issued, MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and COMMERCIAL CREDITS established.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF GREDIT issued available in all parts of the World.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c., received and COUPONS COLLECTED.

STRONGROOMS provided for the safe custody of Securities and Valuables of Customers.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT-Gold, &c., and all Mineral Ores assayed and realised.

EXECUTOR and TRUSTEE business undertaken.

The Officers of the Eank are bound not to disclose the transactions of its customers

### RANK OF AUSTR

ESTABLISHED 1887. INCORPORATED 1880.

, P.

CAPITAL: -AUTHORISED AND ISSUED ...

£7,500,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £2,500,000. RESERVE FUND, £2,630,000 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS... ... ... ... ... ... ... Together, £5, 130,000

5.000.000

TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES

£10,130,000

### HEAD OFFICE-71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Eq., Chairman.
The Rt. Hon Lord Carmicharl, G.C.S I.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Chichester. JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq. HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq. The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.

S R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq. WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq. R. C. NESBITT, Esq. F. G PARBURY, Esq. The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER. SIT WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

Trustees. The Rt. Hon the EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Messrs GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co. ; THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Manager -- WILLIAM J ESSAME. Secretary-G. T. TOBITT.

Assistant Manager-W. A. LAING. Accountant-G. S. GODDEN.

### The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [248

THE

### PECIE B*a*

(REGISTERED JN JAPAN.)

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital Capital Paid Up... Reserve Fund

Yen 100.000.000 100,000,000 50.000.000

#### HEAD OFFICE

### YOKOHAMA.

#### BRANCHES AT:-

LOS ANGELES PEKIN

BATAVIA BOMBAY. **BUENOS AYRES** CALCUTTA CHANGCHUN DAIREN (Dainy)

HAMBURG HANKOW HARBIN HONG KONG HONOLULU KAI YUAN KOBE FENGTIEN (Mukden) LONDON

MANILA NAGASAKI NEWCHWANG **NEW YORK** O8AKA

LYONS

RANGOON RIO DE JANEIRO SYDNEY SAIGON SAN FRANCISCO TOKYO **SEATTLE** SHANGHAL SHIMONOSEKI

SINGAPORE SOURABAYA TIENTSIN TSINANFU **TSINGTAU** 

VLADIVOSTOCK

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Resinass

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2. T. OKUBO, Manager.

### **WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK**

LIMITED.

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Total Assets at June 30th, 1920 - £42,451,192

#### Directors.

CAPTAIN GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN. BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

PERCY ASHWORTH.
SIE WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD.
WILLIAM FRANCIS COURTHOPE.
SIE KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY, BART.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
MAJOR E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
JOHN WANKLYN MCCONNEL.

WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.
LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES,
BART., M.P.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS,
BART., M.P.
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

General Manager: R. T. HINDLEY.

Assistant General Manager: J. MOODIE.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street. LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3. WEST END OFFICE—2, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

7 Offices in London; 32 Offices in Manchester and Salford; 111 Offices in the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Current accounts conducted on agreed terms. Money received on deposit bearing interest and repayable on demand.

### SPECIAL WORKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND SHIPPING ADVANCES.

FORWARD CONTRACTS ARRANGED.

Agency arrangements with our Colonies and all parts of the World.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, SHIPPING AND AGENCY DEPT.

AGENCY OF THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK LTD.

AGENCY OF THE LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LTD.

Manchester.

AGENTS for the BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK. Ltd.

### ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Paid-up Capital £2,000.000 Rest and Undivided Profits ŽI,082,276 Deposits (October 1918) £35.548.823

AD OFFICE - St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Cashier and General Manager, A. K. WRIGHT. Secretary, J. B. ADSHEAD. HEAD OFFICE LONDON OFFICE

WM. WALLACE, Manager.

- Royal Exchange Square and Buchanan Street.

THOMAS LILLIE, Agent. GLASGOW OFFICE -

170 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

Banking business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable Transfers issued—available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

### Chancery Lane Safe Deposit

AND OFFICES COMPANY. LIMITED.

#### DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. Hamilton Mills, Esq., J.P., Sudgrove House, near Circnester. Vice-Chairman-EDWARD P. LITTLE, Esq., Whitemoor, Amberley, near Stroud, Gloucester. E. F. BRODERIP, Esq., J.P., Cossington Manor, Bridgwater. Sir Percival S. Marling, Bart., V.C., Stanley Park, Stroud, Glos. Managing Director .- Sir E. VINCENT EVANS, J.P., 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE CHANCERY LANE SAFE DEPOSIT (entrance 61-62, Chancery Lane), established 1885. provides the public with the means of placing in absolute safety, under the Depositor's own control,

Safes from - -£1 1 0 to £5 5 0 per annum. Strong Rooms from £5 5 0 to £105 0 0 per annum. Deposits for Safe Keeping from 5s.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Writing Rooms, Reading Rooms, &c., for the use of renters free of

charge. Letters received and forwarded.

Plate Chests, Jewel Cases, &c., received under seal for safe keeping at moderate rents. Key
Registration, including Insurance Policy for £500, on payment of is.

Wedding Presents guarded by official attendants and conveyed for safe custody to the Company's strongholds.

OFFICES, BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, AND RESIDENTIAL FLATS AT MODERATE RENTS.

all kinds of Securities, Bonds, Deeds, Letters, Plate, Jewels, and other valuables.

Nos. 53 to 72, Chancery Lane, and 5 to 20, Southampton Buildings.

#### DEPOSIT BANK.

The Company receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT in large or small sums, repayable at short notice, and allows Compound Interest thereon, with Half-yearly Rests.

DESCRIPTIVE PROSPECTUS AND FULL PARTICULARS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE

Manager, CHANCERY LANE SAFE DEPOSIT. 63, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.



### WHERE CAN I INVEST MY SAVINGS WITH SAFETYP

to bring in a regular non-fluctuating

moderate rate of interest (Income Tax Free), so that if the money be wanted, I can give notice and obtain any portion, or the whole of it, without unreasonable delay. A Good Investment is offered by the

#### ) Temperance I Permanent

In their £25 Shares (41 per cent. interest) payable in full, or by instalments from 5/- per month. Deposits received at 4 per cent. on one month's notice of withdrawal. No withdrawal fees. Interest paid half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st. Advances made on House Property at moderate interest repayable by easy monthly instalments, extending over 5 to 20 years.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS AND BALANCE SHEET TO THE SECRETARY, RIFTDOM.' (Dep. A), 22, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

### GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.)

Established 1836. Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict , cap. 130.

ASSETS

£1,000,000.

#### DIRECTORS.

Chairman-MAURICE O. FITZGERALD, Esq.

The RIGHT HON. EVELYN CECIL, M.P. SIR WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.I.E.

SIR RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, Bart., K.C.V.O., M D. Francis E. J. Smith, Esc

WILLIAM J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

Solicitors.

General Manager.

Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT, F.I.A.

PURCHASES or LOANS. REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime.

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G. H. MAYNE, Secretary. [254

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Established 1824.

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Comprehensive Policies for Householders are Granted.

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O. MORGAN OWEN. General Manager. [76]

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### Net Cost of £1,000 Endowment Policies.

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30	•	•	60	•	•	£467
40	•	•	65	•	•	£573

### WHOLE-LIFE ASSURANCE—with profits.

### £10 Annual Premium will obtain:

Age at Entry	,		25	<b>30</b>	35	40
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A D. 1720.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON (Head Office).

### **ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE**

Fire, Life, Sea, Accident, Motor Car, Plate - Glass, Live Stock, Lift, Boller, Machinery, Burglary, Employers' Lightlity, Annuities. Third Party, Fidelity Guarantees.

Trustee and/or Exceptor.

Full Prospectus on application to the Secretary.

Mand Officer: ROYAL: SECHANGE, E.C. &. Work Sind. Spansh: 44, PALL MALL, S.W. 1.

[117

LIVERPOOL:

1, North John Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON:

24-28, Lombard Street.

Total Funds: £24,459,031

Income: £12,550,242

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE EFFECTED.

LIMITED

### SCOTTISH AMICABLE

FE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Bald. 1826.

Funds Exceed £6,800,000. Claims Paid £11,800,000.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO SHAREHOLDERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE provides the best means to protect

- (1) FAMILY in event of premature death.
- (2) BUSINESS against loss of cartal
- (3) ESTATE against reduction through DEATH DUTIES.
  - (4) OLD AGE against reduced income.

POLICIES may be secured at very low cost.

ALL CLASSES OF LIFE ASSURANCE TRANSACTED.

HEAD OFFICE: 35, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW. LONDON OFFICE. 1, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. S.

### PROVISION FOR EDUCATION

The annual cost of keeping a boy or girl at a public school ranges from about £100 to £200 for a period of fully 5 years, and the soundest method of preparing for this is by means of a series of Policies as issued by this Society.

### EXAMPLE.

Child aged 3 months; Pather's age, 35 next birthday.

£100	with	profits	payable	at	ene	d of	15	years.	Amaust Premiums .	29	17	4
£100	11	*	••	,,	**		16	99	Income Tax Saving assumed,			
£100	,,	**	**	"	11	¥.,	17	78	} 3,4 pmèr£	4	9	7
£100	,,	,	33	**	**	**	18	**	Present Ontlay	_	77	-
£100	**	19	"	••	"	99	19	**	) I Posonie Spariny		-	

If the Father dies the sums assured are payable at once and the Premiums cease. The Premiums diminish each year after 15 years.

Write for full particulars, stating dates of birth of Father and Child, to

### SCOTTISH LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Head Office: 28, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH. ESTABLISHED 1831.

London Office. 13, CORNHILL, EC 8. FUNDS £6,250,000

### RE-ACCIDENT-MAI

Head Offices:

STATE INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

London Office: 112. CANNON STREET, E.C. 4.



Applications for Agencies

Branches at

ABERDEEN. BATH BELFAST irmingham. BLÄCKPOOL BRISTOL CARLISLE

DONCASTER DUBLIN DUNDER. EDINBURGH.

GLASGOW. GRIMSBY HULL

LEEDS LEICESTER MANCHESTER

NEWCASTLE. NORWICH OLDHAM

ROTHESAY

ALBERT H. HEAL.

General Manager and Secretary.

## AMBURTZEESHT

WITH PURCHASE MONEY RETURNED.

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the balance of the purchase-money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Annuity payments equal the amount invested.

### A LARGER ANNUITY TO IMPAIRED LIVES

will be granted. Where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly sucreased.

**FUNDS** 

£23,000,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE OF CANADA,

20, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

ROYAL LONDON

MUTUAL

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Accumulated Funds exceed £6,000,000.

LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

TABLES TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

Head Office: ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQ., LONDON, E.C.2

## WARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1875.

Honoured with the Patronage of His Majesty the King.

HORSE, LIVE STOCK, FIRE, BURGLARY, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, MOTOR-CAR, VAHICLE, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, and GENERAL INDEMNITY INSURANCES.

Head Offices:

21, IRONMONGER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

B. B. WILBON, Manager and Secretary.

## THE WESTMINSTERA

## "264th YEAR." "FIRE" OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2. City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

FIRE, BURGLARY and ACCIDENT.

MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.

MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

THE . .

98th YEAR.

# Yorkshire Insurance Co.

Total Assets Exceed £8,000,000

Claims Paid Exceed £16,000,000

Chief Offices { St. Helens Square, York.

BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E C. 2.

When the Scarch: 48, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. Law Courts Branch: 222/5, STRAND, W.C. 2:

South-Wiest Branch: 49, Sloane So., S W. 1. Stratford Branch: 43, The Broadway, E 16.

South-East Branch: 132, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, B.E. 1.

North Monton Branch: 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N. 17.

Rorth-Wiest Branch: 280, EUSTON ROAD, N.W. I.

# LIFE DEPARTMENT. LIFE ASSISTANCE AT MINIMUM pressions, with Guaranteed Seposits. warts for Paintelland

# 10 miles with a mile surrend water with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a miles with a

ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS
THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP,
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS,
LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c. 1180

THE ANJI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.

## BATTERSEA CENERAL HOSPITAL

(Incorporated),

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

## FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

All Beds in constant use. Also Special Children's Ward. Hew Gancer Department. New Out-Patients' Department—Contributions in order to open earnestly requested. Staff and Governing Body are declared opponents of Viviseotion.

Chairman of Department The Rt Han Court MENTERDEN.

remides: -MURIEL, Countess de la Wart. G. W. E. ROBBINS, B.A. Oxon., Secretary. [321

### HAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

### tial Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases,

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, Secretary,

### FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE). situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London. Middlenex, the sum of (free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIET

### SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. VICE-PATRON .. PRESIDENT .. COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Br . M.P. THE REV CYRIL C. B. BARDSLEY, M.A. HONORARY SECRETARY

"The largest contribution that any man or woman can make to the Cause is that which is made by loving fatthful and persecuting prayet, he who truly gives this will not long keep back anything that he has —Lambeth Conference Report

The Society's work of teaching, healing and preaching is mainly carried on within the British Empire—in India and Ceylon, East and West Africa, in Egypt, the Sudan and Mesopotamia—as well as in Palestine, China, Japan and Persia. It is responsible for half the missionary work of the Anglican Communion in India and Africa, and holds many important strategic positions in nearly every mission field, in some of which no other society is at work.

### FIGURES THAT SPEAK.

- In 1910 there were **1360** European missionaries on the staff and case native Christian workers. In 1920 there are **1338** European missionaries and 13,325 native Christian workers. 63 C.M.S. European missionaries and 6 native clergy have been made bishops.
- 74 doctors (60 men and 14 women) were at work in 42 hospitals during 1919-20. and schools.

Over see men and women are required to supply urgent needs alone.

### ESTIMATED NEEDED INCOME THIS YEAR £700.000.

Contributions may be sent to the Lay Secretary at above address or to local secretaries, sequests, which may be to the General Fund or in trust for any special section of the work, should be made "to the Church Missionary Society." Cheques and postal orders should be made symble to the Society and crossed "Williams Deacon's Bank."



# HOMES

### CHARTER:

"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

Motto: "For God and Country."

NO RED TAPE.
NO VOTES REQUIRED.

### A FEW FIGURES.

90,004 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.

15,515 dealt with last year.

7,335 is the average number of children in residence.

460 are Crippled, Incurable, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.

964 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.

26,633 Young People have been migrated to Canada and the Overseas Dominions. 95 per cent. do well.

10,715 Barnardo Boys fought for you on land and sea in the Great War.

300 Boys are constantly in training for the Navy and Mercantile Marine.

\*\*\* Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed (Notes should be Registered) and Parcels of Blankets,

Clothing and Toys may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer,

18 to 26. STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E. 1.



York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons-H.M. The Oucen and H.M. Oucen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent diroumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sallors, and sertain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, the [146 Secretary, at the Hospital.

### GORDON

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron-THE KING. Vice-Patrons -H M THE QUEEN and H M QUEEN ALEXANDRA. THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

OFFICES-5, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 260 Boys, chosen from the homeises and destitute, between the age of about 14 and 151, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or threabouts, which will fit them alike for drill life in this country or its Colonics, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

Comprises or Amssisser.—I. The age for admission is from about 14 to 151, areas 2. A bey must, in the individuality him for service in the Army or Carlission is from about 14 to 151, areas 2. A bey must, in the individuality him for service in the Army or Carlission is from about 14 to 161, areas 2. A bey must, in the would disquality him for service in the Army or Navy, or for dril employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. A Boys of known had character are incligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Mome A guaranteed payment of ENI annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a fact that the such as the supering the stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for above number of boys may be maintained.

Subscriptions are recovered by Tax Lennov Countr Westmisser and Pomers Bank, I, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General the Right Hom. Str Diouven Process, V.C., G.C.B., Marthorough Homes, S.W.; and by the Tensurer, General the Hight Hom. Str Diouven Process.

E. G. MARKHAM. Esq., Secretary.

LONDON BRIDGE. S.E. 1.

### HELP. NEEDS

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

IN-PATIENTS (1919), 8.702. Beds. 613. OUT-PATIENTS. 89.723.

EXPENDITURE (1919), £129,901; INCOME FROM ENDOWMENTS, £60,128.

A copy of the last published Amnal Report of the Hospital will be forwarded on application to The Clerk, Counting House, Guy's Hospital, S E. 1.

Treasurer: VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

AUGUST, 1920.

Bankers-THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

1314

## FEVER HOSPITAL DON LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron: H.M. KING GEORGE V.

President: The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T., Q.C.M.Q., G.C.V.O.

The only Fever Hospital for the Middle Glasses in or around London.

### FUNDS YERY URGENTLY NEEDED.

... Will you please help those who try to help themselves.

Sucretary: Commander T. J. FARRELL, D. & ..

ESTABLISHED 1812.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBDIN, ESQ., J.P.

This Institution grants Atmuities of \$27 to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life

Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over £15,200 per annum. The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £834,000.

Subscriptions from 5s, and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office-65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.1. HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary, [164

Young Life was Never More Valuable than it is To-day.

was enabled to be the Protector of 100,448 Children last year.

Inspectors are in all parts of the Kingdom to see that No Suffering Child is left unprotected.

### WILL YOU TAKE A SHARE IN THIS WORK BY SENDING A CIFT?

Hon, Treas. · SIR G. W. TRUSCOTT, BART Director · ROBERT J. PARR, O.B E. National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Central Offices, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.

### PLEASE HELP

## Paddington Green Children's Hospital SAVE THE BABIES.

FREE TO THE SICK CHILDREN OF THE POOR WITHOUT LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS 700. OUT-PATIENTS 50,000.

F. J. WALKER, Chairman.

NIGEL HANBURY, M.B.E., Treasurer. F. STANLEY CHEER, Secretary.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W. 2.

## R

Patron-HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Honorary Secretaries-MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month.

There are upwards of 1,200 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom nearly 210,000 is annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be tetally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £30, if single, and £45 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application guest be made on the printed forms previded by the Society.

Subscribers of 19s. 63. annually, or Donors of Tive Guinests, are entitled to One Vete at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messre.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S E. 1.

W. ELLIOTT TERRY, Secretary.

# ROYAL HUSPITAL HAND HOME FOR LOOHING DATAS TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING TO LOOHING T

## ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

(FOUNDED 1758).

## Haverstock Hill, London, N.W. 3.

CONVALESCENT HOME-MARGATE.

Under the patronage of:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY. HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

### IN URGENT NEED,

Bupported by Voluntary Contributions for 162 years.

GIVES A HOME AND EDUCATION TO 200 FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

The Fathers of many Children now in the School were killed on Active Service in the War.

An Annual Subscription of One Guiness entitles to Two Votes at each

Half-Yearly Election.

Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom Contributions should be sent.

Treasurer The Rt. Hon. SIE HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, K C.V.O., LL D , ALD.

Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD., PRINCES STREET, E C. 2

FRED J. ROBINSON, A.C.I.S., Secretary.

Offices-73, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

[35

## Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1753.: INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1886,

## Patrons: --HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President -LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.

Treasurer -- Anihony DE Rothschild, Esq.

Chairman of Committee -- MAJOR SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart , M.P.

### OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

1. To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Descript Unmarried Women with High flast child.

To pent he delia Midwiss to attend their flast wenner, in the delivery of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last of the last o

3. The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital 150,000 poor women have been relieved. Last year 1,391 patients were received into the Hospital, and 1,353 were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £16,000. RELIABLE INCOME, £9,600 ONLY.

An Annual Subscription of £5 5s., or a Donation of £52 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Six Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messra. Cocks, Ridbuller & Co., 48, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, Secretary. [361]

## AROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

City Office Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. OLDESTAND LARGEST INSTITUTION FOR INCURABLES.

Patrons HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V HER MAJESTY THE ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS (HRIS1IAN President—The RT HON LORD WOLVERION Trousums —Bie Hi Tiensures -SIR HENRY LOPES, BART

Maintains 230 Inmates and over 700 Pensioners for life at cost of £60,000 per annum, of which only £8,000 are guaranteed.

CHARTES CUTTING, Secretary

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

HOW THE

## S.P.C

WILL YOU NOT HELP IN THIS GOOD WORK BY SUPPORT-ING THE R.S.P.C.A.?

By-

Investigating complaints of circlity to animals 11,552 Complaints investigated in 1919

( untioning persons in regard to their treatment of animals Cautions given by R S P C A Inspectors in 1919

Prescriting offinders when necessary 3,983 Convictions obtained by the RSPCA in 1919

Killing School Fessy Competiti us on the sulject of Kindness to Animals, 233 740 Essays written by obligation in 1919 Frouding means for the humane slaughtering of animals Distributing instructive pamphlets and cautionary 1 la ards

Giring awat is (a swing animal life 18 Silver Medals and 18 Bronze Medals awarded in 1919

Managing the Anumal Rescue League 97 (1ty Road EC 1 29013 unwanted cats and dogs mercifully destroyed in 1919 Organising branches and appointing inspectors all over the kingdom Holling cart horse parades in country districts and awarding Badges of Ment for the horses in the best condition

Please write to-

The CHIEF SECRETARY. R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn St., London, S.W.1.

LISBURY SOUARE. FLEET STREET. E.C. 4. Patron-HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Established in 1862 to supply every description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

More than ONE MILLION Surgical Appliances supplied to the poor. Entitles to two recommendations

Annual Subscription of ±0 10 6 }
Life Subscription of 5 5 0 per annum

Subscriptions, Bonisticas and Legacius Bombors-Messes BARCI AYS BARE Ltd., 19, Floor Street, E.C.4 RICHARD ( TRESIDDER, Secretary are cornectly solutited.

## ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W. 1,

Patron—THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Treasurer—THE RIGHT HON. LORD GREVILLE.

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